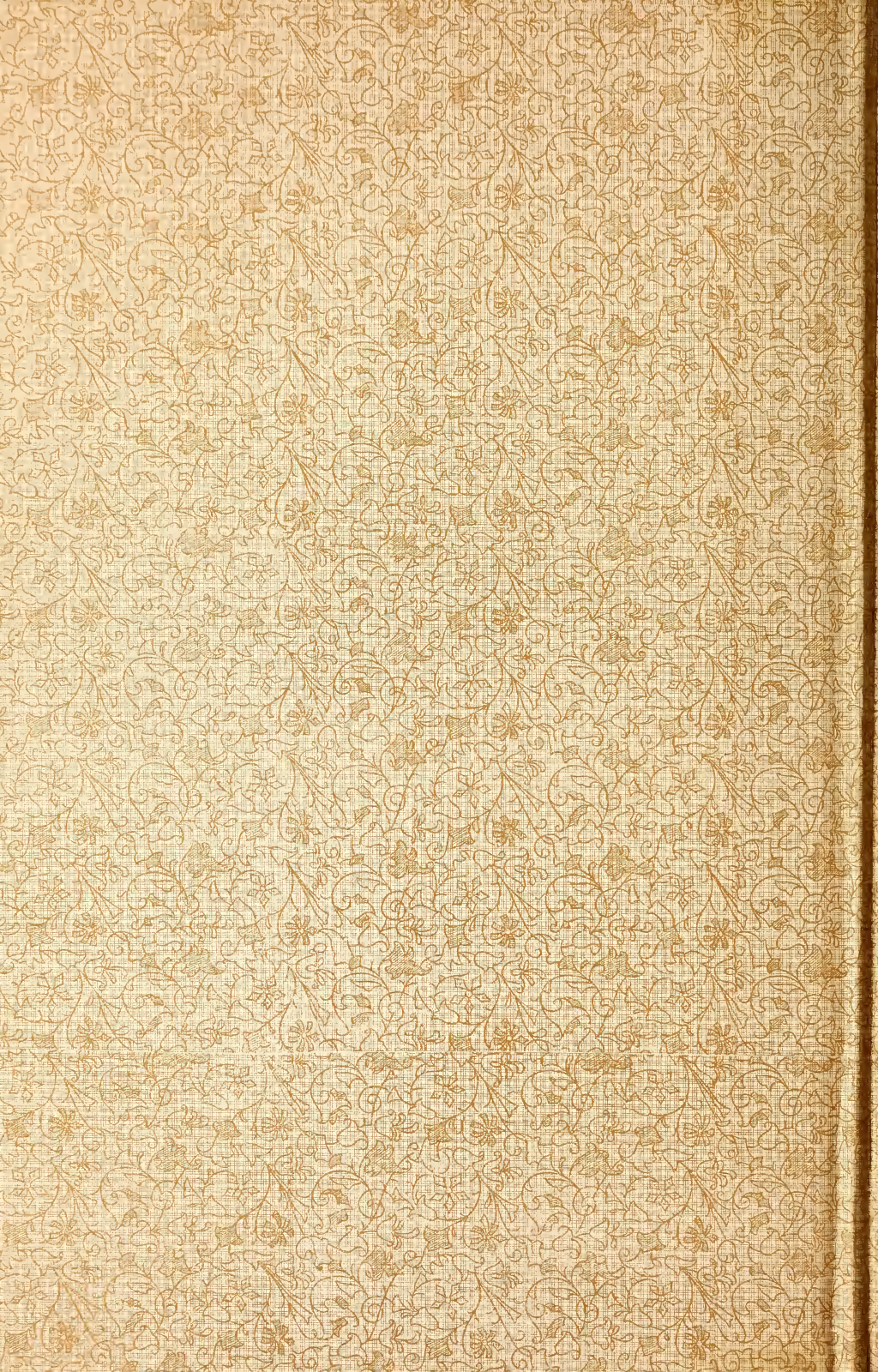


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SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6, 7, AND 8, 1908.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

ALEXANDER H. BELL, M.W. GRAND MASTER
ISAAC CUTTER, R.W. GRAND SECRETARY

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.
1908

OFFICERS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

1908-9

ALEXANDER H. BELL.....*M.W. Grand Master*.....Carlinville
ALBERT B. ASHLEY.....*R.W. Deputy Grand Master*...LaGrange
DELMAR D. DARRAH.....*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*..Bloomington
HENRY T. BURNAP*R.W. Junior Grand Warden*..Upper Alton
LEROY A. GODDARD.....*R.W. Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago
ISAAC CUTTER*R.W. Grand Secretary*.....Camp Point
ABRAHAM TRAUGOTT*R.W. Grand Chaplain*.....Springfield
REV. EUCLID B. ROGERS...*R.W. Grand Orator*.....Springfield
GEO. A. STADLER.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur
FREDERICK W. FROELICH...*W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Brighton
LOUIS ZINGER*W. Grand Marshal*Pekin
WILLIAM O. BUTLER.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer*...LaHarpe
JAS. M. WILLARD.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer*.....Decatur
HENRY L. WHIPPLE.....*W. Senior Grand Deacon*....Quincy
LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON....*W. Junior Grand Deacon*....Galva
C. ROHRBOUGH*W. Grand Steward*.....Kinmundy
W. B. GRIMES.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield
H. S. ALBIN.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Chicago
G. W. HAMILTON.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Prairie City
CHESTER S. GURNEY*Bro. Grand Tyler*.....Chicago

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

AT ITS SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Sixty-ninth Annual Communication was held in the city of Chicago, at Medinah Temple, commencing on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. D. 1908, A. L. 5908, at 10 o'clock a. m., and was opened in AMPLE FORM by the M.W. Grand Master, Alexander H. Bell.

In the absence of the R.W. Grand Chaplain, the devotions were led by Bro. H. R. Hopkins of Dearborn Lodge No. 310.

The Committee on Credentials reported a constitutional quorum and asked further time for completing the report.

The request was granted.

COMMITTEES.

The R.W. Grand Secretary read the following names of brethren appointed by the M.W. Grand Master, to serve on the various committees during the present session:

MASONIC JURISPRUDECE—John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook, Chester E. Allen.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—Monroe C. Crawford, William B. Wright, Joseph E. Dyas, George R. Smith, Henry H. Montgomery.

CHARTERED LODGES—Charles F. Hitchcock, James L. Scott, S. M. Schoemann, William A. Dixon, Chester M. Turner.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION—H. C. Mitchell, John Johnston, I. H. Todd, M. Bates Iott, John W. Hamilton.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—W. F. Beck, G. A. Lackens, H. T. Goddard.

FINANCE—George M. Moulton, S. O. Spring, Nelson N. Lampert.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE—Joseph Robbins.

CREDENTIALS—George W. Cyrus, W. E. Hadley, C. E. Grove.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS—J. H. Mitchell, Josiah M. Hannum, John E. Morton.

OBITUARIES—C. H. Thompson, C. N. Hambleton, James E. Wooters.

PETITIONS—C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, J. E. Wheat.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION—J. O. Clifford, O. E. Tandy.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS—Hugh A. Snell, Charles H. Martin, S. S. Borden, A. H. Scrogin, A. W. West.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the annual address.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M., of the State of Illinois:

The by-laws of this Grand Lodge make it the duty of the Grand Master to present at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge a written report, setting forth such of his official acts and decisions during the year as he may deem proper, also reporting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the fraternity.

In obedience to this mandate I have the honor now of submitting this report. It is highly gratifying to report that during the present year peace and prosperity have reigned throughout this Grand Jurisdiction and throughout the whole of our country. While we have had the usual accidents, disasters and disturbances here and there throughout the land, they have been local or transitory in their nature.

Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction is certainly in a most flourishing condition. Never in our history have there been such accessions to our numbers as during the past year, and I believe that it can truthfully be said that considering the numerical strength of our organization and the great number of lodges in the state, there has been an unusual measure of harmony and of true fraternal spirit among the brethren.

The returns to the Grand Secretary show a total membership in this state of more than ninety thousand. So large an institution as this calls upon its chief executive officer for unremitting attention. The business that comes to the Grand Master's office is very great in volume and oft-times very perplexing. Almost numberless questions have been submitted to him during the past year, many of which were needlessly submitted because many of them could have been answered very readily by the writers, if they had taken pains to examine the Blue Book. Many questions, however, have come to me of a nature which required mature consideration. I have in each instance done the best I could under the circumstances and am gratified to report that in no instance has there been shown a disposition to avoid the results of my decisions or to criticize in any unfriendly spirit anything that has been done by me.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with all of our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions have been most cordial. I have had occasion to correspond with many Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries of neighboring Grand Lodges in this country and with some in foreign lands, and in all instances the Grand

Master of Illinois has been treated with that measure of respect and consideration which the importance of this state masonically might justify him in expecting. Most of the correspondence with foreign Grand Lodges has been with reference to jurisdiction over candidates.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED.

On November 5, 1907, I appointed Bro. William George Ibbotson, as the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Alberta.

On February 24, 1908, I appointed Bro. George W. Billborough, as the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

On February 1, 1908, I appointed Bro. Frank L. Wolverton, as the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. This appointment was occasioned by the removal of the former representative of this Grand Lodge.

On June 24, 1908, I appointed Bro. W. F. Johnson, as the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Missouri. This appointment was occasioned by the decease of the former representative of this Grand Lodge near that Grand Lodge.

The appointments of representatives near the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Saskatchewan are new. This Grand Lodge having established fraternal relations with them, representatives near those Grand Lodges were appointed in course.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year none of the elective officers of this Grand Lodge, either present or past, has been removed from us by death. Many distinguished brethren of this and foreign jurisdictions have been summoned to the Grand Lodge above.

R.W. BRO. GIL. W. BARNARD.

R.W. Brother Gilbert Wordsworth Barnard was summoned from labor on earth to eternal refreshment in the paradise of God on June 19, 1908, at his home in the City of Chicago. He was attended by the sole surviving member of his family and by friends, and everything that loving care could do was generously bestowed upon him to alleviate his suffering and light his way through the portals of eternity. Brother Barnard was as widely known throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, perhaps, as any Mason in the state. He had never held any elective office in this Grand Lodge but served it with fidelity as a member of the Board of

Grand Examiners and as a member of the Committee on Finance. He has been active in Masonic work, and his removal from this earthly home leaves a vacancy that cannot be filled. All who knew him loved him. All Masons of Illinois of any general acquaintance throughout the state knew him. I am sure that you all unite with me in extending to his family our tenderest sympathy.

R.W. BRO. CHARLES C. MARSH.

On October 31, A.D. 1907, Right Worshipful Brother Charles C. Marsh, District Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-fourth Masonic district of this state, departed this life at Quincy. Brother Marsh had very greatly distinguished himself among the Craft of this state and in those parts of the state where he was best known he was best loved. He was a zealous and intelligent Mason; an efficient, dignified officer, and in all that he did he was in his life and conduct a fit exemplar of the teachings of our venerable institution. We join with his immediate family and friends in our heartfelt expression of regret at his untimely decease and bear witness to his worth and true Masonic manhood.

Our Committee on Obituaries will pay due respect to the memory of brethren of this and other jurisdictions who during the year past have gone on before.

DECEASE OF MRS. HARRISON DILLS.

I am pained to report that the widow of our deceased brother, Harrison Dills, former M.W. Grand Master, departed this life on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1908. I am sure that while we all deeply regret her loss, we feel a pardonable pride in the reflection that we contributed so liberally to render her declining years comfortable and happy.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Shortly after the close of the last Grand Lodge, I appointed and issued commissions to the following District Deputy Grand Masters:

District No. 1, H. W. Harvey, Chicago; No. 2, R. R. Jampolis, Chicago; No. 3, Albert Roullier, Chicago; No. 4, D. D. King, Chicago; No. 5, W. H. Robson, Chicago; No. 6, E. W. Peterson, Chicago; No. 7, Lewis Pickett, Chicago; No. 8, Jay L. Brewster, Waukegan; No. 9, A. G. Everett, Rockford; No. 10, John W. Oliver, Apple River; No. 11, W. J. Emerson, Oregon; No. 12, James McCredie, Aurora; No. 13, W. C. Stillson, Morrison; No. 14, C. B. Ward, Rock Island; No. 15, F. H. Bradley, Wyandot; No. 16, S. B. Bradford, Ottawa; No. 17, J. B. Fithian, Joliet; No. 18, N. T. Stevens, Clifton; No. 19, L. E. Rockwood, Gibson City; No. 20,

John C. Weis, Peoria; No. 21, C. T. Holmes, Galesburg; No. 22, C. L. Gregory, Aledo; No. 23, Emerson Clark, Farmington; No. 24, C. S. DeHart, Carthage; No. 25, L. W. Lawton, Delavan; No. 26, H. M. Palmer, McLean; No. 27, C. L. Sandusky, Danville; No. 28, H. W. Berks, Champaign; No. 29, N. M. Mesnard, Boody; No. 30, S. S. Breese, Springfield; No. 31, C. P. Ross, Jacksonville; No. 32, W. W. Watson, Barry; No. 33, Emmett Howard, Quincy; No. 34, Edward J. Vaughn, Jerseyville; No. 35, R. F. Morrow, Virden; No. 36, D. W. Starr, Raymond; No. 37, C. G. Young, Taylorville; No. 38, J. E. Jeffers, Arcola; No. 39, H. Gassaway, Martinsville; No. 40, H. A. Eidson, Willow Hill; No. 41, Eugene Stapp, Vandalia; No. 42, Anthony Doherty, Clay City; No. 43, Enos Johnson, Upper Alton; No. 44, G. S. Caughlan, East St. Louis; No. 45, W. M. Webster, Benton; No. 46, J. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie; No. 47, J. A. Foster, New Haven; No. 48, W. D. Abney, Marion; No. 49, W. H. Peak, Jonesboro; No. 50, T. N. Cummins, Reevesville.

GRAND LECTURERS.

Immediately after the close of the last Grand Lodge, I issued commissions in renewal of those before then issued to the following Grand Lecturers:

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield; Charles F. Tenney, Bement; A. B. Ashley, LaGrange; James John, Chicago; H. S. Hurd, Chicago; J. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie; H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton; Isaac Cutter, Camp Point; M. B. Iott, Chicago; G. A. Stadler, Decatur; John E. Morton, Perry; W. O. Butler, LaHarpe; Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston; T. H. Humphreys, Charleston; C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy; D. E. Bruffett, Urbana; I. H. Todd, E. St. Louis; H. C. Yetter, Galesburg; C. E. Groves, Rock Island; C. E. Allen, Galesburg; D. D. Darrah, Bloomington; H. S. Albin, Chicago; J. M. Willard, Decatur; J. E. Wheat, Sterling; Arthur G. Goodrige, Irving Park; S. M. Shoemann, McLeansboro; W. K. Bowling, Thayer; R. F. Morrow, Virden; J. G. Seitz, Upper Alton; Chas. G. Young, Taylorville; Emerson Clark, Farmington; James McCredie, Aurora; W. H. Peak, Jonesboro; Enos Johnson, Upper Alton; C. M. Hambleton, Jeffersonville; Carl Swigart, Clinton; C. A. Lackens, Good Hope; A. O. Novander, Chicago; J. B. Roach, Aurora; J. S. Burns, Orion; T. N. Cummings, Reevesville; Louis Pickett, Pullman; Anthony Doherty, Clay City; Charles T. Holmes, Galesburg; C. P. Ross, Jacksonville; Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva; Archibald Birse, Chicago; F. M. Pendleton, Quincy; R. H. Wheeler, Chicago; R. W. King, Chicago; E. E. Beach, Chicago; W. H. Robson, Chicago; H. W. Harvey, Chicago; F. H. Moorehouse, Chicago; F. J. Burton, Chicago; J. A. Foster, New Haven; C. M. Babbitt, Oregon; S. M. Frankland, Chicago; C. B. Ward, Rock Island; J. G. Huntoon, Rock Island; G. R. Smith, Bloomington; John H. Grif-

fiths, Downers Grove; A. Jampolis, Chicago; W. A. Dixon, Decatur; Edw. W. Peterson, Chicago; Albert Davis, Chicago; Albert Roullier, Chicago; E. D. Brothers, Chicago; N. M. Mesnard, Boody; John C. Weis, Peoria; Adam Schmidt, Chicago; Wm. Balhatchet, Chicago; H. E. VanLoon, Chicago; E. W. Eggman, East St. Louis; Will C. Stilson, Tampico; H. C. Michels, Flora; C. J. Wightman, Grays Lake; Wm. Gardner, Chicago; W. H. Bied, Chicago; Peter C. Gray, Chicago; Wm. Rothmann, Chicago; Emmet Howard, Quincy; W. E. Anderson, Chicago; J. M. Hederick, Chatham; D. W. Starr, Raymond; J. M. Hannum, Lostant; Nimrod Mace, Bloomington; R. G. Bright, Normal; W. S. Welsh, Toulon; N. B. Carson, Bloomington; H. A. Eidson, Willow Hill; David Richards, Chicago Lawn; Louis J. Frahm, Chicago; Geo. E. Carlson, Moline; E. C. Jackson, Chicago; G. M. Harmison, Chicago; H. M. Witt, Chicago; J. K. West, Brookport; A. T. Summers, Decatur; C. B. Pavliceck, Chicago; Andrew McNally, Chicago; J. M. Simpson, Chicago; W. P. Jones, Tolono; W. H. Rupe, Olney; W. W. Roberts, Nunda; Alvin W. Caine, Chicago; W. H. Welch, Lexington; Hiram Vanderbilt, Chicago; P. A. Reinhard, Peoria; D. D. King, Chicago; L. E. Simons, Chicago; M. T. Booth, Atkinson; E. T. Osgood, Harvey; H. W. Mason, Bloomington; C. L. Montgomery, Blue Mound; J. S. Edmondson, Decatur; F. D. Fletcher, Chatham; C. M. Borchers, Decatur; C. S. DeHart, Carthage; Frank H. Blose, Bloomington; B. A. Cottlow, Chicago; T. H. Land, Carmi; A. I. Porges, Chicago; William Fitch, LaSalle; William Grube, LaSalle; Samuel Bradford, Ottawa; Herman Blanchard, Ottawa; L. E. Rockwood, Gibson City; W. A. Hoover, Gibson City; L. B. Dyer, Chicago; Geo. N. Todd, Mattoon; Wm. F. Wood, Chicago; W. G. Houghton, Chicago; John F. Lockett, Chicago; J. M. James, Benton; R. N. Strohn, LaGrange; O. E. Tandy, Jacksonville; F. O. Lorton, Auburn; J. T. Pierce, Decatur; James F. Hammond, Wilmette; William A. Mentzner, Chicago; Thomas Weeks, Bloomington; R. D. Mills, Ottawa; F. G. Trenary, LaSalle; Wm. Elmer Edwards, Chicago; Chas. S. Borden, Chicago; J. E. Jeffers, Arcola; Z. S. Saylor, Oakwood; S. C. Scringier, Pekin.

Since the last session of the Grand Lodge, original commissions as Grand Lecturers have been issued upon the recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners to the following brethren:

C. A. Prather, Edinburg; H. M. Palmer, McLean; W. B. Moore, Chicago; W. D. Price, Chicago; Harry A. Dever, Chicago; Walter E. Marble, Chicago; Theodore Christensen, Chicago; James M. Huff, Belvidere; George Low, Chicago; H. H. Milnor, Chicago; A. R. Howser, Decatur; H. O. Folrath, Decatur; Chas. H. Graves, Chicago; H. M. Robinson, Chicago; C. H. Thompson, Cairo; Amos Ball, Gibson City; O. H. Woodworth, Arcola; R. H. Gully, Tolono; R. M. Riggs, Winchester; Otto Brail, Chicago; J. W. Mills, Granite City; Alfred E. Holmes, Chicago; W. C. Trowbridge, Crete; Charlton Lindor Gregory, Aledo.

DISTRICT DEPUTY APPOINTED.

By reason of the decease of Brother Charles C. Marsh, D.D.G.M. for the 24th Masonic District, I appointed as his successor as D.D.G.M. for that district, Brother Charles S. DeHart, of Carthage, on the 5th day of November, 1907.

Bro. F. H. Bayne, D.D.G.M. for the Tenth District, having removed from the state, I appointed as his successor as District Deputy for the Tenth District, Bro. John W. Oliver, of Apple River, his commission being dated July 20, 1908.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

By reason of the decease of Brother Gil. W. Barnard, who was a member of the Finance Committee of this Grand Lodge, a vacancy was thereby occasioned on that committee and on July 7, 1908, I appointed as a member of that committee, Brother Nelson N. Lampert, of Garden City Lodge No. 141, of which lodge Brother Barnard had for many years been a member.

REVENUE.

During the year I have issued special dispensations and received fees therefor as follows:

Composite Lodge No. 879.....	\$ 2 00
Barry Lodge No. 34.....	2 00
Doric Lodge No. 319.....	2 00
Lakeside Lodge No. 739.....	2 00
William McKinley Lodge No. 876.....	2 00
Gillespie Lodge No. 214.....	2 00
Equity Lodge No. 878.....	2 00
Englewood Lodge No. 690.....	2 00
Brighton Park Lodge No. 854.....	2 00
South Park Lodge No. 662.....	2 00
Wright's Grove Lodge No. 779.....	2 00
Garden City Lodge No. 141.....	2 00
Lakeside Lodge No. 739.....	2 00
Edgewater Lodge No. 901.....	2 00
Caledonia Lodge No. 47.....	2 00
Hooppole Lodge No. 886.....	2 00
Norton Lodge No. 631.....	2 00
South Park Lodge No. 662.....	2 00
Wyoming Lodge No. 479.....	2 00
Litchfield Lodge No. 517.....	2 00
Hindsboro Lodge No. 837.....	2 00
Stronghurst Lodge No. 847.....	2 00
Morris Lodge No. 787.....	2 00
Irving Lodge No. 455.....	2 00
Greenville Lodge No. 245.....	2 00
Mount Joliet Lodge No. 42.....	2 00
Arcana Lodge No. 717.....	2 00

Winchester Lodge No. 105.....	\$ 2 00
Caledonia Lodge No. 47.....	2 00
Murrayville, Lodge No. 432.....	2 00
Irving Lodge No. 455.....	2 00
Colchester Lodge No. 496.....	2 00
Morning Star Lodge No. 734.....	2 00
Horicon Lodge No. 244.....	2 00
Alto Pass Lodge No. 840.....	2 00
Kewanee Lodge No. 159.....	2 00
Lorraine Lodge No. 893.....	2 00
Odell Lodge No. 401.....	2 00
Orel Lodge No. 759.....	2 00
Shipman Lodge No. 212.....	2 00
Ames Lodge No. 142.....	2 00
Oriental Lodge No. 33.....	2 00
Covenant Lodge No. 526.....	2 00
Accordia Lodge No. 277.....	2 00
Germania Lodge No. 182.....	2 00
Mithra Lodge No. 410.....	2 00
Wauconda Lodge No. 298.....	2 00
Waldeck Lodge No. 674.....	2 00
Oak Park Lodge No. 540.....	2 00
Lessing Lodge No. 557.....	2 00
Home Lodge No. 508.....	2 00
Herder Lodge No. 669.....	2 00
Oriental Lodge No. 33.....	2 00
Riverside Lodge No. 862.....	2 00
D. C. Cregier Lodge No. 643.....	2 00
Cordova Lodge No. 543.....	10 00
Keystone Lodge No. 639.....	2 00
Blair Lodge No. 393.....	2 00
Triluminar Lodge No. 767.....	2 00
Lakeside Lodge No. 739.....	2 00
Oriental Lodge No. 33.....	2 00
Union Park Lodge No. 610, cash received from Past Grand Master Chester E. Allen for dispensation issued by him.....	20 00

I have also during the year issued dispensations for the organization of new lodges and received fees therefor as follows:

Coffeen Lodge, at Coffeen.....	\$ 100 00
Hanover Lodge, at Hanover.....	100 00
Carlock Lodge, at Mechanicsburg.....	100 00
Bellflower Lodge, at Bellflower.....	100 00
Ancient Craft Lodge, at Chicago.....	100 00
Stellar Lodge, at St. Francisville.....	100 00
Gil. W. Barnard Lodge, at Chicago.....	100 00
Bee Hive Lodge, at Chicago.....	100 00
Aaron Lodge, at Chicago.....	100 00
Hull Lodge, at Hull.....	100 00
Sesser Lodge, at Sesser.....	100 00

Total\$1250 00

All of which money so received has been paid by me to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

LODGES INSTITUTED.

The new lodges above named for which dispensations were issued, were respectively instituted as follow:

Coffeen Lodge at Coffeen, December 27, 1907, by Bro. D. W. Starr, D.D.G.M.

Carlock Lodge at Mechanicsburg, December 19, 1907, by Bro. Sidney S. Breeze, D.D.G.M.

Hanover Lodge at Hanover, January 3, 1908, by Bro. F. H. Bayne, D.D.G.M.

Ancient Craft Lodge at Chicago, March 11, 1908, by Bro. R. R. Jam-polis, D.D.G.M.

Bellflower Lodge at Bellflower, March 14, 1908, by Bro. N. B. Carson as my proxy.

Stellar Lodge at St. Francisville, March 27, 1908, by Bro. Joseph R. Ennis, D.D.G.M.

Golden Gate (changed to Gil. W. Barnard) Lodge at Chicago, April 21, 1908, by Bro. W. H. Robson, D.D.G.M.

Bee Hive Lodge at Chicago, May 4, 1908, by Bro. Albert Roullier, D.D.G.M.

Aaron Lodge at Chicago, May 15, 1908, by Bro. Harry W. Harvey, D.D.G.M.

Hull Lodge at Hull, June 11, 1908, by Bro. W. W. Watson, D.D.G.M.

Sesser Lodge at Sesser, July 14, 1908, by Bro. W. M. Webster, D.D. G.M.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICER.

At the annual installation of officers of this Grand Lodge one year ago, Bro. James M. Willard, who had been appointed Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer, not being present, was not then installed.

On April 3, 1908, Bro. Willard was installed as Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer in Macon Lodge No. 8, at Decatur, Illinois, by Bro. N. M. Mesnard, District Deputy Grand Master of that District, acting as my proxy. Bro. Owen Scott acting as Grand Marshal.

CHARTERS RENEWED AND CORRECTED.

During the year the following lodges have lost their charters by fire: Hardinsville Lodge No. 756, Rockton Lodge No. 74, Kishwaukee Lodge No. 402. In each instance a duplicate charter was issued without fee.

Oxford Lodge No. 367, at New Windsor, Illinois, was chartered by this Grand Lodge October 1, 1861. In January last it was discovered that the charter so issued had never been signed by the Grand Secretary. This omission was corrected by my order without fee.

LODGE REMOVAL.

The brethren of Murrayville Lodge No. 432, at Murrayville, in Morgan county, having complied with the Grand Lodge By-laws, and desiring to remove their lodge from Murrayville to Woodson, in Morgan county, I accordingly on the sixth day of March, A.D. 1908, issued my dispensation authorizing such removal. The lodge was accordingly removed and is now located at Woodson. This change became desirable because the population of Woodson had been increasing and because the removal of the lodge to Woodson enlarged the territory tributary to the lodge.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge, charters were ordered to be issued to the lodges hereafter named and accordingly such charters were issued and such lodges were severally constituted as follows:

Utopia Lodge No. 894, on October 18, 1907, by Bro. Albert Roullier, D.D.G.M.

Crescent Lodge No. 895, on October 9, 1907, by Bro. W. H. Robson, D.D.G.M.

Kosmos Lodge No. 896, on October 11, 1907, by Bro. Edward W. Peterson, D.D.G.M.

Ogden Park Lodge No. 897, on October 16, 1907, by Bro. Wm. H. Robson, D.D.G.M.

Silvis Lodge No 898, on November 9, 1907, by Bro. C. B. Ward, D. D.G.M.

Park Manor Lodge No. 899, on October 12, 1907, by Bro. Harry Harvey, D.D.G.M.

Carnation Lodge No. 900, on October 21, 1907, by Bro. R. R. Jampolis, D.D.G.M.

Edgewater Lodge No 901, on October 15, 1907, by Bro. Edward W. Peterson, D.D.G.M.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge dispensations before then issued to Elkhart Lodge at Elkhart and Alto Lodge at Steward were ordered to be continued and accordingly I continued such dispensations and said lodges have been working thereunder during the past year.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge the dispensation before then issued to Loraine Lodge at Loraine, Illinois, was continued, but charter for such lodge was placed in the hands of the Grand Master to be by him delivered to said lodge when in his opinion it was qualified to do good work and keep correct records. I had careful inquiry made as to the work done by Loraine Lodge and ascertained that it was entitled to receive its charter and accordingly charter was delivered to that lodge and the same was constituted as Loraine Lodge No. 893, on February 12, 1908, by Brother Emmett Howard, D.D.G.M., as my proxy.

CORNER STONES LAID.

I present herewith as a part hereof, a statement showing the composition of the Occasional Grand Lodges convened for each of such purposes:

On November 2, 1907, R.W. Bro. Ashley, Deputy Grand Master, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of the West Side Masonic Temple in Chicago.

On November 19, 1907, W. Bro. D. W. Starr, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of the First M. E. Church at Greenville, Illinois.

On May 14, 1908, I had the honor of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple at Springfield, Illinois.

On June 22, 1908, W. Bro. Henry Gasaway, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of the First Congregational Church at Marshall, Illinois.

On July 9, 1908, W. Bro. Chester M. Turner, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of the M. E. Church at Cambridge, Illinois.

On July 23, 1908, W. Bro. J. R. Ennis, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of the New District High School, at Eldorado, Illinois.

On July 28, 1908, I had the honor of laying the corner stone of the M. E. Church at Olney, Illinois.

On August 20, 1908, I had the honor of laying the corner stone of the Greenfield High School Building at Greenfield, Illinois.

DEDICATIONS.

On December 16, 1907, I dedicated the Masonic Hall at Centralia; on August 21, the new Masonic Hall at Scottville, and on September 3, W. Bro. Lewis Pickett, as my proxy, dedicated the new Masonic Temple at Pullman, Illinois.

MASONIC SCHOOLS.

Section 1, Article 15, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, provides that "The Grand Master shall provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge." Section 17, Article 9, Part 1, of the By-laws of this Grand Lodge, provide that the "Grand Examiners may hold Schools of Instruction at such time and place as the Grand Master may order." In pursuance of the authority so granted and following the custom for many years pursued in this Grand Jurisdiction, I called Schools of Instruction as follows:

Rockford, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 7, 8, and 9.

Joliet, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 21, 22 and 23.

Canton Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 4, 5 and 6.

Cairo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 18, 19 and 20.

Mattoon, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 3, 4 and 5.

Each of these schools was conducted at the time and place designated and all were highly creditable to this Grand Lodge. They were attended by large numbers of the brethren from various sections of the state. All members of the Board of Grand Examiners were present at all of them excepting that at Cairo, Brother Snell, the chairman of the Board was called to his home by reason of dangerous sickness of a member of his family. A detailed report as to these Schools of Instruction made to me by the Board of Grand Examiners, is appended hereto as a part hereof.

I feel that it ought to be said that the Schools of Instruction which have been held in this state for so many years have done more to promote uniformity in work and to teach the standard work of this Grand Jurisdiction than all other agencies combined. They have done more than all else to unify the lodges of this state into one great homogeneous body. They have brought the members of our ancient craft into contact with each other, and with the officers of this Grand Lodge, so that the craft throughout the jurisdiction and even the remotest, most obscure lodge, feels that it is a part of the great Masonic family of the state. There is no feeling on the part of any lodge in this state that it is segregated or isolated; but on the contrary, that it is one of a great sisterhood of lodges united into one great family recognizing with unflinching fealty the motherhood of this Grand Lodge.

These Schools of Instruction have been so eminently successful and interesting to all, largely because so many of the Grand Lecturers have attended them at their own expense without fee, reward or compensation of any character and without the hope or expectation thereof. The Grand Examiners would find themselves greatly embarrassed in their efforts to exemplify the work if it were not that so many Grand Lecturers attend

the schools and assist in the ceremonies. These Schools have produced such a spirit of emulation on the part of the members of our fraternity, that in their efforts to acquire the work correctly, we have reached a point where we have nearly two hundred licensed Grand Lecturers, and many more who with very little additional study could procure licenses as such. I am persuaded that the phenomenal increase in the membership of our lodges is to be attributed in large measure to the interest which these Schools have aroused among the craft throughout the state. We are now in point of membership, the second greatest on this continent and in point of efficiency in ceremonials and rituals, we are not surpassed here or elsewhere. These conditions are directly attributable to the beneficent influences flowing from our Schools of Instruction. While these Schools are held only for the purpose of providing "thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge," (to use the language of the Constitution), and while they do not professedly undertake to teach and discuss other matters, yet they have in effect done much to unify all the lodges in the state and to create in the breast of every Mason the feeling that he has a real vital interest in the State Organization and that he is the equal, the fellow, the brother of every other Mason in the state. I have always felt a profound interest in our Schools of Instruction and I should regret it as a very great misfortune to this Grand Lodge and to the cause of Masonry in this state, should they ever be discontinued. This Grand Lodge, meeting but once a year, in a short session that is devoted wholly to business, in a large city, affords but little opportunity to the individual brother from remote sections of the state to meet the officers of the Grand Lodge and to become acquainted with his fellows from other sections. These Schools are highly efficient in the fraternization of the craft and have been more fruitful of good in that direction than all other agencies. It is due also to the present members of the Board of Grand Examiners to say that the Schools, while still teaching the same work and ritual, have nevertheless been able to give it a dignity and impressiveness and a well-rounded finish that have never been surpassed in this state nor anywhere else.

THE SALE OF THE CHICAGO ORPHANS' HOME PROPERTY.

It will be remembered that it has heretofore been reported to this Grand Lodge that the property known as the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Property in which the Orphans' Home under the control of this Grand Lodge has been conducted, had become undesirable for such purpose, because the territory surrounding the same had become in a large measure occupied by manufactories of various kinds and that the locality was not suitable as a Home for orphans. At the communication of this

Grand Lodge held A.D. 1906, with a view of disposing of such property and acquiring a suitable location elsewhere, this Grand Lodge authorized and empowered the Grand Master and Grand Secretary "to execute and deliver a proper deed or deeds for the transfer and conveyance of the right, title and interest of the M.W. Grand Lodge in the real estate now occupied as a Masonic Orphans' Home in the City of Chicago." I quote the exact language from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge giving such authority. The Board of Trustees in charge of such Home, being likewise impressed with the necessity of promptly disposing of this property, were fortunate in finding a purchaser. A long time was consumed in considering various offers but not until late in the fall of 1907 was an offer received which was regarded as worthy of real consideration. Through the active interest of the Chicago members of the Board of Trustees, a purchaser was found at the price of thirty-five thousand dollars. Accordingly on the 20th day of December, A.D. 1907, Right Worshipful Brother Cutter, Grand Secretary, and I went to Chicago to carry into effect the negotiations had before then with reference to the sale of this property. On that day we executed a deed of conveyance conveying the title of such property to the purchaser thereof at and for the price of thirty-five thousand dollars; twenty thousand dollars of which was paid in cash and turned over to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary. The other fifteen thousand dollars was secured by notes and a mortgage on the property conveyed. When we came to execute a deed of conveyance, I found upon examining the authority given to us by this Grand Lodge that it did not expressly authorize us to warrant the title to the property conveyed. But inasmuch as no purchaser of property would accept a deed of conveyance without a warranty as to the title of the property conveyed, and acting upon the assurance of Brother George M. Moulton, who had made careful investigation as to the title and was familiar with it, and upon like representation of Brother George W. Warvelle, who was acting as counsel for our Board of Trustees, and who had given careful attention to the condition of such title and being assured by them that the title was perfect, I accordingly in conjunction with the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, executed a deed conveying such property and warranting the title thereof. Inasmuch, however, as the authority given to us to execute such conveyance did not expressly give us authority to warrant the title, I report this action to the Grand Lodge and request that it ratify our act in executing such conveyance and warranting the title.

It will be remembered that at the time when such property was conveyed to this Grand Lodge, and this Grand Lodge assumed the control and management of the Orphans' Home, this Grand Lodge assumed the

responsibility of maintaining and continuing such Orphans' Home either at its then location or at some other point in or near the City of Chicago. And this Grand Lodge fully covenanted so to do. Inasmuch, therefore, as the property so conveyed to this Grand Lodge has been now disposed of and the money and notes paid in consideration of such conveyance are now in our treasury, the responsibility now devolves upon us in such form as may seem proper to determine upon a suitable location for such Orphans' Home and to provide adequate buildings and accommodations for the proper maintenance thereof.

This Grand Lodge therefore being now advised of the situation, is respectfully asked either to authorize the Board of Trustees in charge of the Home to select a site for the Orphans' Home or in such manner as to the Grand Lodge shall seem best, to choose such a site as will be suitable for the purpose, and to provide such buildings and equipment as will in full measure carry into effect the undertaking of this Grand Lodge, when it received a conveyance of such property and undertook to maintain the same thereafter.

OUR MASONIC HOMES.

Since the last meeting of this Grand Lodge, as I have before specially reported, the Masonic Orphans' Home property in the City of Chicago has been sold. The members of that Home for whom we have been caring, have since the sale been suitably cared for in property which the Board rented and everything in that institution has been administered in a manner creditable alike to the trustees under whose immediate care it is and to this Grand Lodge whose servants they are.

Since the last session of this Grand Lodge, the new building at the Masonic Home at Sullivan has been completed and is now occupied by new members who have been added to the happy family of old people, who find a beautiful haven of rest in their old age at that home supplied to them by the loving care of their brethren in this great fraternity. Everything appertaining to the administration of the affairs of these homes is so fully covered by the report of the Trustees who have immediate charge of the same, that I make no further mention of them, except to say, that every Mason in Illinois ought to feel profoundly grateful that his membership in our fraternity has brought to him the opportunity to participate in the maintenance of these institutions, which, while providing homes for their members and bringing peace to their troubled minds, proclaims likewise that our professions of Masonic charity go beyond mere professions, and have a reality beyond rituals, and that Masonic charity is vital in Illinois.

REMOVAL OF WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

Late in October, 1907, complaint was made to me of gross irregularities in the conduct of Brother Fred W. Lund, Worshipful Master of Waubansia Lodge No. 160. After correspondence with officers and members of that lodge, as well as with Brother Lund, I came to Chicago where such lodge is located and on the 14th day of November, 1907, I met various officers and members of that lodge and had a lengthy conference with Brother Lund, the Master. After a careful inquiry as to the facts, it was shown practically without dispute, that Brother Lund by reason of his standing as Master of Waubansia Lodge, had been borrowing sums of money from a large number of brethren throughout the City of Chicago, most of which was left unpaid. It appeared that Brother Lund had contracted bad habits and had become intemperate. That he had lost his situation with the house which had given him employment and his conduct had been so bad that he had alienated the sympathy and support of the brethren of that lodge and had separated from his wife. As touching his official relations with his lodge, it appeared that Brother Lund had received petitions from various parties to be made Masons, with the fees which by the by-laws of that lodge should accompany the same. He had in one or two instances sent the petition to the lodge, but kept the fee, which was subsequently made good by some friend or relative of Brother Lund, but so far as Brother Lund was concerned, he still had the fee when I made this investigation.

It appeared in another case that he had received the fee with the petition to be made a Mason, and after receiving the petition, had concluded or knew all the time that the party signing it was not eligible because he lacked some of the physical qualifications. Accordingly Brother Lund returned the petition to this party but kept the fee. It is true Brother Lund stated to me that he had told the party that he would hand him the money some other time, but he still had the money when I talked with him on November 14. He had no right to convert this into a matter of mere indebtedness as between him and the petitioner. He stood as the representative of the lodge and it was his plain duty when he returned the petition, to return the fee also which he received and not upon any pretense or excuse to keep it.

It appeared also that the firm for which Brother Lund worked had a bill against the lodge which was sent to the lodge, presented and allowed by the lodge. When the Secretary of the lodge made a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount of the bill, Brother Lund directed that it be made payable to him and said that he would turn it over to his employer. The warrant was issued payable to Brother Lund. He endorsed it and received the money on it. Afterward, his employer, not knowing why

he had not received the money in payment of his bill, communicated with the lodge and found that Brother Lund had the money.

These and other matters were so grossly in violation of the fundamental rules which should guide a Master in his conduct toward his lodge, that I concluded my duty was imperative and accordingly on that date deposed Brother Lund from his office as Master of Waubansia Lodge.

DISPENSATIONS ISSUED AND DENIED.

During the past year I have issued a large number of special dispensations, a report of which is a part hereof.

Among other applications for special dispensations, I have been asked to issue a dispensation authorizing a Masonic Lodge to attend services on Easter Sunday at a church. Before acting on this application, however, I gave careful attention to the subject matter and was surprised to find that no uniform rule had been followed in this Grand Jurisdiction. I found that many lodges in the state had been accustomed to take it for granted that a Masonic Lodge might attend religious services at a church without dispensation, and that in some instances the Grand Master knew that such lodges had so acted. I found in many instances, that requests had been made for special dispensation to attend such services and that dispensation had issued accordingly. After giving to this subject the most careful consideration I reached the conclusion that inasmuch as I had discretion in the matter, I would decline to issue dispensation in any such case. For a Mason or any number of Masons separately or collectively, in procession or otherwise, to attend religious services at any church, is highly commendable in them and they ought to be encouraged to do so. But religious services on Easter Sunday are commemorative of events which do not appeal to many thousands of Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction. For a Masonic Lodge to attend religious services on Sunday at a church, wearing the clothing and bearing the jewels and paraphernalia of a lodge, is largely a matter of mere parade. The church service is not in any sense a Masonic ceremony or service, and it is in no wise necessary that organized lodges should participate therein. The lodge does nothing. Its members merely sit still and listen. If lodges may determine to attend religious services at some denominational church, it inevitably leads to a discussion and choice between churches, in which those favoring one church would urge that the lodge attend services at that church, and those favoring other churches would insist that the lodge attend services at such other churches, and that if the lodge had attended services at one church last year, it ought in fairness to attend services at another church this year, and thus lodges might

easily become distracted by a discussion of purely denominational matters in no wise appertaining to Masonry.

Moreover, it occurred to me that if the lodge as a lodge should be authorized to attend religious services, treating it as in any sense a Masonic ceremony, there would then be power somewhere in the lodge to compel the attendance of all the members of such lodge at such service, or to discipline such members as refused so to attend. For these and other reasons which I do not now take time to mention or discuss, I declined to issue any dispensation authorizing any Masonic Lodge as a lodge to attend religious services at any church. I have had the same question presented as to preaching in a church in commemoration of St. John the Baptist and have likewise refused to issue dispensation. Inasmuch as the practice in this state has not been uniform, I respectfully report these conclusions of mine and request that this matter be referred to the appropriate committee so that upon the incoming of its report and the action of this Grand Lodge thereon, there may be formulated some rule or precedent which shall be hereafter recognized as of binding force in this Grand Jurisdiction.

QUESTIONS DECIDED.

A large number of questions have been submitted to me for determination during the past year. In every instance so far as I know, my decision has been cordially submitted to by all concerned. Most of the questions submitted have been very easily answered by merely referring the inquirer to the Blue Book and I have been much surprised at the lack of knowledge of Masonic law shown by some of the lodge officers of this state. Out of the great mass of questions decided, I have determined to report to this Grand Lodge only a few, because most of my decisions I regard as beyond the realm of dispute. Those decisions which I now submit to this Grand Lodge for its approval or dissent, are submitted because the questions involved seem to be somewhat unusual or of some such special interest as makes it desirable that the Grand Lodge should by its sanction of the decision or by its dissent therefrom, establish a rule that will be recognized as authority hereafter.

LODGE FUNDS.

From various localities in the state questions have arisen as to whether a Masonic lodge may properly appropriate moneys out of its treasury for the furtherance of some laudable public enterprise. I have been asked whether a Masonic lodge might vote money from its treasury for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a shoe factory in the city where the lodge is located.

I have been asked whether a Masonic lodge might vote money out of its treasury to repair or build a church. Other questions of like character have been submitted and I have steadfastly answered all such questions in the negative. I have held that it is not proper for Masonic lodges to appropriate their funds for any purpose not Masonic, either for promoting railroads, establishing factories, assisting in the building or repairing of churches or public buildings, or otherwise for the promotion of any sectarian or non-Masonic concern.

If a lodge could by a majority vote appropriate money to assist in building a church of a certain denomination, then when a church of another denomination is to be built, the members of the lodge affiliated with such other denomination would try to see that their church was assisted by the lodge as much as the other, and the lodge could thereby easily become divided and distracted in considering what should be the proper objects of its bounty. Moreover there would be no limit to the annual dues which might be imposed upon the members of a lodge by a majority vote, if the money raised by collection of dues is not to be raised and expended solely for Masonic purposes.

Section 5, Article 3, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, forbids the discussion of political, sectarian or other subjects not of a strictly Masonic character in every lodge in this jurisdiction, and I can hardly conceive how a proposition to vote money to promote a shoe factory or railroad or build or repair a church or facilitate some other private or public enterprise could be considered in the lodge without a discussion of questions wholly foreign to the purposes for which lodges are organized. If the lodge could vote money out of its treasury to promote any such business enterprise, it would invite a raid upon the treasury every time any business enterprise or supposed laudable undertaking wanted assistance. The brethren of the lodge would become divided, the treasury depleted, and the lodge lose its real vitality, wholly on account of matters in no wise connected with Masonry.

LODGE TRUSTEES.

I have been asked for an official ruling upon a question which so far as I know is new in this state and while in my opinion it was very easily answered, and I think correctly answered, yet because of its application to all the lodges in the state, I invite your consideration of the point involved, namely: What are the functions of the trustees of a lodge? Who are the trustees of a lodge?

It will be observed that Section 2, Article 5, Part 2, of the Grand Lodge By-laws, provides that Masters and Wardens "are the only members qualified to represent the lodge in its corporate capacity and to be

designated as trustees." It will be found also that most of the lodges in the state have by-laws which name the Master and Wardens as the official trustees of the lodge. I have held that unless the by-laws of the lodge impose upon these so-called trustees some active duty, they have in fact no duty at all and no power as trustees. The Master, of course, has all the powers of the Master. The Wardens may exercise all the powers of Wardens. But naming them trustees without specifying some additional power gives them no power which they would not have were they not so named as trustees. It is to be noted that this Grand Lodge was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in 1847, but the act of incorporation did not make the constituent lodges independent corporations, nor was there any provision in the original act of incorporation providing for the formation of constituent lodges. That being true, and constituent lodges notwithstanding being organized, they were not by law corporations. Being neither natural persons nor corporate bodies, they could neither sue nor be sued; neither acquire nor convey property; neither exercise any legal rights nor be recognized in law in any form. For that reason it became necessary in that condition of affairs to have trustees who could acquire and hold the title to property for the lodge as a mere voluntary association of individuals not incorporated. Substantially as the trustees of some church and other organizations now hold property for the use and benefit of the members.

In 1855 the charter of the Grand Lodge was amended and in Section 7 of such amendment, it is provided that "each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Grand Lodge, now in existence, or which may hereafter be chartered by the same, is also hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by and under the name, style and number set forth in their respective charters, and by such designation they may respectively sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend against all suits arising in law or in chancery in all the courts of this state. The said subordinate lodges respectively shall be capable in law of purchasing or receiving by purchase, gift or otherwise, and of selling and conveying real and personal estate for the benefit of said subordinate lodges respectively." The constituent lodge by that act became at once a legal entity and thereafter a Masonic lodge in Illinois had no need whatever for trustees. If lodge by-laws name certain persons as trustees but confer upon them no specific duties, they by said by-laws are mere figureheads acquiring no active functions. They are not trustees in any proper sense for they have nothing in trust. If the by-law puts upon the so-called trustees certain duties to be discharged, then the trustees so-called, as to such duties so imposed, are a mere committee of the lodge so creating them, charged with the performance of the duties thus imposed. The lodge as a corporate body is entirely capable of owning its own property, buying and selling property and vindi-

cating its rights thereto in all courts of the land. The trustees do not and cannot hold anything in trust in the way of lodge property. If a conveyance should be made to an individual in trust for the use and benefit of a certain specified lodge, the trustee having no active duty, the title by operation of law would vest at once in the beneficiary. I have held therefore according to the views expressed that every by-law of every lodge which names certain of its officers as trustees, without specifying any duties to be discharged by such trustees, is wholly meaningless. That no lodge in Illinois has any use for trustees. I report this decision because I think, indeed I know, that very much confusion and uncertainty have existed throughout the state upon these matters. I feel sure that I have been interrogated upon questions arising under these by-laws relating to trustees, from as many as twenty-five different localities in the state and until there is some authoritative determination by this Grand Lodge, such confusion must continue to exist.

RESTORATION OF SUSPENDED MASONS.

It has been brought to my knowledge that in some of the lodges of the state a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues cannot be restored to membership in the lodge without the payment of a special fee therefor. It is provided in one lodge particularly to which my attention has been called, that "Any member suspended for non-payment of dues may on payment or remission of the same, be restored to good standing in the fraternity by consent of two-thirds of the members present at any stated communication but cannot be restored to membership" until the provisions of a certain other section referred to have been complied with.

The other section referred to provides, "Every petition for the degrees or for membership shall be made in due form and be signed by the applicant with his full name," etc., and "shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee." The fee prescribed in another section to accompany a petition for membership is variously named, but is usually about ten dollars. I have held that a lodge can impose no such burden upon a suspended brother, and that by-laws which seek to impose upon a suspended brother such exactions, are in conflict with our Grand Lodge By-Laws.

It will be observed that under Section 5, Article 10, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, any Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, may petition and upon payment or remission of dues "and upon a favorable ballot of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication, the petitioner may be restored to membership or to good

standing in the fraternity only leaving him non-affiliated." Unquestionably under the Grand Lodge By-Laws, a member suspended for non-payment of dues cannot be required to do anything more than pay the dues charged against him at the time of his suspension, and petition in proper form to be reinstated. When that petition comes before the lodge for consideration, a motion that the suspended brother be reinstated would be in order. If carried in that form by a two-thirds vote, he would be restored to membership in the lodge, any by-law of the lodge to the contrary notwithstanding. I have held that a two-thirds vote of the members present when the petition for reinstatement comes before the lodge for consideration will restore him to good standing in the fraternity and also to membership in that lodge. Of course the lodge might restore him to good standing only, leaving him non-affiliated, and if he should afterwards petition that lodge for membership, a lodge by-law requiring him to pay a membership fee would be valid as any lodge may charge a fee for affiliation, but I have held that no lodge by-law could impose upon a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues as a condition precedent to his restoration to membership, upon his petition for reinstatement, the payment of any fee or any money excepting the dues in arrears for non-payment of which he was suspended.

Moreover a brother suspended for non-payment of dues is entitled to be reinstated according to our Grand Lodge By-Laws by a two-thirds vote of the members present. If a by-law of a constituent lodge is so framed as to divide the question, restoring him to good standing first, and then requiring another petition for membership, and if such petition for membership is to be treated as an ordinary petition for affiliation, then it would require a unanimous vote to reinstate the suspended brother to membership.

I regard Section 6, Article 10, Part 3, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as practically decisive of this question for it is thereby declared that "if upon the presentation of the required application, a motion that a suspended brother be reinstated is carried in that simple form, he is thereby reinstated to all his rights including membership in his lodge." The motion that he be reinstated then would be in order by the very terms of this section and if carried by a two-thirds vote, the suspended brother would be reinstated to good standing and to membership, and any lodge by-law that undertakes to require him to petition separately for membership and to pay a special fee for his restoration to membership, is in my opinion, in conflict with our Grand Lodge By-Laws and is not supported by sound reason or true Masonic spirit.

APPEALS TO THE GRAND LODGE.

The question has been submitted to me whether it was the duty of the secretary of the lodge in which an accused brother has been found guilty, where an appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, to file a transcript of the charges, specifications and proceedings with the Grand Lodge, merely upon notice from appellant of his intention to appeal.

Section 3, Article 9, Part 3, does provide that "the appellant shall give the lodge appealed from notice of his intention to appeal within ninety days after notice of its action or decision has been given," etc. "The secretary of such lodge under the direction of the Master, shall at least thirty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, transmit to the Grand Secretary an attested copy of all charges, specifications, papers, proceedings and evidence in the case and if requested, furnish the appellant with a like attested copy." That section of the by-law would plainly indicate that it is the duty of the secretary to furnish the appellant a copy of the transcript and to file likewise a copy with the Grand Secretary, thus effectuating the appeal.

It is to be observed, however, that section 3, from which I have quoted, is an old provision of the law and was in our book of laws prior to its revision in 1905. In the revised edition of our Blue Book, Section 8, Article 7, Part 3, is new, and that section provides "should an appeal be taken from the decision of the lodge in any case, the party taking the appeal, or the lodge if it orders the appeal, shall pay the cost of making a record of the appeal proceedings and of a transcript of the testimony and rulings above mentioned to be filed with the Grand Lodge." That section provides that a transcript of the record and evidence shall be made and filed with the secretary of the lodge in which the trial was had and shall remain thereafter in his custody and this is to be done in all cases whether an appeal is taken or not. The party appealing must procure a copy of that transcript and pay for making the same and then the copy for which he pays is to be filed with the Grand Secretary, thus perfecting the appeal. The two sections to which I refer seem to be in conflict but inasmuch as Section 8 of Article 7 last quoted is the last expression of the legislative will, I held that that is the law governing appeals and that the secretary of the lodge is not required to file a transcript of the record with the Grand Secretary without pay, but on the contrary that the party taking the appeal must pay for making the transcript and that until that is done an appeal is not perfected. I have held that if it were the duty of the secretary of the lodge to file a transcript with the Grand Secretary merely upon notice that an appeal was desired, it would impose upon the lodge a very great burden and hardship when the purpose to appeal may have been entirely abandoned. I report my

ruling on this question that the Grand Lodge may either approve it or dissent from it because there does seem to be a conflict in the two sections of the by-laws quoted and because there are cases which have arisen in the state during the past year whose course has been controlled by my decision so rendered.

I therefore respectfully request that this question may be considered and determined by the appropriate committee, preferably by the committee on appeals and grievances.

The question has been presented to me whether anyone excepting a member of a lodge in which charges have been preferred and trial had against a member of that lodge, may appeal from the decision of the lodge. In the particular case submitted to me, the complaint of unma-sonic conduct was made by the member of another lodge and it was upon his complaint that the Junior Warden preferred charges against a member of his lodge. The trial resulted in the defendant being found not guilty. But the brother upon whose complaint the charges were preferred desiring to appeal, it was said by some that he would have no right to appeal because he was not a member of the lodge in which the charges were preferred and trial had and of which the accused brother was also a member.

It seems from an examination of the law that charges against a Ma-son can be preferred only by some member of his lodge, but Section 1, Article 9, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, reads as follows: "Any Ma-son who has been subject to the disciplinary proceedings of a lodge, his accuser, or any member of the lodge, has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence rendered or adjudged in such case." The use of the words "his accuser" in that section means, in my opinion, that where charges are preferred on the complaint of a brother who is a member of another lodge, and where it is recognized that such other member is in fact the "accuser," that in such case such "accuser" would have the right to appeal. Accordingly I decided that in the case then before me, the accuser might appeal, and directed the secretary of the lodge and Master to recognize such right and forward transcript to the Grand Secretary as in any other case of appeal. This question as to the right of the accuser to appeal will probably arise before the committee on appeals.

NEW LODGES.

It will be remembered that at the last session of this Grand Lodge Section 5, of Article 23, Part 2, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, was amended in such way that "no dispensation shall be granted for a new lodge if the proposed location is within five miles of any other lodge in this jurisdiction unless such other lodge has forty or more members, or

unless the new lodge is to be located in a town or city having at least five thousand inhabitants." For many years prior to this amendment, that section had made the limit ten miles instead of five miles and the membership of such adjacent lodge to be not less than sixty instead of forty members. The effect of this change has been to increase the number of applications for new lodges. Appreciating the importance of the questions which were constantly presented to me for consideration, I prepared about January 30, 1908, a circular letter which was sent to all the lodges of the state, which letter was as follows:

FROM THE EAST

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., January 30, 1908.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges, A.F. and A.M., of the State of Illinois:

BRETHREN:—Section 2, Article 13, of the Constitution of our Grand Lodge, provides that "no dispensation for new lodges shall be issued in any city or town having three or more chartered lodges (except the city of Chicago) without the recommendation of the three oldest lodges, nor in any other place without the consent of the three nearest lodges."

Section 5 of Article 23 of Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, imposes a further limitation. For many years it had provided that no dispensation for a new lodge should issue if its proposed location was "within ten miles of any other lodge in this jurisdiction, unless such other lodge has sixty or more members or unless the new lodge is to be located in a town or city having at least five thousand inhabitants."

At our Grand Lodge held in October last, Section 5 above quoted, was amended so that the ten mile limit was reduced to five miles, and the membership limit was reduced to forty.

This change in the by-laws is resulting in numerous applications for dispensations to form new lodges, most of them in small villages. The unusual number of such applications suggests the wisdom of addressing you on the subject.

Of the nine hundred and one lodges chartered by our Grand Lodge, more than one hundred and forty have passed out of existence, most of them because they were too feeble to live. In some instances the shifting of the centers of population has necessarily resulted in the decadence of one lodge and the consequent growth of another.

What can it profit Masonry in Illinois as a whole, to multiply lodges, if the natural and probable result is that for each new lodge chartered, an old lodge must die?

There are now in this state many feeble lodges. The Grand Master frequently receives applications for assistance from lodges, which urge as a reason for making such appeal that they are so weak, and their membership so small, that they can do nothing themselves.

The Grand Lodge is now maintaining its homes for the aged and for orphans, and these institutions are so conducted as to be eminently creditable to Masonry in Illinois. Every Mason in this state is, or ought to be, proud that he is privileged to assist in this great and glorious work.

It takes money, however, to build, equip and maintain these institutions, and the Grand Lodge must derive its revenue from its constituent lodges and their members.

Many lodges in this state pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge much less than their representative draws out of it for mileage and per diem. Such lodges therefore instead of helping the Grand Lodge in administering its great charities, are in fact a financial burden to the Grand Lodge.

It is true that many lodges of small membership are rich and strong in true Masonic spirit. It is obvious, however, that to multiply the weak lodges of the state is financial folly.

It may be supposed that the Grand Master has ample power and discretion to guard against *too* great an increase in the number of lodges. The Grand Master has the *power*. He may in his discretion refuse his dispensation for the formation of a new lodge except where he is satisfied that there is a real necessity for it, and that it will be sufficiently vigorous to thrive. The present Grand Master, however, feels that his discretion is what lawyers term, a *legal* discretion, and that it should be exercised within the law. The law, at the last Grand Lodge, was changed. The Grand Master thinks that the change in the law means what it says, and indicates a change in the purpose of the Grand Lodge, and that when an application for a dispensation to form a new lodge comes to him for consideration, if it is fairly within the letter and spirit of the law, and conforms to the usages in that regard, and is duly recommended by the three nearest lodges and promises reasonable growth, for him to withhold his dispensation amounts to a disregard of the law. The discretion of the Grand Master thus exercised would be arbitrary and not a legal discretion.

While the constitution and by-laws relating to the formation of new lodges specify the conditions under which the Grand Master *may* grant his dispensation, they also serve as a *guide and direction* to his discretion.

In any case, the Grand Master can have only the faintest idea whether a proposed new lodge will have a vigorous life or not. He cannot understand local conditions well enough to judge wisely in the matter.

The brethren of the neighboring lodges whose jurisdiction will be affected by the formation of a proposed new lodge, know all about it. The Grand Master is entitled to the candid opinion of all constituent lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of a new lodge.

No new lodge can be formed in the city of Chicago without procuring the recommendation of three lodges in that city.

In other cities having three or more lodges, no new lodge can be formed without the consent of the three oldest lodges.

In all other places in the state no new lodge can be formed without the consent of the three nearest lodges.

The Grand Master knows that in many cases, lodges when asked for their consent for the formation of a new lodge, give such consent only because they want to be accommodating, and do not want to appear small or jealous of some neighboring locality. Consent is oftentimes given when the lodges giving it know, or have every reason to know, that the formation of the proposed new lodge must result in a frail and short life for it, or in the decay and death of some neighboring lodge, which by consenting to the formation of the new lodge, has signed its own death warrant. In such cases it would be much better to bring about a change in the location of an existing lodge. Cutting up the territory into very small lodge jurisdictions means inevitably, small, weak lodges, and while numerical strength is not all, or even the most important asset of a lodge, yet all experience has shown that lodges too small in membership are but seldom efficient in any respect.

Why should the Grand Master be asked not to authorize any new lodges in Chicago when numerous worthy brethren and three regular lodges there ask that it be done?

Why should the Grand Master be asked to refuse his consent for a new lodge at any place in the state, when a respectable number of good brethren and the three nearest lodges unite in asking for it?

These are questions which Masons generally very seldom consider. If you do not want to surrender a part of the territory within the jurisdiction of your lodge, you do not have to do it. No new lodge can be formed to divide your territory unless your lodge consents to it. If you do not want to divide your territory, if you do not want the new lodge to be formed, then do not consent to it, and it will not be formed.

When your lodge is asked to give its consent to the formation of a new lodge, do not consent merely that your lodge may not seem ungracious. Do not give your consent as a mere matter of neighborly good will and accommodation. Consider what is best for Masonry. Of course consent should never be refused because of local rivalries, or neighborhood jealousies. Give consent or withhold it as in your opinion is best for Masonry, and for lodges of Masons in your locality. The Grand Master wants to feel fully assured when your lodge consents to the formation of a new lodge, that it has given the question mature consideration. He wants to know that your consent was given not for the accommodation of good brethren or of any neighborhood, but that your action has been determined by an earnest purpose to promote the good of Masonry *as a whole*. On the proposition to form new lodges, or to give your consent thereto, as on all other propositions, vote and act for the good of Masonry.

It is not the purpose of the Grand Master to discourage the formation of new lodges in places where the good of Masonry would be promoted by them. Some new lodges will be formed. Some are needed. It is the earnest purpose of the Grand Master, however, to invite attention to the Masonic law governing these matters, and to urge each lodge in

this Grand Jurisdiction so to vote and act when consent is asked for the formation of a new lodge, that its action when taken may be a safe guide to his discretion. The Grand Master has the right to ask that you help him, and that no hasty or ill considered action of yours shall make a task already difficult, still more perplexing.

It is ordered that this be read in full at the stated communication of each lodge in this state next after it is received.

It is further ordered that whenever the consent of your lodge is asked for the formation of a new lodge, this be then read in full immediately before the vote on such proposition shall be taken.

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

ALEXANDER H. BELL,

ISAAC CUTTER,

Grand Master.

(Seal.) Grand Secretary.

The effect of this letter I am sure was salutary, but I have been impressed with the conviction that the law relating to the formation of new lodges is not in keeping with present conditions. I am quite well aware that the Grand Master may or may not issue his dispensation for the formation of a new lodge in any case, but if there is a law on the subject, it seems to me that any Grand Master would want to feel that the law is to be a guide to his discretion, for if it is to depend wholly upon the Grand Master's discretion, then the law would be useless. The Grand Master does have *power* to guard against *too* great an increase in the number of lodges. He does have discretion, but the written law ought to be interpreted to mean what it says so far as possible. And for the Grand Master to exercise a discretion clearly out of harmony with the written law would be an arbitrary discretion rather than a legal discretion.

Section 5, Article 13, of the Constitution, provides that "every petition for a new lodge shall be signed by eight Master Masons." The implication is clearly that if the petition and circumstances are otherwise satisfactory, eight Master Masons may form a new lodge. This provision of the Constitution has been in force many years but the state has grown in population so greatly that it must strike any one that if there is to be a limit or rule as to the number required for the formation of a new lodge, it ought to be more than eight.

It is provided also in the Constitution, Section 2, Article 13, that no dispensation for new lodges shall be issued in any city or town having three or more chartered lodges (except the city of Chicago) without the recommendation of the three oldest lodges nor in any other place without the consent of the three nearest lodges.

It is apparent from this constitutional provision that in all places outside of cities where lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, the consent

of the three nearest lodges must be obtained. This constitutional provision, however, by its very terms does not apply to the city of Chicago. What then is the law as to the formation of new lodges and the consent of old lodges thereto in the city of Chicago? It is provided in section 7, Article 23, Part 2, of the By-Laws, as follows: "Any three lodges in a city where concurrent jurisdiction exists may recommend the formation of a new lodge in such city." If that provision is intended to apply to all cities having more than three lodges where lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, and it certainly does so declare, then it is plainly in conflict with the constitutional provision that in all cities excepting Chicago having three or more chartered lodges, the consent of the three oldest lodges must be obtained. The constitution requires the consent of the "*three oldest lodges*," while the by-law requires the consent of "*any three lodges*." There are three cities in the state outside of Chicago which have four chartered lodges, namely, Quincy, Springfield and Peoria. Under the constitution, the consent of the three *oldest* lodges must be obtained, but the by-law quoted provides that "*any three lodges* in a city where concurrent jurisdiction exists, may recommend the formation of a new lodge in such city." That by-law so far as it applies to the three cities named, Quincy, Peoria and Springfield, is, I submit, in conflict with the constitutional provision. This doubtless arises from the fact that more than three lodges are in each of the cities named and that the increase of the number above three in each city has come about since the adoption of that by-law. But nevertheless, it only serves to illustrate how it is that sometimes there is preserved in the body of the law a provision which has been wholly outgrown by conditions.

This by-law that any three lodges in a city where lodges have concurrent jurisdiction may consent to the formation of a new lodge, has, as I am informed, been uniformly applied to the city of Chicago. But a little reflection must convince anyone that the working of such a by-law is not satisfactory even in Chicago.

Since the last meeting of this Grand Lodge it has been earnestly contended by experienced brethren that the Grand Master should unequivocally refuse to issue his dispensation for the formation of *any* new lodge in Chicago, claiming that there were enough lodges there. I have not felt like adopting that view. It has also been urged by other brethren of learning and experience, that that provision of the by-law ought to be construed to mean that the three lodges consenting to the formation of a new lodge in Chicago ought to be the only three who have been asked to give consent. That is to say, if those interested in the formation of a new lodge should ask three lodges for their consent and any of the three should refuse to give such consent, then such refusal ought to be treated by the Grand Master as fatal to the formation of the proposed new

lodge. I have not been disposed to give this by-law such an application, and yet it can be very readily apprehended that a lodge in the southern part of Chicago can have very little interest indeed in whether a new lodge is formed in the northern part of Chicago or not. And it can be readily understood, too, that out of the great number of lodges in the city of Chicago, if those first asked for consent refuse to give it, the promoters of the plan to form a new lodge may still go from lodge to lodge in the city of Chicago until at last they procure the consent of three lodges and thus bring themselves within the letter of this by-law. Notwithstanding this seeming inequity of the by-law, I have felt disposed to say and have said that where three lodges in Chicago consent to the formation of a new lodge in Chicago, that is sufficient so far as that point is concerned, and the fact that other lodges have been asked to give consent and have refused to give it ought not of itself to furnish any adequate reason for the refusal of the Grand Master to grant his dispensation. I have, however, gone to this extent, that, notwithstanding three lodges in Chicago have consented to the formation of a new lodge, yet if the lodges in the immediate vicinity of the place where such proposed lodge was to meet, have not only not consented but are *earnestly protesting* against the formation of a new lodge to meet in that vicinity, in such case I have felt constrained to withhold my dispensation for the sake of harmony among the lodges in that immediate vicinity. A change in the place of meeting of such new lodge obviates that difficulty, although I am well aware of the fact that when the lodge obtains a charter, it may change its place of meeting at its pleasure. I am of the opinion that there ought to be a more definite code of law in this Grand Lodge governing the formation of new lodges and I respectfully submit this entire question to this Grand Lodge for its consideration, through its appropriate committee or otherwise for such action if any as in your wisdom is best.

CORPORATE NAME.

For many years I have been impressed with the confusion with reference to the corporate name of this Grand Lodge.

This Grand Lodge was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of this state in 1847 by the name of the "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons." The act of incorporation, however, being found defective in a number of particulars, an amendatory act was passed by the General Assembly in 1855 and by some curious mischance as I presume, the Grand Lodge was by that act in effect re-incorporated by the name and style of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons." That amendatory act supplies an omission in the original charter by giving to the Grand Lodge authority to create

subordinate lodges and providing as follows: "Each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Grand Lodge now in existence or which may hereafter be chartered by the same, is also hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by and under the name, style and number set forth in their respective charters." I have no means of knowing whether all of the lodges that have been chartered in this state have been chartered by the name of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons or some of them by the name of Free and Accepted Masons. However that may be I presume that each lodge is a corporation by the name by which it is designated in its charter.

Notwithstanding the corporate name of this present grand body omits the word "Ancient," yet all of our literature and proceedings preserve the time honored name "Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons." Our Blue Book is published with the name on its title page of "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons."

The constitution of this Grand Lodge in its first article declares "This Grand Lodge shall hereafter be known by the name and style of The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois." Our proceedings are published in that name and in everything excepting the amended act above referred to this body preserves the use of the word Ancient in the name and description of this Grand Lodge. I have for many years felt that there was no adequate reason why this difference should be longer tolerated. Many years ago when a former Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge was prosecuted for embezzlement, his trial was had in the county of Macoupin and I at that time was the State's Attorney of that county and was officially at least the head of that prosecution. The name of this corporation and the determination of its proper name and description under all the circumstances in the case was by far the most difficult question presented. This Grand Lodge is likely at any time to be made the recipient of some gift or devise by some brother, and any confusion or difficulty of ascertaining its corporate name, or any ambiguity in that regard, is in my opinion unforgivable if it can be corrected.

The statutes of this state provide a means whereby the name of a corporation may be changed. I have given this statute due consideration and that I might be sure of the ground and know that our purposes will not be frustrated by any rule of any department of state government, I have had a personal conference with the corporation department of the Secretary of State of this state and am assured that the adoption of a resolution in the following form will relieve us of this strange incongruity and restore to our corporate name the word "Ancient" which had been, for some reason, dropped therefrom. Accordingly, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, By act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approved February 20, 1847, there was incorporated the "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons;" and

WHEREAS, Also by an amendatory act of the General Assembly of Illinois approved February 14, 1855, the said "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons" was in effect re-incorporated by the name of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons;" and

WHEREAS, This Most Worshipful Grand Lodge has in all of its doings excepting its official corporate acts, preserved the use of the word Ancient in its corporate name and desires to so do hereafter; and has declared in its constitution that "This Grand Lodge shall hereafter be known by the name and style of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois;" be it therefore

Resolved, That the name of this corporation incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Illinois entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons," approved February 14, A. D. 1855, be changed from the name of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons" as given it in such amendatory act, to the name, style and description of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois" and that this corporation be now and hereafter known, named and described by the name, style and description of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois."

This will make our legal name exactly like the name assumed in the constitution of this Grand Lodge, which in my opinion, is exactly as it should be.

CONCLUSION.

One year ago on assuming the duties of this great office, I said that I hoped that I might be permitted to feel that in electing me Grand Master you had not sought *merely* to compliment me, but that you believed or hoped that I would be able satisfactorily to discharge the duties of this great office, and I then promised you that to the best of my ability I would do that, and further said that the extent to which my resolution in that regard should be realized, I must leave for indulgent brethren to decide.

My year of service having now expired I submit to you my acts and doings as your Grand Master. When I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office, I was sincerely oppressed with a feeling of grave responsibility. No man in this state more deeply appreciates the dignity and importance of Freemasonry than I do. No man has a greater respect and veneration for the great Masons of this state; no man goes

before me in profound reverence for the dignity of this Grand Lodge, its officers, committees and members. My desire fittingly to represent such a body and to discharge the duties of this great office conscientiously and satisfactorily to the craft, has guided me every moment during my term of office. No matter how the results may be regarded by my brethren here and throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, I can conscientiously say that to the best of my ability I have endeavored to redeem my pledge made to you one year ago. I have not consciously slighted anything. I have endeavored promptly to discharge every duty which came to me to the best of my ability. That I have made mistakes is, of course, true. That I have not always shown wisdom, is, of course, true, but I have done the best I could each hour according to the light which I then had. I feel under the most profound obligation to all of the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction for their cordial sympathy and support. I acknowledge my obligation to many of the distinguished brethren in this Grand Lodge for their advice and assistance on important questions.

And now that my term of office is near its end, I have nothing but the most heartfelt thankfulness to all the brethren for the great honors which they have conferred upon me. I have naught but a feeling of profound reverence for our Ancient Institution and particularly for this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; for its officers and members and for the craft throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, and I can hope for no greater good to my successors in this office than that they in the discharge of their duties may receive the same cordial co-operation and support from their brethren that has been so generously accorded to me.

On motion the address was referred to the Committee on G.M. Address.

REPORT—Of Grand Treasurer.

The R.W. Grand Treasurer, LeRoy A. Goddard, presented his report for the past year and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was so ordered.

CHICAGO, October 5, 1908.

LEROY A. GODDARD, *Grand Treasurer.*

In Account with M.W. GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M., of ILLINOIS.

GENERAL FUND.

1907.		DEBIT.	
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand, as per last report.....	\$ 34,642 44
Nov.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 43 25
Nov.	7.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	12,000 00
Nov.	9.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	23,370 00
Dec.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	208 00
1908.			
Jan.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	319 75
Feb.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	25 25
Mch.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	16 00
Apr.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	325 85
May	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	206 00
June	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	107 00
July	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	122 75
Aug.	3.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	31,967 90
Sept.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	16,062 90
Sept.	22.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	1,905 65
			<hr/>
			86,680 30
Total			<hr/>
			\$121,322 74

1908.		CREDIT.	
Oct.	5.	By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith...	\$ 3,321 10
Oct.	5.	By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith.....	16,013 10
Oct.	5.	By miscellaneous orders paid since last report, as per vouchers herewith, numbered 123 to 131 both inclusive; 201 to 207 both inclusive; 210, 212, 213, 214; 218 to 226 both inclusive; 230 to 240 both inclusive; 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 249, 250, and 252 to 264 both inclusive; 267 to 274 both inclusive; 277 to 279 both inclusive; 282, 283, 286 to 288 both inclusive; 4 to 6 both inclusive; 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 22....	53,309 24
Oct.	5.	By vouchers herewith, paid salaries Grand Officers, Nos. 208, 209, 216, 217, 227, 228, 229, 247, 248, 265, 266, 275, 276, 280, 281, 284, 285, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 23.....	4,900 00
			<hr/> 77,543 44
Balance on hand			43,779 30
Total			<hr/> \$121,322 74

CHARITY FUND.

1907.		DEBIT.	
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand, as per last report.....	\$ 32,170 28
Nov.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 8,830 99
Dec.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	16 25
1908.			
Jan.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	3 65
Feb.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	140 00
Mch.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	8 00
Apr.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	83 50

May	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 13 50	
June	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	8 00	
July	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	2 50	
Aug.	3.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	20,404 20	
Sept.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	10,231 80	
Sept.	22.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	1 300 05	
			<hr/>	41,042 44
Total			<hr/> \$73,212 72	

1908.

CREDIT.

Oct.	5.	By vouchers herewith paid since last report, Nos. 29 to 58 both inclusive, and Nos. 1 to 14 both inclusive....	\$ 41,816 00	
		Balance on hand	31,396 72	
			<hr/>	
Total			<hr/> \$ 73,212 72	

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

1907.

DEBIT.

Oct.	1.	Balance on hand as per last report.....	\$ 2,725 98	
Nov.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 250 00	
Dec.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	300 00	
Dec.	26.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	20,000 00	
1908.				
Jan.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	200 00	
Feb.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
Mch.	3.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	10 00	
Apr.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	5,291 02	
May	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	1,925 31	

June	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 830 00	
July	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	431 90	
Aug.	3.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	300 00	
Sept.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	10 00	
Sept.	22.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	220 00	
			<hr/>	29,868 23
Total			\$ 32,594 21	

1908.

CREDIT.

Oct.	5.	By vouchers herewith paid since last report, Nos. 211, 241 and 251.....	\$ 22,089 44	
		Balance on hand	10,504 77	\$ 32,594 21

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

1907.

DEBIT.

Oct.	1.	Balance on hand as per last report.....	\$ 571 82	
Dec.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 20 00	

1908.

Feb.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
Mch.	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	10 00	
Apr.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	40 00	
May	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	1,675 31	
June	2.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	20 00	
Aug.	3.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	229 67	
Sept.	22.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	106 64	
			<hr/>	2,201 62
Total			\$ 2,773 44	

1908.

CREDIT.

Oct.	5.	No vouchers paid during the past year.		
		Balance on hand	\$ 2,773 44	

MASONIC HOME FUND.

DEBIT.

1907.			
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand as per last report.....	\$ 159 55
1908.			
Apr.	1.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	\$ 25 00
Sept.	22.	Received from Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary	20 00
			<u>45 00</u>
	Total	.....	\$204 55

1908.

CREDIT.

Oct.	5.	No vouchers paid during the past year.	
		Balance on hand	\$204 55

In addition to the cash balances reported above, the M.W. Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession as Grand Treasurer, and deposited in safety vault specifically designated as the property of the M.W. Grand Lodge:

CHARITY FUND.

Seven City of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, due 1915, \$1,000 each, numbered 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069 and 388; coupons January and July	\$ 7,000 00
Four Cook County Bonds, due 1919, \$1,000 each, numbered 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264; coupons March and September.....	4,000 00
Eight shares stock Masonic Fraternity Temple Association.....	800 00
	<u>\$11,800 00</u>

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Fifteen registered Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1953, \$1000 each, numbered 7133, 7134, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 13060, 13089; interest due May and November.....	\$15,000 00
Ten Sanitary District of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, due 1919, \$1,000 each, numbered 21856, 21857, 21858, 21859, 21860, 21861, 21862, 21863, 21864, 21865; coupons June and December	10,000 00
Five Sanitary District of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, due 1919, \$1,000 each, numbered 18341, 18342, 18343, 18344, 18345; coupons April and October	5,000 00
Five Sanitary District of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, due 1920, \$1,000 each, numbered 18568, 18569, 18570, 18571, 18572; coupons April and October.....	5,000 00
Ten City of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, due 1910, \$1,000 each, numbered 939, 940, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973; coupons January and July.....	10,000 00

Five City of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds due 1912, \$1,000 each, numbered 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70; coupons January and July.	5,000 00
Ten Cook County 4 per cent. bonds, due 1917, \$1,000 each, numbered 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871 and 2872; coupons March and September.....	10,000 00
One Cook county 4 per cent. bond, due 1919, No. 3265; coupons March and September	1,000 00
Ten Lincoln Park, Chicago, 4 per cent. bonds, due 1924, \$1,000 each, numbered 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410; coupons May and November.....	10,000 00
Eight Mattoon Township 4 per cent. bonds, due 1920, \$1,000 each, numbered 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37; coupons May 1 annually	8,000 00
Five Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 per cent. bonds, due 1952, \$500 each, numbered 14218, 14219, 14220, 15418, 15592; coupons April and October	2,500 00
One U. S. Government 4 per cent. bond; No. 19451, due 1925; coupons quarterly	1,000 00
One balance purchase money 5 per cent. mortgage note of Frank Rayner, due December 10, 1909; interest paid to June 5, 1908	10,000 00
Total	\$92,500 00

HOME FOR THE AGED FUND.

Five City of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, due 1918, \$1,000 each, numbered 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080; coupons January and July	\$ 5,000 00
One City of Chicago 4 per cent. bond, due 1921, No. 4186, coupons January and July	500 00
One Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 per cent. bond, due 1953, No. 4583; interest May and November	1,000 00
One Cook County 4 per cent. bond, due 1917, No. 2874, interest March and September	1,000 00
One Wabash R. R. Co. 4 per cent. bond, due 1941, No. 1722; interest March and September	1,000 00
	<u>\$8,500 00</u>

MASONIC HOME FUND.

One Cook County 4 per cent. bond due 1917, No. 2873, coupons March and September	\$ 1,000 00
Bonds and securities on hand, all funds.....	\$113,800 00
Cash on hand, all funds	88,658 78
Total assets in Treasury	<u>\$202,458 78</u>

Fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Grand Treasurer.

REPORT—Of Grand Secretary.

The R.W. Grand Secretary, Isaac Cutter, presented his report together with his cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was so ordered.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report:

ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication for the following amounts:

To Mileage and per diem of Officers and Committees.....	\$ 3321 10
Mileage and per diem of Representatives.....	16013 10
Jas. A. Steele, new building at Sullivan.....	42000 00
Isaac Cutter, transfer of California funds to Charity Fund.	1804 85
A. H. Bell, salary as Grand Master.....	1500 00
Isaac Cutter, salary as Grand Secretary.....	3000 00
L. A. Goddard, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
Advance copies of Grand Master's Address and reports of Grand Secretary and Committee on Correspondence.	298 68
Geo. W. Cyrus, printing	124 15
Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., Proceedings.....	2757 95
Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., Indexes.....	142 10
Issue of Tableau of Regular Lodges.....	220 65
Miscellaneous printing	816 93
Expense Grand Secretary's office, postage.....	359 00
Expense Grand Secretary's office, miscellaneous.....	285 11
Expense Grand Master's office.....	582 71
Medinah Temple Association	300 00
J. H. Vlissenger, commission on sale of I.M.O.H.....	883 00
G. W. Warvelle, attorney's fees	103 15
Dr. Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	500 00
C. S. Gurney, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
C. S. Gurney, expenses of Grand Lodge.....	43 50
C. S. Gurney, washing aprons.....	39 19
C. S. Gurney, for Eddy Co.....	22 94
R. H. Wheeler, expenses of Masonic Relief Ass'n.....	31 50
Z. T. Griffen, stenographer.....	50 00
G. A. Stadler, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00

To A. B. Garman, engrossing charters.....	\$ 48 60
A. B. Garman, engrossing Beach resolutions.....	50 00
C. E. Allen, for stenographer.....	300 00
G. A. Gilbert, premium on bonds of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer	150 00
H. P. Behrensmeyer, engrossing commissions, etc.....	67 95
W. J. Hempstreet, insurance	10 99
E. E. B. Sawyer, insurance.....	32 50
Expenses Board of Grand Examiners, School at Rockford..	218 70
Expenses Board of Grand Examiners, School at Joliet.....	199 60
Expenses Board of Grand Examiners, School at Canton....	196 10
Expenses Board of Grand Examiners, School at Cairo.....	257 30
Expenses Board of Grand Examiners, School at Mattoon...	190 40
Taxes on Home Farm	73 01
Repairs on Home Farm.....	23 68
Total	<u>\$77,543 44</u>

CHARITY FUND.

To Mrs. Harrison Dills	\$ 165 00
Order Grand Lodge	240 00
L. A. Goddard, Investment	10000 00
C. S. Gurney, maintenance I.M.H.....	18000 00
C. S. Gurney, maintenance IM.O.H.....	12000 00
Mrs Andrew Orme	50 00
G. W. Matheny	50 00
E. E. Rath, California fund returned.....	85 00
Zentner Bros., rent on I.M.O.H.....	1200 00
W. J. Burgdorff & Bro.....	26 00
Total	<u>\$41,816 00</u>

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

To L. A. Goddard, investment	\$ 2000 00
L. A. Goddard, investment.....	10084 00
L. A. Goddard, investment.....	10005 00
Total	<u>\$22,089 00</u>

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year:

ISAAC CUTTER, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M., DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1908.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES
Bodley.....	1	\$ 227 70	Whitehall.....	80	\$ 68 40
Equality.....	2	33 30	Vitruvius.....	81	55 80
Harmony.....	3	181 80	DeWitt.....	84	151 20
Springfield.....	4	185 40	Mitchell.....	85	84 60
Friendship.....	7	187 20	Kaskaskia.....	86	26 10
Macon.....	8	499 50	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	68 40
Rushville.....	9	79 20	Havana.....	88	87 30
St. Johns.....	13	111 60	Fellowship.....	89	100 80
Warren.....	14	45 00	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	227 70
Peoria.....	15	476 10	Metropolis.....	91	95 40
Temperance.....	16	69 30	Stewart.....	92	121 50
Macomb.....	17	171 00	Toulon.....	93	65 70
Clinton.....	19	155 70	Perry.....	95	61 20
Hancock.....	20	126 90	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	50 40
Cass.....	23	130 50	Excelsior.....	97	315 90
St. Clair.....	24	126 90	Taylor.....	98	81 00
Franklin.....	25	81 00	Edwardsville.....	99	99 90
Piasa.....	27	150 30	Astoria.....	100	60 30
Pekin.....	29	99 00	Rockford.....	102	304 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	118 80	Magnolia.....	103	62 10
Oriental.....	33	433 80	Lewistown.....	104	79 20
Barry.....	34	104 40	Winchester.....	105	54 90
Charleston.....	35	147 60	Lancaster.....	106	94 50
Kavanaugh.....	36	57 60	Versailles.....	108	54 90
Monmouth.....	37	146 70	Trenton.....	109	39 60
Olive Branch.....	38	347 40	Lebanon.....	110	37 80
Herman.....	39	105 30	Jonesboro.....	111	54 00
Occidental.....	40	185 40	Bureau.....	112	55 80
Mt. Joliet.....	42	325 80	Robert Burns.....	113	62 10
Bloomington.....	43	257 40	Marcelline.....	114	48 60
Hardin.....	44	90 00	Rising Sun.....	115	76 50
Griggsville.....	45	66 60	Vermont.....	116	49 50
Temple.....	46	764 10	Elgin.....	117	265 50
Caledonia.....	47	39 60	Waverly.....	118	81 00
Unity.....	48	77 40	Henry.....	119	71 10
Cambridge.....	49	72 90	Mound.....	122	126 00
Carrollton.....	50	124 20	Oquawka.....	123	50 40
Mt. Moriah.....	51	90 00	Cedar.....	124	135 90
Benevolent.....	52	45 90	Greenup.....	125	40 50
Jackson.....	53	117 00	Empire.....	126	93 60
Washington.....	55	50 40	Antioch.....	127	64 80
Trio.....	57	226 80	Raleigh.....	128	45 90
Fraternal.....	58	99 00	Greenfield.....	129	63 90
New Boston.....	59	72 90	Marion.....	130	97 20
Belvidere.....	60	244 80	Golconda.....	131	54 90
Lacon.....	61	55 80	Mackinaw.....	132	41 40
St. Marks.....	63	95 40	Marshall.....	133	83 70
Benton.....	64	95 40	Sycamore.....	134	157 50
Euclid.....	65	90 00	Lima.....	135	41 40
Pacific.....	66	55 80	Hutsonville.....	136	23 40
Acacia.....	67	130 50	Polk.....	137	81 90
Eureka.....	69	43 20	Marengo.....	138	70 20
Central.....	71	179 10	Geneva.....	139	66 60
Chester.....	72	49 50	Olney.....	140	81 00
Rockton.....	74	58 50	Garden City.....	141	1136 70
Roscoe.....	75	52 20	Ames.....	142	54 90
Mt. Nebo.....	76	100 80	Richmond.....	143	61 20
Prairie.....	77	261 00	DeKalb.....	144	173 80
Waukegan.....	78	297 90	A. W. Rawson.....	145	58 50
Scott.....	79	42 30	Lee Centre.....	146	46 80

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1908.—*Continued.*

LODGES	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton.....	147	\$ 57 60	Leroy.....	221	\$ 63 00
Bloomfield.....	148	109 80	Geo. Washington.....	222	101 70
Effingham.....	149	61 20	Pana.....	226	173 70
Vienna.....	150	67 50	Columbus.....	227	25 20
Bunker Hill.....	151	68 40	Lovington.....	228	90 00
Fidelity.....	152	45 90	Manchester.....	229	30 60
Clay.....	153	71 10	New Haven.....	230	65 70
Russell.....	154	72 90	Wyanet.....	231	42 30
Alpha.....	155	162 00	Farmers.....	232	66 60
Delavan.....	156	78 30	Blandinsville.....	233	83 70
Urbana.....	157	277 20	DuQuoin.....	234	94 50
McHenry.....	158	66 60	Dallas City.....	235	62 10
Kewanee.....	159	178 20	Charter Oak.....	236	85 50
Waubansia.....	160	278 10	Cairo.....	237	175 50
Viriden.....	161	97 20	Black Hawk.....	238	55 80
Hope.....	162	66 60	Mt. Carmel.....	239	121 50
Edward Dobbins.....	164	64 80	Western Star.....	240	264 60
Atlanta.....	165	69 30	Shekinah.....	241	133 20
Star in the East.....	166	332 10	Galva.....	243	115 20
Milford.....	168	64 80	Horicon.....	244	105 30
Nunda.....	169	63 00	Greenville.....	245	74 70
Evergreen.....	170	149 40	El Paso.....	246	92 70
Girard.....	171	83 80	Rob Morris.....	247	51 30
Wayne.....	172	41 40	Golden Gate.....	248	56 70
Cherry Valley.....	173	54 90	Hibbard.....	249	41 40
Lena.....	174	61 20	Robinson.....	250	82 80
Matteson.....	175	310 50	Heyworth.....	251	70 20
Mendota.....	176	98 10	Aledo.....	252	119 70
Staunton.....	177	103 50	Avon Harmony.....	253	40 50
Illinois Central.....	178	101 70	Aurora.....	254	252 90
Wabash.....	179	41 40	Donnelson.....	255	33 30
Moweaqua.....	180	56 70	Warsaw.....	257	55 80
Germania.....	182	258 30	Mattoon.....	260	224 10
Meridian.....	183	45 90	Amon.....	261	36 00
Abingdon.....	185	85 50	Channahon.....	262	51 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	72 90	Illinois.....	263	340 20
Cyrus.....	188	75 60	Franklin Grove.....	264	28 80
Fulton City.....	189	83 00	Vermilion.....	265	45 00
Dundee.....	190	119 70	Kingston.....	266	37 80
Farmington.....	192	109 80	LaPrairie.....	267	42 30
Herrick.....	193	29 70	Paris.....	268	176 40
Freedom.....	194	47 70	Wheaton.....	269	95 40
La Harpe.....	195	113 40	Levi Lusk.....	270	27 90
Louisville.....	196	54 90	Blaney.....	271	177 30
King Solomon's.....	197	48 60	Carmi.....	272	76 50
Homer.....	199		Miners.....	273	131 40
Sheba.....	200	34 20	Byron.....	274	56 70
Centralia.....	201	184 50	Milton.....	275	53 10
Lavelly.....	203	59 40	Elizabeth.....	276	22 50
Flora.....	204	72 90	Accordia.....	277	136 80
Corinthian.....	205	57 60	Jo Daviess.....	278	127 80
Fairfield.....	206	108 00	Neoga.....	279	79 20
Tamaroa.....	207	44 10	Kansas.....	280	51 30
Wilmington.....	208	77 40	Brooklyn.....	282	56 70
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	417 60	Meteor.....	283	86 40
Logan.....	210	166 50	Catlin.....	285	94 50
Cleveland.....	211	477 90	Plymouth.....	286	66 60
Shipman.....	212	38 70	De Soto.....	287	101 70
Ipava.....	213	67 50	Genoa.....	288	87 30
Gillespie.....	214	55 80	Wataga.....	291	34 20
Newton.....	216	80 10	Chenoa.....	292	82 80
Mason.....	217	42 30	Prophetstown.....	293	71 10
New Salem.....	218	27 00	Pontiac.....	294	121 50
Oakland.....	219	101 70	Dills.....	295	36 90
Mahomet.....	220	34 20	Quincy.....	296	190 80

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1908.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO	DUES.
Benjamin.....	297	\$ 92 70	Payson.....	379	\$ 73 80
Wauconda.....	298	42 30	Liberty.....	380	35 10
Hinckley.....	301	67 50	Gill.....	382	24 30
Durand.....	302	58 50	LaMoille.....	383	51 30
Raven.....	303	35 10	Waltham.....	384	54 00
Onarga.....	305	61 20	Mississippi.....	385	157 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	74 70	Bridgeport.....	388	58 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	86 40	El Dara.....	388	39 60
Ashlar.....	308	530 10	Kankakee.....	389	203 40
Harvard.....	309	121 50	Ashmore.....	390	55 80
Dearborn.....	310	621 00	Tolono.....	391	72 90
Kilwinning.....	311	556 20	Ocone.....	392	37 80
Ionic.....	312	351 00	Blair.....	393	414 00
York.....	313	67 50	Jerseyville.....	394	89 10
Palatine.....	314	72 00	Muddy Point.....	396	34 20
Abraham Jonas.....	316	28 80	Shiloh.....	397	38 70
J. L. Anderson.....	318	82 80	Kinmundy.....	398	73 80
Doric.....	319	226 80	Buda.....	399	41 40
Creston.....	320	45 00	Odell.....	401	42 30
Dunlap.....	321	92 70	Kishwaukee.....	402	47 70
Windor.....	322	63 90	Mason City.....	403	82 80
Orient.....	323	32 40	Batavia.....	404	82 80
Harrisburg.....	325	114 30	Ramsey.....	405	61 20
Industry.....	327	51 30	Bethalto.....	406	27 90
Altona.....	330	45 00	Stratton.....	408	55 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	27 90	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	315 90
Tuscola.....	332	91 80	Mithra.....	410	135 00
Tyrian.....	333	194 40	Hesperia.....	411	594 00
Sumner.....	334	94 50	Bollen.....	412	23 40
Schiller.....	335	120 60	Evening Star.....	414	41 40
New Columbia.....	336	54 90	Lawn Ridge.....	415	34 20
Oneida.....	337	59 40	Paxton.....	416	101 70
Saline.....	339	25 20	Marseilles.....	417	94 50
Kedron.....	340	50 40	Freeburg.....	418	41 40
Full Moon.....	341	63 00	Reynoldsburg.....	419	28 80
Summerfield.....	342	21 60	Oregon.....	420	126 00
Wenona.....	344		Washburn.....	421	45 00
Milledgeville.....	345	66 60	Landmark.....	422	344 70
N. D. Morse.....	346	20 70	Lanark.....	423	61 20
Sidney.....	347	40 50	Exeter.....	424	25 20
Russellville.....	348	37 80	Scottville.....	426	60 30
Sublette.....	349	20 70	Red Bud.....	427	28 10
Fairview.....	350	35 10	Sunbeam.....	428	81 00
Tarbolton.....	351	113 40	Chebanse.....	429	46 80
Groveland.....	352	30 60	Kendrick.....	430	37 80
Kinderhook.....	353	48 60	Summit.....	431	36 90
Ark and Anchor.....	354	72 00	Murrayville.....	432	28 10
Marine.....	355	40 50	Annawan.....	433	57 60
Hermitage.....	356	59 40	Makanda.....	434	64 80
Orion.....	358	33 30	Philo.....	436	62 10
Blackberry.....	359	80 10	Chicago.....	437	458 10
Princeville.....	360	70 20	Camargo.....	440	45 00
Douglas.....	361	37 80	Sparland.....	441	45 00
Noble.....	362	45 90	Casey.....	442	59 40
Horeb.....	363	72 90	Hampshire.....	443	76 50
Tonica.....	364	56 70	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	24 30
Bement.....	365	77 40	Chesterfield.....	435	36 00
Arcola.....	366	105 30	Watseka.....	446	129 60
Oxford.....	367	53 10	S. D. Monroe.....	447	18 90
Jefferson.....	368	18 00	Yates City.....	448	53 10
Newman.....	369	76 50	Mendon.....	449	53 10
Livingston.....	371	83 70	Loami.....	450	54 00
Chambersburg.....	373	16 20	Bromwell.....	451	69 30
Shabbona.....	374	37 80	New Hartford.....	453	36 90
Aroma.....	378	29 70	Maroa.....	454	94 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1908.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Irving.....	455	\$ 40 50	Maquon.....	530	\$ 44 10
Nokomis.....	456	78 30	Ashton.....	531	62 10
Blazing Star.....	458	18 00	Seneca.....	532	52 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	38 70	Altamont.....	533	27 00
Plainview.....	461	24 30	Cuba.....	534	54 90
Tremont.....	462	30 60	Sherman.....	535	55 80
Palmyra.....	463	51 30	Plainfield.....	536	103 50
Denver.....	464	33 30	J. R. Gorin.....	537	43 20
Huntsville.....	465	29 70	Lockport.....	538	97 20
Cobden.....	466	54 90	Chatsworth.....	539	25 20
South Macon.....	467	67 50	Oak Park.....	540	414 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	45 90	Stewardson.....	541	24 30
McLean.....	469	79 20	Towanda.....	542	21 60
Rantoul.....	470	76 50	Cordova.....	543	25 20
Kendall.....	471	75 60	Virginia.....	544	80 10
Amity.....	472	90 00	Valley.....	547	60 30
Gordon.....	473	33 30	Sharon.....	550	72 90
Columbia.....	474	40 50	Long Point.....	552	20 70
Walshville.....	475	18 00	Plum River.....	554	110 70
Manito.....	476	30 60	Humboldt.....	555	105 30
Rutland.....	477	50 40	Dawson.....	556	53 10
Pleiades.....	478	612 90	Lessing.....	557	165 60
Wyoming.....	479	95 40	Leland.....	558	42 30
Momence.....	481	89 10	Thomson.....	559	28 80
Lexington.....	482	54 00	Madison.....	560	21 60
Edgewood.....	484	44 10	Trinity.....	562	72 90
Xenia.....	485	27 00	Winslow.....	564	42 30
Bowen.....	486	45 90	Pleasant Hill.....	565	27 90
Andrew Jackson.....	487	16 20	Albany.....	566	63 90
Clay City.....	488	75 60	Frankfort.....	567	41 40
Cooper.....	489	42 30	Time.....	569	27 00
Shannon.....	490	45 90	Jacksonville.....	570	123 30
Martin.....	491	17 10	Bardolph.....	572	27 90
Libertyville.....	492	126 90	Gardner.....	573	73 80
Tower Hill.....	493	54 90	Pera.....	574	41 40
Stone Fort.....	495	70 20	Capron.....	575	59 40
Colchester.....	496	79 20	O'Fallon.....	576	43 20
Alma.....	497	54 00	Viola.....	577	55 80
Murphysboro.....	498	119 70	Prairie City.....	578	34 20
St. Paul.....	500	216 00	Hazel Dell.....	580	26 10
Stark.....	501	36 00	Dongola.....	581	29 70
Woodhull.....	502	40 50	Shirley.....	582	40 50
Odin.....	503	45 00	Highland.....	583	45 90
East St. Louis.....	504	259 20	Vesper.....	584	185 40
Meridian Sun.....	505	86 40	Fisher.....	585	27 90
O. H. Miner.....	506	65 70	Princeton.....	587	130 60
Home.....	508	473 40	Troy.....	588	32 40
Parkersburg.....	509	33 30	Fairmount.....	590	67 50
J. D. Moody.....	510	21 60	Gilman.....	591	60 30
Wade-Barney.....	512	212 40	Fieldon.....	592	
Bradford.....	514	39 60	Miles Hart.....	595	55 80
Andalusia.....	516	37 80	Cerro Gordo.....	600	90 90
Litchfield.....	517	69 30	Farina.....	601	51 30
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	28 80	Watson.....	602	27 00
Roseville.....	519	49 50	Clark.....	603	86 40
Anna.....	520	94 50	Hebron.....	604	62 10
Illioopolis.....	521	61 20	Streator.....	607	207 90
Monitor.....	522	339 30	Piper.....	608	71 10
Chatham.....	523	66 60	Sheldon.....	609	81 00
Evans.....	524	348 30	Union Park.....	610	820 80
Delia.....	525	15 30	Lincoln Park.....	611	572 40
Covenant.....	526	781 20	Rock River.....	612	225 90
Rossville.....	527	101 70	Patoka.....	613	54 90
Minooka.....	528	48 60	Forrest.....	614	71 10
Adams.....	529	36 00	Wadley.....	616	47 70

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1908.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Milan.....	617	59 40	Braidwood.....	704	\$174 60
Basco.....	618	17 10	Ewing.....	705	27 00
Berwick.....			Joppa.....	706	62 10
New Hope.....	620	18 00	Star.....	709	151 20
Hopedale.....	622	49 50	Farmer City.....	710	82 80
Locust.....	623	26 10	Providence.....	711	153 00
Union.....	627	18 90	Collinsville.....	712	85 50
Tuscan.....	630	44 10	Johnsonville.....	713	53 10
Norton.....	631	49 50	Newtown.....	714	78 30
Ridge Farm.....	632	79 20	Elvaston.....	715	20 70
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	135 00	Calumet.....	716	224 10
Buckley.....	634	18 00	Arcana.....	717	479 70
Rochester.....	635	29 70	May.....	718	21 60
Peotone.....	636	65 70	Chapel Hill.....	719	28 80
Keystone.....	639	329 40	Rome.....	721	41 10
Comet.....	641	54 00	Walnut.....	722	80 10
Apollo.....	642	446 40	Omaha.....	723	21 60
D. C. Cregier.....	643	471 60	Chandlerville.....	724	63 00
Oblong City.....	644	77 40	Rankin.....	725	63 00
San Jose.....	645	34 20	Golden Rule.....	726	769 50
Somonauk.....	646	82 80	Raritan.....	727	33 30
Blueview.....	647	51 30	Waterman.....	728	32 40
Camden.....	648	77 40	Lake Creek.....	729	66 60
Atwood.....	651	61 20	Eldorado.....	730	48 60
Greenville.....	653	66 60	Harbor.....	731	359 10
Yorktown.....	655	82 30	Carman.....	732	21 60
Mozart.....	656	82 80	Gibson.....	733	93 60
Lafayette.....	657	19 80	Morning Star.....	734	220 50
Rock Island.....	658	198 90	Sheridan.....	735	72 00
Lambert.....	659	234 00	Arrowsmith.....	737	18 90
Grand Chain.....	660	25 20	Saunemin.....	738	63 00
South Park.....	662	261 00	Lakeside.....	739	332 10
Mayo.....	664	27 90	New Holland.....	741	19 80
Beecher City.....	665	29 70	Danvers.....	742	41 40
Crawford.....	666	37 80	Scott Land.....	743	32 40
Erie.....	667	48 80	Goode.....	744	59 40
Burnt Prairie.....	668	41 40	Winnebago.....	745	45 00
Herder.....	669	223 20	Weldon.....	746	40 50
Fillmore.....	670	53 10	Centennial.....	747	36 90
Eddyville.....	672	26 10	Alta.....	748	57 60
Normal.....	673	72 90	Akin.....	749	51 30
Waldeck.....	674	225 00	Lyndon.....	750	49 50
Pawnee.....	675	79 20	Lounsbury.....	751	61 20
A. O. Fay.....	676	160 20	Allendale.....	752	33 30
Enfield.....	677	54 90	Ogden.....	754	100 80
Illinois City.....	679	66 60	Pre-emption.....	755	68 40
Clement.....	680	54 90	Hardinsville.....	756	29 70
Morrisonville.....	681	63 90	Verona.....	757	60 30
Blue Mound.....	682	78 30	Mystic Star.....	758	499 50
Burnside.....	683	72 90	Orel.....	759	71 10
Galatia.....	684	45 90	Sibley.....	761	27 00
Rio.....	685	78 30	Van Meter.....	762	65 70
Garfield.....	686	646 20	Crete.....	763	51 30
Orangeville.....	687	42 30	Sullivan.....	764	118 80
Clifton.....	688	45 00	Palace.....	765	252 00
Englewood.....	690	777 60	Littleton.....	766	21 60
Iola.....	691	26 10	Triluminar.....	767	324 00
Raymond.....	692	50 40	Mizpah.....	768	488 70
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	105 30	St. Elmo.....	769	69 30
Shiloh Hill.....	695	34 20	LaGrange.....	770	217 80
Belle Rive.....	696	27 90	Bay City.....	771	14 40
Richard Cole.....	697	392 40	New Burnside.....	772	28 80
Hutton.....	698	47 70	Mansfield.....	773	32 40
Pleasant Plains.....	700	59 40	Lake View.....	774	511 20
Temple Hill.....	701	23 40	Grand Crossing.....	776	329 40
Alexandria.....	702		Ravenswood.....	777	421 20

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1908.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Gurney.....	778	\$ 42 30	Woodlawn Park.....	841	\$399 60
Wright's Grove.....	779	378 00	Fides.....	842	148 50
Silom.....	780	368 10	Park.....	843	342 00
Potomac.....	782	64 80	Martonton.....	845	43 20
Constantia.....	783	225 90	Bluffs.....	846	36 00
Beacon Light.....	784	105 30	Stronghurst.....	847	33 30
Riverton Union.....	786	71 10	London.....	848	35 10
Morris.....	787	68 40	Palestine.....	849	37 80
Lerna.....	788	42 30	Austin.....	850	430 20
Auburn Park.....	789	411 30	Chicago Heights.....	851	123 30
Pittsfield.....	790	91 80	Gothic.....	852	171 90
Broadlands.....	791	50 40	Latham.....	853	50 40
Calhoun.....	792	35 10	Brighton Park.....	854	150 30
A. T. Darrah.....	793	34 20	King Oscar.....	855	373 50
Tadmor.....	794	21 60	West Gate.....	856	36 00
Myrtle.....	795	221 40	Boyd D.....	857	57 60
E. M. Husted.....	796	66 60	Utica.....	858	24 30
Normal Park.....	797	504 90	Apple River.....	859	41 40
Sidell.....	798	46 80	Metropolitan.....	860	294 30
Colfax.....	799	43 20	Sorento.....	861	14 40
Kenwood.....	800	592 20	Riverside.....	863	68 40
Sangamon.....	801	37 80	St. Andrews.....	863	243 90
Williamson.....	802	83 70	Olympia.....	864	303 30
Neponset.....	803	37 80	St. Cecilia.....	865	187 20
Kensington.....	804	225 90	West Salem.....	866	39 60
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	94 50	Chadwick.....	867	53 10
Nebo.....	806	48 60	Cornell.....	868	24 30
Royal.....	807	30 60	Maywood.....	869	153 00
Cornland.....	808	66 60	Lostant.....	870	34 20
Gilham.....	809	36 00	Argenta.....	871	58 50
Tracy.....	810	153 00	Free Will.....	872	36 90
Melvin.....	811	49 50	Standard.....	873	261 90
DeLand.....	812	27 00	Nifong.....	874	34 20
Humboldt Park.....	813	411 30	Cornerstone.....	875	218 70
Ohio.....	814	17 10	William McKinley.....	876	160 20
Lawn.....	815	144 00	Granite City.....	877	100 80
Ridgway.....	816	36 00	Equity.....	878	126 90
Creal Springs.....	817	44 10	Composite.....	879	144 00
Ben Hur.....	818	268 20	John B. Sherman.....	880	153 00
Columbian.....	819	300 60	Marissa.....	881	36 90
Henderson.....	820	44 10	Boulevard.....	882	201 60
New Canton.....	821	53 10	Wheeler.....	883	21 60
Belknap.....	822	58 50	Bethany.....	884	27 90
Pearl.....	823	54 90	Villa Grove.....	885	50 40
Grove.....	824	119 70	Hoopole.....	886	17 10
Arthur.....	825	50 40	Pyramid.....	887	29 70
Mazon.....	826	66 60	Damascus.....	888	63 90
Sequoia.....	827	74 70	America.....	889	237 60
Edgar.....	829	55 80	Des Plaines.....	890	57 60
Rockport.....	830	50 40	Logan Square.....	891	141 30
Findlay.....	831	71 10	Constellation.....	892	156 60
Magic City.....	832	133 20	Lorraine.....	893	25 20
Dean.....	833	48 60	Utopia.....	894	95 40
Toledo.....	834	65 70	Crescent.....	895	110 70
Triple.....	835	63 00	Kosmos.....	896	82 80
Windsor Park.....	836	202 50	Ogden Park.....	897	64 80
Hindsboro.....	837	75 60	Silvis.....	898	31 50
Charity.....	838	36 90	Park Manor.....	899	101 70
Berwyn.....	839	124 20	Carnation.....	900	51 30
Alto Pass.....	840	35 10	Edgewater.....	901	115 20

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

Temperance Lodge No. 16..\$ 1 80	Huntsville Lodge No. 465..\$2 70
Vitruvius Lodge No. 81..... 90	Alma Lodge No. 497..... 90
Marion Lodge No. 130..... 90	Prairie City Lodge No. 578. 90
Garden City Lodge No. 141.. 6 30	Sheldon Lodge No. 609..... 90
Ames Lodge No. 142..... 90	Patoka Lodge No. 613..... 90
Waubansia Lodge No. 160.. 90	Comet Lodge No. 641..... 9 00
Nunda Lodge No. 169..... 90	Crawford Lodge No. 666... 90
Abingdon Lodge No. 185... 90	Ewing Lodge No. 705..... 90
Sheba Lodge No. 200..... 90	Golden Rule Lodge No. 726. 90
Mason Lodge No. 217..... 90	Lyndon Lodge No. 750..... 90
Cairo Lodge No. 237..... 90	Tadmor Lodge No. 794.....21 60
Warsaw Lodge No. 257..... 90	Williamson Lodge No. 802.. 90
Miners Lodge No. 273..... 90	Belknap Lodge No. 822..... 1 80
Elizabeth Lodge No. 276..... 1 80	Triple Lodge No. 835..... 90
Wataga Lodge No. 291..... 1 80	Chadwick Lodge No. 867.... 1 80
Wauconda Lodge No. 298.. 90	John B. Sherman No. 880.... 1 80
Ionic Lodge No. 312..... 90	
Saline Lodge No. 339..... 90	
Stratton Lodge No. 408..... 1 80	Total .....\$73 80

DUES FROM LODGES U.D.

Sept. 1, 1908, Alto	\$ 12 60
Sept. 1, 1908, Elkhart	15 30
Sept. 1, 1908, Carlock	18 00
Sept. 1, 1908, Hanover	12 60
Sept. 1, 1908, Coffeen	3 60
Sept. 1, 1908, Ancient Craft	32 40
Sept. 1, 1908, Stellar	19 80
Sept. 1, 1908, Bellflower	12 60
Sept. 1, 1908, Gil. W. Barnard	18 90
Sept. 1, 1908, Bee Hive	11 7c
Sept. 1, 1908, Aaron	25 20
Sept. 1, 1908, Hull	6 30
Sept. 1, 1908, Sesser	9 00
Total	\$198 00

DISPENSATION FEES.

Carlock, U.D.	\$ 100 00
Hanover, U.D.	100 00
Coffeen, U.D.	100 00
Ancient Craft, U.D.	100 00
Bellflower, U.D.	100 00
Stellar, U.D.	100 00
Gil. W. Barnard, U.D.	100 00
Bee Hive, U.D.	100 00
Aaron, U.D.	100 00
Hull, U.D.	100 00
Sesser, U.D.	100 00
Total	\$1100 00

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

Dues collected previous to 1908.....	\$ 45 10
Dues collected from Lodges U.D.....	121 00
Dues collected for 1908.....	49,655 10
Special Dispensation by G.M.....	150 00
Dispensation fees Lodges U.D.....	1,100 00
By-laws sold	30 85
Proceedings sold	3 00
Ceremonials sold	5 25
Interest on Government Bonds.....	200 00
Sale of Bonds	12,000 00
Sale of Bonds	23,370 00
Total	<u>\$86,680 30</u>

CHARITY FUND.

Defunct lodge dues	\$ 53 90
Dues collected previous to 1908.....	28 70
Dues collected from Lodges U.D.....	77 00
Dues collected for 1908.....	31,598 60
Interest on City of Chicago Bonds.....	280 00
Dividend on Temple Stock	24 00
Transfer from General Fund (California Fund)..	1,804 85
Interest on Cook Co. Bonds	160 00
Unexpended balance Ill. Masonic Home.....	1,180 98
Unexpended balance I.M.O.H.....	5,834 41
Total	<u>\$41,042 44</u>

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Bequest, Bay Estate	\$ 1,675 31
Interest on Government Bonds.....	30 00
Interest on Sanitary Bonds.....	800 00
Interest on Illinois Central Bonds.....	700 00
Interest on City of Chicago Bonds.....	400 00
Interest on Cook County Bonds.....	440 00
Interest on Town of Mattoon Bonds.....	320 00
Interest on Town of North Chicago Bonds.....	200 00
Payment on Sale	20,000 00
Payment on Sale	5,061 02
Interest on Raymer Note	231 90
Donation, Euclid Lodge	10 00
Total	<u>\$29,868 23</u>

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

Interest on Wabash R. R. Bonds.....	\$ 60 00
Interest on L. St. R. R. Bonds.....	200 00
Interest on Cook Co. Bonds.....	40 00
Interest on Illinois Central Bonds.....	20 00
Interest on W. S. R. R. Bonds.....	91 67
Interest on Debenture Bonds	38 00
Bequest, Bay Estate	1,675 31
Donation, Euclid Lodge	10 00
Dif. on Ex. of Bonds	66 64
Total	\$2,201 62

ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME FUND.

Interest on Cook Co. Bonds	\$ 40 00
Donation Andalusia Lodge	5 00
Total	\$45 00

All of which is fraternally submitted,

ISAAC CUTTER, *Grand Secretary.*

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence, presented his report, and asked that it be printed in the proceedings.

It was so ordered. (See Appendix, Part I.)

LETTER—From Mrs. Harrison Dills.

The R.W. Grand Secretary presented the following communication from Mrs. Harrison Dills and asked that it be printed in the proceedings:

It was so ordered.

He further reported that he was in receipt of information that Mrs. Dills died September 10, 1908.

REDFIELD, JULY 30, 1908.

Mr. Isaac Cutter, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Illinois:

DEAR BROTHER:—I wish to thank the Grand Lodge through you for their kindness to me; especially to Bro. J. H. C. Dill, who worked so faithfully to secure such a blessing for me; I am now eighty years old and I am very feeble, as you will see by my writing, but I want to thank you all for your great kindness to me; not knowing when the Grand

Lodge meets again I fear I might not be spared to write at the time, I thought best to write you now. Thanking you all for your kindness to me, I am as ever,

Your sister,

MRS. HARRISON DILLS.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R.W. Bro. J. H. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, presented the report of this committee.

On motion it was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Grand Master's Address has very carefully considered the same and beg leave to report.

So much of the Grand Master's address as deals with the sale of the Chicago Orphans' Home property—we recommend that the action of the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, in conveying the same, and in warranting the title thereof, as reported by the Grand Master, be fully approved by this Grand Lodge.

Our Masonic Homes—to these institutions we can but refer with commendable pride.

So much of the Grand Master's address as deals with removal of Worshipful Master Bro. Fred W. Lund, of Waubansia Lodge No. 160—we heartily approve of the Grand Master's action.

So much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the disposition of Lodge Funds—we sincerely concur.

So much of the address as refers to the Lodge Trustees—we concur in the decision of the Grand Master, and ask its reference to Committee on Jurisprudence.

So much of the address as refers to the restoration of suspended Masons—we heartily concur in the decision of the Grand Master, and ask its reference to Committee on Jurisprudence.

So much of the Grand Master's address as refers to *corporate name*—we concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master, without reservation, and we recommend that this Grand Lodge adopt the resolution with reference thereto, as recommended by the Grand Master.

So much of the address as deals with foreign relations, we refer to the Committee on Correspondence.

Our Fraternal Dead—to the Committee on Necrology.

So much of the address as deals with revenue—to the Committee on Finance.

So much of the Grand Master's address as deals with the questions of charters renewed and corrected, lodges removed and lodges constituted—to the Committee on Chartered Lodges.

So much of the address as deals with appeals to the Grand Lodge—to the Committee on Appeals.

So much of the address as deals with new lodges—to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

We congratulate the Grand Master on the high standard of his Schools of Instruction, and the great good accomplished thereby for Masonry in Illinois.

And now, brethren, your Committee feels that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Grand Master, for the kindly and masterly manner in which he has governed this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge during his year in office. We have found the examination of his address a source of great pleasure and instruction, and therefore recommend the approval of his work as a whole.

J. H. MITCHELL,

J. M. HANNUM,

JNO. E. MORTON,

Committee.

MOTION—To Proceed with Election.

On motion of Bro. John C. Weis, the Grand Lodge voted to proceed with the election of officers.

The Grand Master announced that the District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing and collecting tellers and the following brethren as counting tellers:

JOHN C. WEIS, R. M. RIGGS, W. H. BIED, EDWARD J. VAUGHN, C. L. MONTGOMERY.

MOTION—To Print New Edition of Blue Book.

Bro. Henry W. Berks offered the following resolution, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was so ordered.

WHEREAS, The supply of Blue Books in the hands of the Grand Secretary is exhausted; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary have printed fifteen hundred copies of the Blue Book and of the new index thereto.

INTRODUCTION—Of R. W. Bro. Fay Hempstead.

R.W. Bro. Roswell T. Spencer introduced the distinguished brother as follows, and the grand honors of Masonry were accorded:

Brother Spencer spoke as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master:

We have today with us a distinguished visitor from a sister jurisdiction, R.W. Bro. Fay Hempstead, of the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Arkansas. Brother Hempstead has been Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction for twenty-seven years, and in point of service is one of the very oldest Grand Secretaries in the nation. He has recently been elected by a great majority of all the Masonic bodies in the United States and Canada, Poet Laureate of Masonry, and last night in this hall, in the presence of many of the craft of this and other jurisdictions, he was crowned as such by M.W. Bro. Gen. John Corson Smith. I take great pleasure in introducing to you R.W. Bro. Fay Hempstead.

Brother Hempstead responded as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

It is with exceeding great pleasure that I am here in your midst today, and it is with a thrill of deep emotion that I receive this magnificent acclaim with which you have welcomed me. I take it that it is not in any sense a personal tribute; nor is it on account of the extraordinary honor which the great Masonic fraternity has conferred upon me in creating me its Laureate—an honor which is far greater than any merit of mine—but that it is an act of fraternal courtesy on your part towards a sister Grand Body, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, of which I am a member, and whose servant I am. And so viewing it, I desire in her name to extend to you our most sincere thanks for your welcome; not only for the act itself, but for the warmth and heartiness, the spontaneity and extent of it.

To me it is a convincing proof of the universality of Masonry. I am among you, personally, a stranger, but yet I am made to feel that I am no stranger; for wherever I turn I find the warm hand-grasp of Fra-

ternity, and the kindly interest of brothers allied in ties like unto those of kindred and relationship. It makes me feel as I imagine one would feel who steps upon a foreign shore, and finds there some one

"To strike a sudden hand in his,
And ask a thousand things of home."

In my coming among you today, it is after an interval of some fifteen years. I was last here in your magnificent city during the progress of that marvelous Columbian Exposition, held here in 1893; at which time I was a delegate to the Masonic Congress taking place at that time; a convention most ably presided over by your then Grand Master of Illinois, Brother Monroe C. Crawford. There I met many noble brethren of your jurisdiction whom I learned to love; from among whom today I sadly miss the courtly Cregier; and more recently that grand Mason, upon whose breast lay

"The lists of such a beard,
As youth gone out had left in ashes,"

the great and lovable Gil. Barnard—of blessed memory. But among those whom I then met, I am pleased to meet and greet again others of your distinguished brethren in the persons of your wonderful correspondent, Brother Joseph Robbins; the profound and erudite Brother, George W. Warvelle,—great in his literary and scholastic attainments; and lastly that Prince among men and Masons, your beloved Past Grand Master, Brother John Corson Smith.

At other times and in other conventions it has been my good fortune to meet others of your eminent officers, among whom I number Past Grand Master George M. Moulton, recently the head of the Templar hosts of America, and your genial and efficient Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Master, Brother Leroy A. Goddard.

May Heaven preserve all of these to you for many years to come. And even in my short stay in your midst on this occasion, I have formed friendships, which I trust will endure until the light of life fades out for me.

The Grand Lodge of Arkansas feels drawn particularly close to the Grand Lodge of Illinois on account of the efficient manner in which our able Grand Representative near you, Brother Roswell T. Spencer, keeps us constantly in touch with what transpires in your midst for our information and guidance; and for this good service he has our profoundest thanks and appreciation.

And now, brethren, permit me in the name of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, both as an organized body, and in the name of her 18,000 members to extend to you their most cordial and fraternal greetings.

May the ties of fraternal love which have bound these two Grand Bodies together in the past, continue for all time; and may peace, happiness and prosperity be your portion forevermore.

INTRODUCTIONS.

The following brethren were introduced by the Grand Master and grand honors were in each case accorded to the Grand Jurisdictions which they represent:

BRO. JAS. A. STEELE, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

BRO. HUGH A. SNELL, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alberta.

BRO. JOHN C. WEIS, Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

REPORT—Trustees of Masonic Home.

M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, President of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home, presented his report. So much of the report as related to appropriations was referred to the Finance Committee. Balance of report was adopted.

Brother Scott moved that the cut showing both buildings of the home at Sullivan be inserted in the proceedings.

Carried.

HOME BOARD REPORT.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

At the meeting of the Board held at the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Owen Scott.

Vice-President—C. F. Hitchcock.

Treasurer—James A. Steele.

Secretary—C. S. Gurney.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

According to the continued policy of the Board the two Homes have been managed by committee, thus avoiding the labor and expense of frequent meetings of the entire Board. The committees remained the

same as the year previous. At Chicago, George M. Moulton, Ralph Wheeler and R. J. Daly. At Sullivan, Owen Scott, C. F. Hitchcock and J. A. Steele.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Brother and Mrs. C. E. Bassett have continued as superintendent and matron of the Chicago Home during the past year. We feel that we are fortunate in being able to retain the services of such capable and useful people to have charge of this most important part of the work of the Grand Lodge. Their merits were especially appreciated in the removal from the old Home into temporary quarters. It was difficult to make this change but it was made with an ease and smoothness quite remarkable.

Brother and Mrs. Chas. L. Hovey are still the superintendent and matron of the Home at Sullivan. Their continued successful administration of its affairs is most gratifying. The change wrought in occupying the new building was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Attention is called to the detailed reports of Brothers Bassett and Hovey, appended to this report and made a part hereof. Full information of the workings of our Homes will thus be obtained.

HOME FINDING.

The policy of placing children in families has been carried out so far as it has been possible. Some progress has been made in this direction and satisfactory results have followed.

ORPHANS' HOME BUILDING SOLD.

Pursuant to the authority given at the last session of this Grand Lodge your Board succeeded in selling for \$35,000 the property at 449 Carroll Avenue, known as the Masonic Orphans' Home. Part was paid in cash and the remainder was amply secured. The proceeds of the sale were turned over into the Grand Lodge treasury. Through the efficient services of the executive committee in charge of the Chicago Home a very suitable building was secured for temporary quarters. It had been a hotel and this was ample in size and suitable for the accommodation of the children. A three-year lease at \$150 per month was made. The location is near the old Home. The children were able to continue in the same school and attend the same church. Though there was required a considerable sum in repairs and changes to make the place thoroughly sanitary, comfortable and pleasing yet we have been able to keep all expenses, including the maintenance of the Home, within the appropriation and have a surplus remaining. The Board feels that it has been

very fortunate in securing quarters so well adapted to the requirements of the Home during the time needed in building anew. We recommend that at this session provisions be made for the immediate procurement of a suitable site and the erection of a structure adequate to the needs of dependent orphans of Illinois Masons.

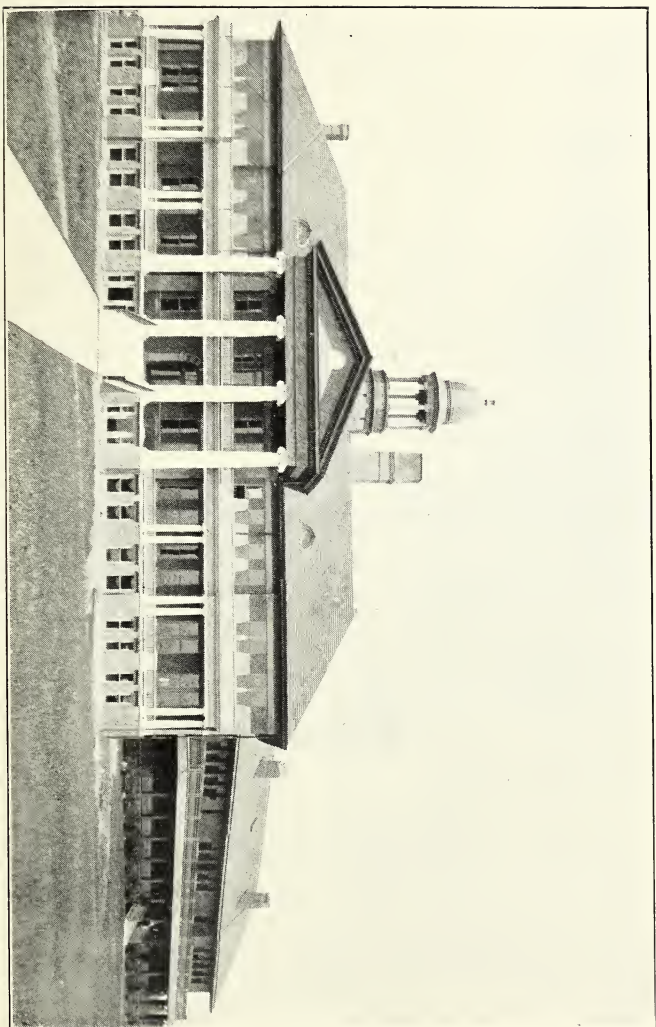
THE HOME AT SULLIVAN.

Since our last meeting the new building at Sullivan has been completed and since May has been in service. This has relieved the pressing demands and all aged, indigent Master Masons, members of Illinois lodges, together with their wives or widows of Masons, are receiving the best care that it is possible to provide. Owing to the necessarily large mortality among those of such advanced age the death roll is high. It is believed that the present equipment will be sufficient for all needs of the present and immediate future. The independent heating plant has been finished and is in keeping with the excellent fire proof construction of the Home itself. This furnishes light and heat for the buildings and power to pump the water and run the laundry. There remain some concrete walks to be built and some grading and other work on the grounds. The expenses have necessarily grown with the increased numbers and the larger extent of premises. Greater care, more help for nursing and increased medical services have come with the admission of the more helpless. Two nurses are required all the time, one man and one woman. At times, during the grip epidemic of last winter, additional help to care for the feeble and sick is essential. Your Board has felt commissioned to see that every want of our sick, dependent and helpless members is supplied. We have endeavored to practice the strictest economy but when money is needed to bring comforts to the members of the Home it has been used. The hard road is completed to the Home. This has removed one of the greatest inconveniences during the winter. It will now be possible during the time of bottomless roads to reach the base of supplies dry shod.

REPORTS AUDITED.

As usual, the accounts of the secretary and treasurer have been submitted to a competent auditor. His report and the certificate of the bank of balances in the hands of the treasurer are submitted herewith.

In view of the necessity for procuring a site, and erecting the Orphans' Home building and the continued care of those we so cheerfully have undertaken to support in the time of their dependence and need, we ask the following sums:



ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME, SULLIVAN, ILL.

For maintenance and additional improvements of grounds at Sullivan, \$20,000.

For maintenance at Chicago, \$10,000.

Fraternally submitted,

OWEN SCOTT,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

GEO. M. MOULTON,

R. J. DALY,

R. H. WHEELER,

J. A. STEELE,

A. H. BELL,

A. B. ASHLEY,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

For the year ending September 30, 1908.

SULLIVAN HOME.

RECEIPTS.

Live stock	\$	367	42
General Fund—			
Maintenance Acc't	\$18,000	00	
Cicero Chapter 180, R.A.M..	25	00	
Rent of farm	1,035	00	
Euclid Chapter 13, R.A.M..	10	00	
Sale of old house.....	20	00	
Sale of tar barrels.....	3	00	
			19,093 00
Construction Acc't, G'd Lodge.	42,000	00	
Excess returned	27	88	
			42,027 88
Mortuary	28	40	
Clothing account	10	00	
Provision account	19	16	
			\$61,545 86
Treasurer's balance, October 1, 1907.....	2,269	43	
			\$63,815 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provisions	\$	7,015	86
Clothing	1,103	98	
Labor	1,049	87	
Salaries	3,673	32	
Live stock	176	45	
Repairs	2,138	50	

Medical	\$ 1,668 39
Printing, stationery and postage.....	245 70
Traveling expense	81 57
Furnishings	966 63
Superintendent's sundries	236 96
Lighting	633 40
Fuel	677 27
Construction account	42,809 23
General sundries	213 41
Hay and feed	203 49
Insurance	224 30
Appropriations returned to Grand Lodge, balance of.	1,180 98
Alterations	52 12
Machinery	260 00

\$64,611 43

Superintendent's balance Oct. 1, 1907....\$954 21

Superintendent's balance Oct. 1, 1908.... 376 16

578 05

\$64,033 38

Overdraft, October 1, 1908.....\$218 09

C. S. GURNEY, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO HOME.

For the year ending September 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

General Fund—

Maintenance account	\$12,000 00
Henry Baerenze	1 00
Jno. Petri	1 00
Wm. Saul	1 00
Henry Stuckardt	1 00
Carl Martens	1 00
B. Schoeps	1 00
J. E. Treager	2 00
J. Kalchbrenner	1 00
G. Nothdurft	1 00
Adolph Hartman	1 00
Frank Candler	1 00
Cicero Chapter 180, R.A.M.	25 00
Euclid Chapter 13, R.A.M..	10 00
Martin Garies	2 00

Unknown	\$ 5 00	
Unknown	5 00	
Refund of water rates	23 63	
Chas. Martens	1 00	
Jno. Petri	1 00	
Henry Baerenz	1 00	
Herman Schoeps	1 00	
Gus Nothdurft	1 00	
Frank Candler	1 00	
Wm. Saul	1 00	
Justus Emme	2 00	
Jno. Kalchbrenner	1 00	
	<hr/>	12,087 63
Insurance, rebate on premium	106 50	
Provision account	2 50	
Maintenance account, Mrs. Brookman...	112 50	
	<hr/>	12,309 13
Treasurer's balance, October 1, 1907.....	5,834 41	
	<hr/>	\$18,143 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provisions	\$ 2,753 48	
Clothing	677 41	
Salaries	1,740 00	
Labor	1,684 23	
Superintendent's sundries	1,352 40	
Repairs	921 46	
Furnishings	412 84	
School	74 71	
Medical	67 55	
Printing, stationery and postage.....	65 96	
Traveling expense	78 03	
Appropriation returned to Grand Lodge, Balance of..	5,834 41	
Fuel	904 58	
General sundries	287 60	
Insurance	15 00	
	<hr/>	\$16,869 66
Superintendent's balance Oct. 1, 1907..	\$162 99	
Superintendent's balance Oct. 1, 1907..	35 93	
	<hr/>	127 06
	<hr/>	16,742 60
Treasurer's balance October 1, 1908.....	\$ 1,400 94	

C. S. GURNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By vouchers paid, Nos. 428 to 591 both inclusive.....\$62,800 74
 On check paid by order of President..... 202 18

Total\$63,002 92

Balance on hand\$158 98

I herewith submit an account of all moneys received by me and paid out for the Sullivan Home account.

Fraternally,

JAS. A. STEELE, *Treas.*

By vouchers paid Nos. 4387 to 4492 both inclusive.....\$10,735 69

Balance on hand\$ 1,561 44

I herewith submit an account of all moneys received by me and paid out for the Chicago Home account.

Fraternally,

JAS. A. STEELE, *Treas.*

SULLIVAN, ILL., September 5, 1908.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank to the credit of James A. Steele, Treasurer of the Trustees of Masonic Home at Sullivan, Ill., the sum of \$1,561.44 on the Chicago account, and the sum of \$158.98 on the Sullivan account.

W. A. STEELE,

President Merchant & Farmers State Bank.

CHICAGO, October 1, 1908.

Hon. Owen Scott, President Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Homes, Decatur, Ill.:

Sir:—The following report I submit as the result of my examination of the books and records of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Masonic Homes for the year ending September 30, 1908:

SECRETARY'S RECORD, CHICAGO HOME.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1907.....\$ 5,834 41

Receipts from all sources, Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908..... 12,309 13

\$18,143 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per vouchers Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908.....\$16,742 60

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1908..... 1,400 94

\$18,143 54

SULLIVAN HOME.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1907.....\$ 2,269 43

Receipts from all sources Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908..... 61,545 86

\$63,815 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per vouchers Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908.....	\$64,033 38
Overdraft Sept. 30, 1908.....	218 09
	<hr/>
	\$63,815 29
Chicago Home Balance	\$ 1,400 94
Sullivan Home Balance, overdraft	218 09
Treasurer's balance, Chicago Home.....	\$ 1,573 44
Secretary's balance Chicago Home	1,400 94
	<hr/>
	\$172 50
Treasurer's balance Sullivan Home.....	\$ 209 66
Secretary's balance, overdraft, Sullivan Home.....	218 09
	<hr/>
	\$427 75

The difference between the Secretary's balance and the Treasurer's balance, Chicago Home, is caused by warrants No. 4493 to No. 4497 inclusive, amounting to \$172.50, being unpaid at close of business.

The difference between Secretary's balance and Treasurer's balance, Sullivan Home, is caused by warrants Nos. 136-592-593-594, amounting to \$427.75 being unpaid at close of business.

I enclose herewith corrected statement of the Treasurer's balance of the Sullivan and Chicago Homes. Respectfully yours,

C. A. FORSHEE, *Accountant.*

TREASURER'S CORRECTED BALANCE CHICAGO HOME.

Balance on hand	\$1,561 44
Nov. 4, 1907, credited Sullivan Home by error.....	12 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$1,573 44

TREASURER'S CORRECTED BALANCE SULLIVAN HOME.

Balance on hand	\$ 158 98
Nov. 4, 1907, credited Sullivan Home by error.....	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$146 98

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Account special fund	\$ 62 68
Balance on hand	<hr/>
	\$209 66

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHICAGO HOME.

To the President, Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Homes:

The Executive Committee in charge of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home in Chicago fraternally reports that peace, harmony and content have uniformly prevailed in the household during the past year. There has been comparatively little sickness among the members, and none of a fatal or even grave character. Dr. Sweet, the Home physician, has faithfully and effectively discharged his duty as the guardian and preserver of the children's health. From Superintendent and Matron down through the entire list of employes, there has not been a single instance of dereliction in duty nor has any sound of grievance or complaint marred the serenity of a well ordered family.

The Executive Committee has held regular meetings each month, the individual members alternating with each other in giving personal supervision to the operation of the Home between meetings.

The premises formerly occupied at the corner of Sheldon and Carroll, where the Home was first established, having been sold pursuant to authority given by the M.W. Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication it became necessary to seek another abiding place for our family, which fortunately was found in an eminently reputable neighborhood with pleasant surroundings, convenient to church and school facilities and not far removed from the old site. A three-years lease was secured of the new premises at \$150 per month. Before occupancy a considerable amount was expended for necessary repairs in order to place the premises in a thoroughly sanitary, comfortable and pleasing condition. The cost of these repairs and requisite new furnishings did not entail any additional appropriation beyond the amount appropriated by the M.W. Grand Lodge for the maintenance of the Home during the past year.

The Committee are pleased to report also that notwithstanding this extraordinary cost there is an unexpended balance of \$1,400.94 remaining from the annual appropriation made by the M.W. Grand Lodge for the conduct and operation of the Home.

There has been an average of fifty members during the year. The annual average cost per capita, aside from the extraordinary expense, to which reference has been made, was \$192.36, which is slightly lower than for the preceding year.

A comprehensive report by the Superintendent of the operation of the Home during the past year is transmitted herewith. It contains much of interest to the craft and the Committee trusts it will in due time be presented through the medium of the Board of Trustees to the brethren of the M.W. Grand Lodge for their consideration to the end that they may have a full and complete knowledge of the great and glorious work,

which is being conducted under their auspices, and which affords a practical exemplification to the world of a Mason's duty towards the dependent Mason's orphan.

The Committee urgently recommends that the Trustees take immediate action, so far as lies in their power, towards securing a suitable site and the erection of a permanent Home in conformity with the letter and spirit of the covenants entered into between the M.W. Grand Lodge and the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, by which the former acquired the property rights of the latter corporation.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
RALPH H. WHEELER,
ROBERT J. DALY,
Committee.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1908.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—The following report of the general condition of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home in Chicago for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, is submitted.

In consequence of the sale of the Home located at No. 447 Carroll avenue, it became necessary to find another location with a building properly equipped for the purposes. Fortunately, in the terms of the sale, the Executive Committee reserved possession of the Home on Carroll avenue long enough for the accomplishment of this result.

A three-story and basement brick building located at Nos. 14 and 16 Bishop court, on the west side of the city, formerly used as a hotel, was found to be suitable, and same was leased by the Executive Committee for a period of three years. Quite extensive repairs were necessary, but the securing of the premises was most fortunate, nevertheless.

The dining rooms, kitchen, laundry, boiler room and several store-rooms are in the basement, and above the basement are forty-five well-lighted and pleasant rooms with necessary conveniences. The sleeping rooms occupied by the children contain from two to five single beds—according to the size of the room—and all have a home-like appearance. Two large, airy and well-lighted rooms in the third story have been set aside for hospital uses.

The steam plant which warms the building seems to be first-class and in good condition, with ample capacity. One boiler does the work, and there will be a great saving in coal in comparison with the other Home, where two boilers were always in use during the cold season. A fire gong has been installed where it can be heard in every part of the build-

ing, and the children are frequently drilled with a view to going quickly from their rooms to the exits, in case a fire should occur.

The door of every sleeping room has a transom, and the halls furnish light enough to enable the children to dress and undress. By this arrangement no gas is burned in the rooms, and the danger of fire is reduced to the minimum. There is plenty of light in the rooms that are used for study and play. The building has ample capacity for the accommodation of all children who may be admitted before the expiration of the lease. The moving was completed March 13.

The average number of employes during the year was six. The total number of persons employed was nineteen. But little trouble has been experienced in getting good and permanent help since the laundry was closed. We are still having most of the clothes laundried outside of the Home with satisfactory results.

The children continue to go to the public school, combining manual training and cooking with their regular school work. Sickness only is accepted as an excuse for keeping them at home. The Home is now within the jurisdiction of the Brown School, to which the children were transferred at the beginning of the present term, after having finished out the year at the Emerson School. The distance to the Brown School is a little less, and the way more pleasant and direct, and the efficiency of the school equal in every respect to the one they formerly attended. Four of the Home children graduated from the grammar school last June. There are five in the graduating class this year. Taking into consideration the reduced population in the Home and the fact that the average age is less, this record will compare favorably, at least, with other years. The teachers in the Emerson School parted with our boys and girls with reluctance, and the teachers in the Brown School have already expressed a pleasure in receiving them.

The children attend church and Sunday school regularly, as heretofore, and participate in the choir and special exercises.

Entertainments and diversions have been unusually numerous and enjoyable during the year. The usual Christmas entertainment under the auspices of the ladies of the Christmas Committee was given December 20, and proved to be the most enjoyable event of the year. Each one received several nice presents. Most Worshipful Brother Moulton was present and called off the numbers on the program in his most interesting way. The children have also attended the following events:

November 5—A lecture on Lower Egypt with illustrations, by Dr. C. W. Evans, at the Methodist Church.

November 15—A social at the church.

November 18—A vaudeville entertainment at the Auditorium.

December 5—An entertainment at the Methodist Church given by Queen Esther Circle.

December 15—A cantata at the church.

December 16—"In Old Kentucky," at McVicker's Theatre, where each one received a box of candy from Berry, and a present from Carson, Pierie, Scott & Co.

May 22—A literary and musical entertainment at the church.

May 30—Memorial Day parade.

June 12—An automobile ride around the city parks by Chicago Automobile Club, Chicago Automobile Trade Association, and Chicago Motor Club.

June 27—Annual picnic of Dearborn Lodge at Cedar Lake.

July 11—Annual picnic at Elliott Park, given by Cook county lodges, Royal Arch, and Eastern Star Chapters.

July 20—A ride to Michigan City on the steamer "Theodore Roosevelt," where the children were provided with basket lunches and admitted into all the amusement features of the park through the kindness of the Eastern Star ladies of Michigan City. We are greatly indebted to Companion Post of the "Roosevelt," for kindnesses extended on this trip.

August 6—A Sunday school picnic at Garfield Park.

August 15—Annual picnic of York Chapter, given at Cedar Lake.

At all of the Masonic picnics transportation to and from the Home was included in the invitations. Abundant and delicious refreshments were served in every case. On our first visit to Cedar Lake the children were given a ride around the lake on a steam launch, the expense being defrayed from a special amusement fund. Special races for the Home children were arranged at all the picnics, and many nice presents were brought home.

Through the kindness of Most Worshipful Brother Moulton the children have attended six games of base ball in the parks of the National and American Leagues—three in each. Free transportation in buses to and from the grounds of the White Sox was furnished by Frank Parmelee Trans. Co. through arrangements made by Gen. Moulton.

Property donations have been received as follows: Two bushels potatoes from St. Croix Chapter, O.E.S. One dozen caps from "Gus, the Square Hatter." One dozen leather dolls from M. S. Davis Co. One barrel apples from Edward Rueb & Co. One box oranges from L. J. Kunze. One cake, weighing 25 lbs. and artistically ornamented, from several brothers of Austin Lodge; brought to the Home by Mrs. Walser and Brother and Mrs. Jampolis.

The following cash contributions have been received and turned over to Mrs. Sarah A. Eddy, treasurer of the Christmas Committee:

From Jackson Chapter No. 222.....	\$10 00
From LaGrange Chapter No. 207.....	25 00
From Shabbona Lodge No. 374	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$40 00

The following funds were received with instructions to spend to the best advantage for the enjoyment of the children:

From Mrs. Sarah A. Eddy, Treas. Christmas Com....	\$50 00
From Austin Lodge No. 850	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$75 00

A part of this money is still on hand. When it is all expended itemized statements and receipted bills will be returned.

No deaths have occurred amongst the children during the year. Between February 5 and March 1 we had nine cases of measles, which left no serious results. The Home children were out of school on this account from February 10 to March 9. We have had two cases of whooping cough, which were overcome with proper attention.

During the last six months it has not been necessary to send a child to the hospital in the Home.

April 4 Birdena Lane was sent to Frances Willard Hospital for an operation on account of trouble with the tubercular gland. The operation, which was looked after by Dr. Sweet, was successful and the girl has not been troubled since.

On the 5th of March, in the early morning, Mrs. J. Woodman, a faithful and energetic employe of the Home, passed away after a short illness. She was connected with the Home for many years, and greatly respected by all with whom she was associated.

Although we have cared for less children this year than last, the constantly increasing prices on everything we use, together with the expense of repairs to the present building before we moved into it, will nearly consume the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the Home.

The following lists will give the names of all members admitted and discharged during the year:

ADMITTED SINCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

Name.	Admitted.	Age.	Age Now.	Lodge.	Location.
Jurgenson, John W. C.	Oct. 14, 1907	3	4	Wright's Grove, 779,	Chicago
Houle, Conrad M.	Jan. 13, 1908	12	13	Mizpah, 768	Chicago
Dickenherr, Matilda	Jan. 22, 1908	5	6	Germania, 182	Chicago
Van Asdlen, Bessie B.	Jan. 31, 1908	7	7	Channahon, 262	Channahon
Van Asdlen, William	Jan. 31, 1908	5	5	Channahon, 262	Channahon
Van Asdlen, Ernest O.	Jan. 31, 1908	3	4	Channahon, 262	Channahon
Mackenzie, Alex.	Feb. 17, 1908	12	12	Pleiades, 478	Chicago
Caskie, Mary F.	Mar. 18, 1908	12	13	Englewood, 690	Chicago
Caskie, James H.	Mar. 18, 1908	10	11	Englewood, 690	Chicago
Hoffer, Arthur L.	Mar. 18, 1908	7	7	Fraternal, 58	Monticello
Messner, Christian W.	May 7, 1908	7	8	Accordia, 277	Chicago
Messner, Joseph F.	May 7, 1908	5	6	Accordia, 277	Chicago
Thompson, Mildred A.	May 9, 1908	10	10	Wilmington, 208,	Wilmington
Thompson, Marjorie A.	May 9, 1908	5	5	Wilmington, 208,	Wilmington
Richter, Alfred	July 29, 1908	10	10	Herder, 669	Chicago
Richter, Irwin	July 29, 1908	7	7	Herder, 669	Chicago
Hopkins, Joseph A.	Aug. 30, 1908	11	11	Myrtle, 795	Chicago
Hopkins, Mabel C.	Aug. 30, 1908	8	8	Myrtle, 795	Chicago
Hopkins, Helen	Sept. 13, 1908	7	7	Myrtle, 795	Chicago

DISCHARGED SINCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

Name.	Discharged.	Name.	Discharged.
Brookman, William R.	Oct. 1, 1907	Jurgensen, Martin	July 22, 1908
Mackenzie, Alexander	Feb. 20, 1908	Jurgensen, Clara T.	July 22, 1908
Van Asdlen, Ernest O.	Apr. 25, 1908	Jurgensen, John W. C.	July 22, 1908
Olson, Maude	June 8, 1908	Richter, Alfred	Aug. 5, 1908
Dickenherr, Catharina	June 27, 1908	Richter, Irwin	Aug. 5, 1908
Dickenherr, Conrad W.	June 27, 1908	French, Belle	Aug. 5, 1908
Dickenherr, Matilda	June 27, 1908	Seabrook, Helen L.	Aug. 20, 1908
Graham, James S.	July 17, 1908	Kernahan, Florence G.	Sept. 2, 1908
Schlaeger, Adam	July 18, 1908	Hopkins, Joseph A.	Sept. 6, 1908
Jurgenson, Arthur E.	July 22, 1908	Follett, Hazel M.	Sept. 8, 1908

RECAPITULATION OF POPULATION.

Members in the Home October 1, 1907.....41

Members admitted during year19

—
60

Members discharged during year20

Members in Home September 30, 1908.....40

The loss in membership for the year ending September 30, 1907, was 15. The loss for the year ending September 30, 1908, was one (1).

Seven children, in two families, have been taken out this year—an unusual circumstance—by reason of mothers re-marrying. The membership will undoubtedly show a gain next year.

CAUSE FOR ALL DISCHARGES.

Expiration of time	6
Taken out by mothers, who re-married	7
Placed in private homes by guardians.....	2
Bad deportment	2
Taken out by guardians able to provide.....	3
	—
	20

The following list includes the names of all members of the Home, all of whom are present except one girl who has not returned from vacation:

Name.	Admitted.	Age.	Age Now.	Lodge.	Location.
French, Chester....	April 25, 1900	4	12	Blair, 393	Chicago
Foust, Hazel	Aug. 26, 1900	4	12	Yorktown, 655	Tampico
Mackie, George.....	Nov. 17, 1900	5	13	Kilwinning, 311	Chicago
Kernahan, Carolyn ..	May 10, 1901	5	12	Ashlar, 308	Chicago
Bimerick, Elsie	June 6, 1901	8	15	Cedar, 124	Morris
Kernahan, William J.	Nov. 1, 1901	3	10	Ashlar, 308	Chicago
Seabrook, Florence..	Dec. 21, 1901	4	11	Berwyn, 839	Berwyn
Seabrook, Howard...	Dec. 21, 1901	3	10	Berwyn, 839	Berwyn
Brookman, Lillian M.	June 11, 1902	5	11	Garfield, 686	Chicago
Brookman, Virg. A...	June 11, 1902	3	9	Garfield, 686	Chicago
Park, Hazel.....	Jan. 29, 1903	8	13	Mizpah, 768	Chicago
Lane, Brice A.....	July 29, 1903	10	15	Ellis, 633	Rockford
Lane, James A.....	July 29, 1903	7	12	Ellis, 633	Rockford
Lane, Gladys B.....	July 29, 1903	5	10	Ellis, 633	Rockford
Seabrook, Alice M...	Sept. 3, 1903	3	8	Berwyn, 839	Berwyn
Shaw, Daniel P.....	Sept. 15, 1903	9	14	Hesperia, 411	Chicago
Shaw, Robert E.....	Sept. 15, 1903	5	10	Hesperia, 411	Chicago
Follett, Katherine...	Sept. 23, 1903	5	10	Hesperia, 411	Chicago
Brookman, John F...	Dec. 17, 1903	3	7	Garfield, 686	Chicago
Kemp, James E.....	Apr. 1, 1904	8	12	Oak Park, 540.....	Oak Park
Ledger, Marian C...	Feb. 20, 1905	9	13	Covenant, 526	Chicago
Crapp, Stephen J...	May 30, 1905	10	13	Mystic Star, 758....	Chicago
Crapp, Laura M.....	May 30, 1905	8	11	Mystic Star, 758....	Chicago
Crapp, Robert.....	May 30, 1905	5	8	Mystic Star, 758....	Chicago
Black, Agnes M.....	Sept. 1, 1906	8	10	Richard Cole, 697...	Chicago
Peterson, Agnes E. C.	Apr. 18, 1907	7	8	Ashlar, 308	Chicago
Hoseney, Ora May...	Aug. 24, 1907	10	11	Hutton, 698	Diona
Hoseney, Bernice...	Aug. 24, 1907	4	5	Hutton, 698	Diona
Houle, Conrad M....	Jan. 13, 1908	12	13	Mizpah, 768	Chicago
Van Asdlen, Bessie B.,	Jan. 31, 1908	7	7	Channahon, 262 ..	Channahon
Van Asdlen, Wm. M.	Jan. 31, 1908	5	5	Channahon, 262 ..	Channahon
Caskie, Mary F.....	Mar. 18, 1908	12	13	Englewood, 690	Chicago
Caskie, James H....	Mar. 18, 1908	10	11	Englewood, 690	Chicago
Hoffer, Arthur L....	Mar. 18, 1908	7	7	Fraternal, 58	Monticello
Messner, Joseph F...	May 7, 1908	5	6	Accordia, 277	Chicago
Messner, Christian A.	May 7, 1908	7	8	Accordia, 277	Chicago
Thompson, Mildred A.	May 9, 1908	10	10	Wilmington, 208,	Wilmington
Thompson, Marj. A...	May 9, 1908	5	5	Wilmington, 208,	Wilmington
Hopkins, Mabel C...	Aug. 30, 1908	8	8	Myrtle, 795	Chicago
Hopkins, Helen.....	Aug. 30, 1908	7	7	Myrtle, 795	Chicago

Mrs. Bassett joins me in expressing sincere appreciation for generous support and unvarying kindnesses extended to us by the Trustees.

Faternally,

C. E. BASSETT, *Superintendent.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT'S FUND FROM OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance October 1, 1907	\$ 162 99
Received from Treasurer during year.....	5,350 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,512 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provisions	\$1,841 92
Clothing	82 04
Labor	1,684 23
School	49 71
Medical	37 55
House furnishings	76 55
Repairs	305 16
Fuel	47 50
Sundries	1,352 40
	<hr/>
	5,477 06
Balance October 1, 1908.....	\$ 35 93

REPORT OF CHAS. L. HOVEY, SUPERINTENDENT SULLIVAN HOME.

SULLIVAN, ILL., Sept. 15, 1908.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees Illinois Masonic Home:

My Dear Brothers:—Herewith my report for year ending September 5, 1908. The years 1907-8 have been busy and eventful. Owing to our increased family it became necessary to enlarge our laundry. We took the reading room for laundry work, took the Superintendent's office for reading room, moved Superintendent's desk to parlor. Later we took parlor for reading room, used the office rooms for woman's hospital and moved Superintendent's desk into his living room.

In these close quarters we lived through the winter contented and happy. Our cook gave us a splendid dinner on Thanksgiving Day, which was enjoyed by all. Our entire family went to sleep that night feeling we had much to be thankful for.

Christmas was an enjoyable occasion. Through the kindness of our brothers throughout the state we were all substantially remembered. During the winter our family was taken with an epidemic of lagrippe, which took away quite a number. During those dreadful days the fact that we "stand ever in the shadow of death" was most vividly impressed upon our minds.

During the months of January, February and March our family watched the growth of the new Home building, and the question uppermost in our minds was, when will it be completed? When may we expect to occupy? Those whose applications had been approved were asking, "When may we come home?"

On May first we began to move the kitchen and dining room furniture. On Sunday, May 3, 1908, we ate dinner in our new Home building. Our Brother, James A. Steele, and our Home physician, Dr. W. P. Davidson, and his wife, were with us on that occasion. There was nothing elaborate about the dinner on that day, at the same time it was an event in our lives and we looked upon it as a "Red Letter Day." We were soon settled in our new quarters and had things running easily. The summer months have gone pleasantly. We have had a garden to be proud of. From the pasture and the home yard we have harvested enough hay to run us through the winter. Our horses, cows, pigs, turkeys and chickens are in fine condition and we wish everyone was as comfortable and happy as this Illinois Masonic Home Family.

Our Brother, Henry Jacobi, died September 13, 1907. His remains were taken in charge by his brother and taken to Chicago where he was buried with Jewish rites.

Sister Henrietta A. Baldwin died October 8, 1907. Her remains were sent to Rockford, where she was buried by Eastern Star Lodge No. 166.

Brother John Ramsey died October 29, 1907. He was buried in our Home burying grounds on November 1, Sullivan Lodge No. 764 having charge of the services at the grave.

Brother Joseph H. Carter died January 3, 1908. His remains were taken to Butler, where he was buried with Masonic honors by Nokomis Lodge No. 456.

Brother Wm. A. Wood died at 4:30 a. m., January 23, 1908. On request of his son his remains were sent to Stone Fort and there buried.

Sister Susan Weaver died January 16, 1908. On request of her relatives her remains were sent to St. Louis, Mo., and there buried.

Brother George Welsh, who was absent on furlough, died at his home in Winchester, and on January 30 was buried there.

Our Brother, Wm. Curtis, died January 24, 1908. His remains were taken to Chicago by his son and there buried.

Brother Lawson A. Gilbert died February 23, 1908. His remains were taken to Chicago and there buried with Masonic Honors by Hesperia Lodge No. 411, of which he was a member.

Brother Herman H. Gould died April 2, 1908. His remains were taken to Peoria and buried with Masonic Honors by Temple Lodge No. 46, of which he was a member.

Brother Albert W. Philhower died March 29, 1908. His remains were taken to Mattoon and given Masonic burial by Mattoon Lodge No. 260, of which he was a member.

Brother Sylvester Waller, who was absent on furlough, died in November, 1907, near Thompsonville, and was buried with Masonic honors by Aikin Lodge No. 749, of which he was a member.

Brother Warren R. Coddington died May 4, 1908. He was buried in our Home burying grounds at Sullivan with Masonic honors.

Our Brother, Washington Hamilton Cain, was duly examined in the Moultrie county court, and being found of unsound mind, was sent to the hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., for treatment.

Otto Ott was discharged from the Home on November 12, 1907; account unmasonic conduct.

The Board found a home for Orval McDaniel with Bro. C. C. Whiteside, Timewell, Ill., and he went to his new home on August 13, 1908.

On September 19, 1907, our Brother, M. B. Whitman, took to the county fair all of our Home Family who wished to attend.

On October 24, 1907, our Brother S. T. Butler, came out to the Home and gave the boys and girls a ride in his surrey.

October 26, 1907, Brother T. H. Holt, Hanna City, sent us a lot of Masonic papers.

On February 14, 1908, Miss Ella G. Parker gave each member of the Home Family a pretty valentine.

Our Brother, James A. Steele, has sent us during the year the following magazines: McClure's, Scribner's, Cosmopolitan, Red Book, Saturday Evening Post, and Ladies Home Journal.

Brother George A. Sentel gave us a fine invalid wheel chair.

Brother Arthur Fletcher donated a fine Poland-China pig.

On August 28, Dr. J. A. Lucas, Supt. Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, Lincoln, and the Orphan Boys' band, paid us a visit. The band played

quite a number of selections while here. We enjoyed their visit very much.

We have received complimentary papers as follows: The Decatur Herald, Bloomington Daily Bulletin, Bloomington Weekly Pantagraph, Reynolds Press, Galesburg Evening News, Mattoon Journal, Orange Judd Farmer, Sullivan Progress, Sullivan Saturday Herald, Sullivan Democrat, Moultrie County News, Windsor Gazette, Bement Register, Masonic News, Masonic Chronicler, Illinois Freemason, and Eastern Star Journal. To all of these we say our very best Thank You.

Members of our Home Family are as follows:

Name and Age.	Date Admitted.	Lodge.	Location.
Elisha L. Cunningham, 92..	Dec. 4, 1904.....	Louisville, 196	...Louisville
Mrs. A. W. Philhower, 71..	Nov. 23, 1904.....	Mattoon, 260	.....Mattoon
Mrs. L. H. Niccolls, 71.....	Dec. 2, 1904.....	Bloomington, 43, Bl'mingt'n	.....
Alexander Masters, 75.....	Dec. 7, 1904.....	Central, 71	.....Springfield
Mary J. Masters, 70.....	Dec. 7, 1904.....	Central, 71	.....Springfield
L. N. Roland, 83.....	Dec. 7, 1904.....	Virden, 161	.....Virden
George W. Dickinson, 78..	Dec. 20, 1904.....	Jackson, 53	...Shelbyville
John W. Apperson, 86.....	Dec. 15, 1904.....	Bloomfield, 148	..Chrisman
Henry F. Birely, 79.....	Dec. 27, 1904.....	Rob't Burns, 113, Keithsburg	.....
Chas. H. Hubbell, 77.....	Dec. 27, 1904.....	Lancaster, 106	.....Glasford
H. A. Fager, 79.....	Dec. 27, 1904.....	Havana, 88	.....Havana
Hiram H. Carpenter, 86.....	Dec. 29, 1904.....	Oriental 33	.....Chicago
George Kenney, 79.....	Jan. 12, 1905.....	Hesperia, 411	.....Chicago
T. W. Cunningham, 58.....	Feb. 15, 1905.....	Mahomet, 220	....Mahomet
George Cushing, 90.....	Mch. 8, 1905.....	Bradford, 514	....Bradford
G. N. Van Houten, 79.....	May 1, 1905.....	Landmark, 422	....Chicago
John S. Kistler, 62.....	May 12, 1905.....	Preemption 755, Preemption	.....
G. D. Rundell, 77.....	June 28, 1905.....	Acacia, 67	.....LaSalle
W. C. McDugle, 79.....	Oct. 16, 1905.....	Clinton, 19	....Petersburg
A. J. Lundquist, 79.....	Oct. 3, 1905.....	Greenview, 63	..Greenview
John M. Kerr, 84.....	Nov. 23, 1905.....	Pleiades, 478	.....Chicago
Levi Sisk, 80.....	Nov. 23, 1905.....	Prairie, 77	.....Paris
Phillipa Nelson, 70.....	Nov. 28, 1905.....	Pleiades, 478	.....Chicago
Stephen Ellis, 83.....	Feb. 15, 1906.....	Harmony, 3	...Jacksonville
Geo. McKissick, 56.....	Feb. 22, 1906.....	Rock Island, 658, R. Island	.....
Henry Schure, 67.....	Mch. 26, 1906.....	Harbor, 731	.....Chicago
Mary A. Alexander, 74....	Mch. 31, 1906.....	Ionic, 312	.....Decatur
Zachariah Shugart, 76....	May 14, 1906.....	Colchester, 496...	Colchester
J. W. Hoover, 60.....	June 29, 1906.....	Greenup, 125	.....Greenup
Chas. H. George, 63.....	Nov. 2, 1906.....	Hesperia, 411	.....Chicago
Hester Mephram, 86.....	Nov. 12, 1906.....	Empire, 126	.....Pekin
Mary Stone, 79.....	Dec. 2, 1906.....	Dongola, 581	.....Dongola
Orilla McAllister, 71	Jan. 29, 1907.....	Genoa, 288	.....Genoa
Geo. W. Cox, 66.....	June 7, 1907.....	Clayton, 147	.....Clayton
Geo. W. Hamer, 77.....	Sept. 5, 1907.....	Tyrian, 333	.....Springfield
J. W. Walker, 76.....	Oct. 19, 1907.....	Newhope, 620	...Livingston
Nancy Campbell, 77.....	Oct. 23, 1907.....	Mound, 122	.....Taylorville
Gabriel Clark, 76.....	Dec. 4, 1907.....	Flora, 204	.....Flora
Oswin Bourne, 71	Jan. 29, 1908.....	Streator, 607	.....Streator
Allen Newnham, 72.....	Feb. 1, 1908.....	Barry, 34	.....Barry

Name and Age.	Date Admitted.	Lodge.	Location.
Mrs. M. V. Cox, 62.....	Feb. 10, 1908.....	Clayton, 147	Clayton
John G. Crosier, 65.....	Feb. 18, 1908.....	Mt. Vernon, 31 ..	Mt. Vernon
Harriet G. Crosier, 62.....	Feb. 18, 1908.....	Mt. Vernon, 31 ..	Mt. Vernon
Sarah Cain, 75	Feb. 18, 1908.....	Blue Mound, 682,	Blue Mound
Mrs. G. W. Hamer, 75.....	Apr. 15, 1908.....	Tyrian, 333	Springfield
W. H. Maroe, 48.....	Apr. 20, 1908.....	Kindrick, 430	Timewell
Louis Klein, 32	Apr. 28, 1908.....	Keystone, 639	Chicago
Thos. Gonio, 68.....	May 6, 1908.....	Covenant, 526	Chicago
Arthur M. Kelley, 58.....	May 11, 1908.....	Atlanta, 165	Atlanta
John Gregor, 80.....	May 11, 1908.....	Nebo, 806	Nebo
A. W. Pohlman, 54.....	May 11, 1908.....	Temple, 46	Peoria
John H. Gasaway, 77.....	May 12, 1908.....	Dallas City, 235,	Dallas City
Thos. B. Sprouse, 63.....	May 14, 1908.....	Carmi, 272	Carmi
Rob't J. Dauphiny, 66.....	May 18, 1908.....	Garfield, 686	Chicago
John D. Easter, 81.....	May 18, 1908.....	Evans, 524	Evanston
Jacob E. Willis, 64.....	May 18, 1908.....	Tolono, 391	Tolono
Prudence A. Willis, 60.....	May 18, 1908.....	Tolono, 391	Tolono
Fred Yunker, 67	May 22, 1908.....	Wilmington, 208,	Wilm'g't'n
W. H. Snell, 61.....	May 26, 1908.....	Benjamin, 297,	Camp Point
James P. Craig, 74.....	May 27, 1908.....	Illinois, 263	Peoria
John T. Fitzpatrick, 73....	June 21, 1908.....	Arcana, 717	Chicago
O. O. Wormwood, 76.....	June 22, 1908.....	Jerusalem T'mple, 90,	Aurora
Wm. Leeper, 59.....	Aug. 24, 1908.....	Oriental, 33	Chicago
Ernest Adam, 77.....	Sept. 3, 1908.....	Herman, 39	Quincy
Aaron Hall, 71.....	Sept. 9, 1908.....	Ionic, 312	Decatur
Nicholas Zimmer, 80.....	Sept. 10, 1908.....	Garden City, 141...	Chicago
Nels. Anderson, 78.....	Sept. 12, 1908.....	Lakeside, 739	Chicago
H. Orr, 70.....	May 12, 1908.....	Toledo, 834	Toledo

RECAPITULATION.

Membership Aug. 31, 1907.....	48	Died	13
Number admitted during year..	35	Discharged	1
		Found Home for	1
		Membership Sept. 15.....	68
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	83		83

The members of the Board, the members of our Home Family, and the help have all worked together in every way, doing all in their power to assist the Superintendent and Matron in making this Illinois Masonic Home just what the Grand Lodge wishes it to be in every sense, a REAL HOME.

Mrs. Hovey and myself wish to thank you for the loyal support given us during the year.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. L. HOVEY, *Supt.*

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

SULLIVAN, ILL., October 1, 1908.

Dear Brother Scott:—In making out my report to you the following items were overlooked. We received the following amounts in cash for our Christmas:

From Normal Lodge No. 673.....	\$ 5 00
Mohammed Temple, Peoria	25 00
W. D. Abney	13 50
Virden Lodge No. 161	25 00
Gothic Lodge No. 852, E. St. Louis.....	10 00
E. St. Louis Lodge No. 504.....	25 00
Austin Lodge No. 850	25 00
Columbian Lodge No. 819, Chicago	10 00
Total	\$138 50

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. L. HOVEY, *Supt.*

RESOLUTION.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson offered the following resolution and on motion it was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approved February 20, 1847, there was incorporated the "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons;" and

WHEREAS, Also by an amendatory act of the General Assembly of Illinois approved February 14, 1855, the said "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons" was in effect re-incorporated by the name of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons;" and

WHEREAS, This Most Worshipful Grand Lodge has in all of its doings excepting its official corporate acts, preserved the use of the word Ancient in its corporate name and desires to so do hereafter; and has declared in its constitution that "This Grand Lodge shall hereafter be known by the name and style of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois;" be it therefore

Resolved, That the name of this corporation incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Illinois entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons," approved February 14, A. D. 1855, be changed from the name of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons" as given it in such amendatory act, to the name, style and description of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois" and that this

corporation be now and hereafter known, named and described by the name, style and description of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois."

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook moved that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary take the necessary steps to put into effect the action of the Grand Lodge in regard to the above resolution.

Carried.

INVITATIONS.

Invitations were extended to visit the following lodges: Siloam No. 780, St. Cecelia No. 865, Garden City No. 141.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Of Election.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received the majority of the votes cast and they were declared elected:

ALEXANDER H. BELL, M.W. Grand Master.

ALBERT B. ASHLEY, R.W. Deputy Grand Master.

DELMAR D. DARRAH, R.W. Senior Grand Warden.

HENRY T. BURNAP, R.W. Junior Grand Warden.

LEROY A. GODDARD, R.W. Grand Treasurer.

ISAAC CUTTER, R.W. Grand Secretary.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:15 the M.W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, A. D. 1908, A. L. 5908. }
9 o'clock A. M. }

The M.W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master.

Grand Officers and representatives were present same as preceding day.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

Almighty Creator of the Universe, and Heavenly Father! We fervently thank Thee for all Thy kindness to us and to our dear ones, during the past Masonic year; and we offer up our heartfelt gratitude unto Thee, that Thou hast graciously permitted us once again to gather at this great fraternal convocation. We pray Thee, O God, to bestow upon us Thy blessing, so that we may be enabled to meet and discharge all our Masonic duties, and all the duties which may devolve on us in the various relations of life. As superiors, make us kind, forbearing, and just, ever ready to exert the influence of our station for the welfare of those placed in our trust. As inferiors, make us patient and faithful. As equals, let the Masonic teachings of brotherly love and kindness animate our hearts and control our words and actions. When we are tempted to wish evil or to do evil to any one, change our feelings and purposes into forbearance and good-will. May we be enabled, as faithful Masons, to give help to the needy, comfort to the sorrowful, deliverance to the oppressed, and the ministry of goodness to every form of affliction.

O merciful Father! Draw near to those of our brethren who are passing through the valley and shadow of death. Draw near to those for whom seemingly there shall be no more any morning, and be gracious unto them.

O God! Grant that more and more the day of passion, of violence in conflict and of sorrow may pass away. Let the morning dawn at last. Let the light fall upon the mountains and chase the darkness and the shadows away, and bring in that glorious day of prediction, when all men shall love their fellowmen. Grant peace unto all mankind, and unto this Grand Lodge give protection and ample grace; bless us all with the light of Thy countenance, for in that light there are knowledge, wisdom, love and charity, justice and everlasting life. Amen.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Adopted.

R.W. Bro. Sidney A. Breese called up the amendment to Section 1, Article 1, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws proposed last year and moved its adoption. The amendment was adopted.

Amend Section 1, Article 1, Part 1, by striking out the word "first" after the word "the" and before the word "Tuesday," in said section and insert in lieu thereof the words "second."

The section as amended reads as follows:

"Section 1. An annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago on the second Tuesday in October in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., when if the requirements of Article 4 and Section 1, Article 9, of the constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in the constitution, and transact such business and perform such duties, conformable to these by-laws, as may properly come before it; *Provided*, that a report from the Committee on Credentials showing a constitutional number of lodges represented shall precede any legislative action."

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R.W. Bro. C. H. Thompson, Chairman of Committee on Obituaries, presented the report of that committee.

It was adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M., of the State of Illinois:

In the preparation of this report, we are reminded of a solemn truth, of the full import of which we seem callous and indifferent until a sorrowful dispensation summons us to the bar of reflection and introspection. "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not." We gather year by year to perform the various duties incident to Masonry, and are reminded by the absence of familiar faces of the frailty of our existence. We feel our feet slide from the precarious bank on which we stand, and face to face with stern reality know that but a few short days, and our immortal souls will cross the great divide that separates Time and Eternity. Our brethren have answered the call from labor on earth to eternal refreshment in the Paradise of God; and while we drop to their memory the sympathetic tear, let us not be unmindful of the oncoming time when our names will be numbered in the long

death-roll, and sorrowing friends and brethren pay tribute to our memory as we do now to those who have gone before. Death, the tomb builder, moves silently on in his relentless course. No power can stay him; no sacrifice move him to pity.

“Calm Death, God of crossed hands and passionless eyes:
Thou God that never heedst gift nor prayer,
Men blindly call Thee cruel, unaware
That everything is dearer since it dies.
Worn by the chain of years, without surprise
The wise man welcomes Thee, and leaves the glare
Of noisy sunshine gladly, and his share
He chose not in mad life and windy skies.
Passions and dreams of love, the fever and fret
Of toil, seem vain and petty when we gaze
On the imperious lords who have no breath;
Atoms or worlds,—we call them lifeless, yet
They are divine, all-comprehending Death.”

In the following, we note the passing of thirty-one distinguished Masons from nineteen

FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS.

JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, died July 7, 1907. Brother Harris was born in Alabama, July 10, 1834. Obtaining his education unaided, he entered the practice of law which he followed until the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate service, and rose to the rank of Major. He was elected Grand Master in 1885 and 1886, and in 1888 and 1889, served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., of Alabama. He was a loyal and true Mason, personally active in fraternal work and ministrations, and in his life, private and public, illustrated and adorned the great moral and ethical truths of the fraternity.

ELI HARRISON, Senior Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, was born in England, in 1823, and died in Victoria, B. C., September 19, 1907. Brother Harrison came to America in 1850, crossed the plains and located in San Francisco, remaining there until 1858, when he removed to British Columbia. In 1871 he took an active part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and was elected Grand Master in 1878, serving for three years with great credit to himself and honor to the craft. From 1876, he was Representative near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia of the Grand Lodges of New Jersey, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Connecticut has been called upon to say the last long farewell to three of her distinguished brothers:

JOHN HENRY BARLOW, Past Grand Master, died suddenly, June 16, 1908. He was born in Connecticut, November 7, 1832, and was made a Master Mason in 1858, filling the several offices in his lodge, and was elected Junior Grand Deacon in 1871, passing regularly through the various chairs, and was elected Grand Master in 1880. From 1894, he served the Grand Lodge as Grand Secretary until his death. He was a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery, and of Lafayette Consistory, A.A.S.R. Genial in temperament and quiet in demeanor, with a sincere and pleasant greeting for all, he made and retained a host of friends who will hold him in grateful memory as a true man and Mason.

ASA SMITH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, died September 29, 1907, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. Brother Smith was born in Norwalk, October 23, 1829, where he received his primary education in the public schools, later graduating from the Weston Institute. He was made a Mason in St. John Lodge No. 6, in 1853, and served as its Master in 1857. Was elected Senior Grand Deacon in 1865, and in 1870 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. In his younger days he was active, earnest and enthusiastic in Masonic work, and was noted for his kind and hospitable disposition.

DWIGHT WAUGH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, was born in Litchfield, January 20, 1831, and died in Stamford, Conn., February 20, 1908. Brother Waugh was active in business for many years, serving as general superintendent of the Stamford Manufacturing Co., to which position he was advanced on his merits. He was made a Mason in 1860, being elected as Master of his lodge in 1862, and serving as such for five years. In the Grand Bodies of Connecticut he was honored with the most exalted positions, being elected Grand Master in 1884 and 1885, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, in 1882, and Most Puissant Grand Master in 1879. In all these positions he fulfilled the duties with great ability, gaining the approval of his brethren for the able and faithful manner in which he administered the several trusts committed to his charge.

HUGH MURRAY, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, died November 28, 1907. Brother Murray was born in Scotland, in 1843, and came to Canada in 1860, settling in Hamilton, Ontario, where he resided until his death. He was active in all the branches of Masonry. Had served as Commander-in-Chief of Moore Sovereign Consistory, and Provincial Grand Master for Canada of the Royal Order of Scotland. In 1877, was District Deputy Grand Master for the Eighth Masonic District, Deputy Grand Master in 1882 and 1883, and was elected Grand Master in 1884, serving two years. Was Grand Treasurer from 1891 to 1893, and from 1893, was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. Prompt in the performance of all duties, zealous in pro-

moting peace, earnest in deeds of charity and kindness; he was a useful citizen and a consistent Christian gentleman.

ROBERT BRUCE DONALDSON, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, died November 22, 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Brother Donaldson was a native of Virginia, going to Washington in 1842, where he was engaged for several years in the manufacture of mathematical instruments, later studying dentistry, which profession he practiced until failing eyesight compelled him to abandon it. He was made a Mason in 1855, was Master of his lodge in 1863 and 1865, and elected Deputy Grand Master in 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, and Grand Master in 1869 and 1870. He was a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery, and of Albert Pike Consistory, receiving the 33d degree in the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction in 1903. As chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, he rendered many years of valuable service to his Grand Lodge.

From Indiana comes the announcement of the death of two valued members of the Grand Lodge: ,

CHRISTIAN FETTA, Past Grand Master, laid down the burden of life October 1, 1907. Brother Fetta was born in Germany in 1831. In early manhood he came to America, locating in Richmond, Ind., where he resided until his death. He was made a Mason in Webb Lodge No. 24, in 1858, and was elected its Master in 1863, serving as such, several years. In 1869 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, advancing from this position each year, and was elected Grand Master in 1872 and 1873. He was a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. In 1864 he was elected High Priest of his Chapter, and served for twenty-three years. In 1886, he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., of Indiana. He was faithful to every trust, discharged every duty conscientiously, an upright man and Mason, and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

MARTIN H. RICE, Past Grand Master, died August 3, 1908. Brother Rice was born in Vermont, October 4, 1829, and came to Indiana in 1853, being employed in various positions until 1869, when he located in Indianapolis where he engaged in the publication of the *Masonic Advocate*, which he continued until his death. He served as Master of the lodge in which he was made a Mason, for three years, was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1865, was advanced each year, and was elected Grand Master in 1868, serving continuously for four years. He was elected Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1871, and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., in 1878. In 1884 he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Council, serving continuously until his death. In Scottish Rite Masonry, he

attained the 32d degree in 1866, and was elected and received the 33d degree in the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, in 1879.

GEORGE FREDERICK NEWCOMB, the oldest Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, died December 8, 1907. He was, at the time of his death, an honorary member of St. John's Lodge No. 4, and an active member of Napinka Lodge No. 77. He filled the office of Junior Grand Warden in 1876, and was elected Grand Master for the years 1877 and 1878.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was born in England, in 1854, and died in Montreal, Canada, August 10, 1908. Brother Robinson went to Toronto in 1880, and to Winnipeg in 1882, where he engaged in the practice of law until his death. He was made a Mason before leaving England, and on going to Western Canada, affiliated with Northern Light Lodge No. 10, in 1883. He was elected Junior Grand Deacon in 1884, Junior Grand Warden in 1892, Deputy Grand Master in 1893 and Grand Master in 1897. He was Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England from 1896 to the time of his death.

In 1906 and 1907, the Grand Lodge of Michigan reported the death of eight of her distinguished brethren, three of that number dying while in office. In this report are noted three more who have passed beyond the portals of the tomb.

W. IRVING BABCOCK, Past Grand Master, died March 31, 1908. Brother Babcock was born in Troy, New York, July 7, 1833, removing to Michigan in 1858, where he engaged in farming until 1866, when he located in Niles, where he lived at the time of his death. For a number of years he was interested in the lumber business, the last twenty years of his life, however, being passed in the real estate and insurance business, and official duties. He was made a Mason in 1873, filled the various offices in his lodge, being elected Master in 1879, filling the position for two years. In 1885 he was appointed Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge, from which position he was advanced, year by year, until in 1890, he was elected Grand Master. "Here was a man whose mind and brain made sweet music in life's discord, fitting him to be a genial companion, a sympathetic friend, a wise and useful counselor of men."

MATTHEW HENRY MAYNARD, Past Grand Master, died December 27, 1907. He was born in Indiana, April 10, 1843. His early education was received in Vermont. Later he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1865, going almost immediately to Marquette, Mich., where he entered into the active practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and in 1876 was elected Grand Master. Brother Maynard's acquaintance with the younger mem-

bers of the Grand Lodge was very limited, but those who know his history, as it is engraved upon the records of Masonry in Michigan, are proud to have been associated with so great a man, so good a Mason.

HUGH McCURDY, Past Grand Master, Michigan's grand old man in Masonry, was born in Scotland, in 1829, and died July 10, 1908. Brother McCurdy came to America when eight years of age. By his own endeavors he advanced from an humble position in life to one of power and great responsibility. In spite of his business activities, his life was chiefly devoted to Masonry in which he achieved a remarkable record. In 1871 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, in 1873, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, in 1877, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1879, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, and at Denver, Colorado, in 1892, was elected Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, he was crowned an active 33d degree member September 27, 1883, was elected Commander-in-Chief of Michigan Sovereign Consistory in 1884, and in 1888 was elected Deputy Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for Michigan. He was also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland and of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Notwithstanding the fact that he had received the highest honors in all the branches of Masonry, he ever maintained the truest devotion to the Symbolic Lodge.

Missouri reports the death of three Past Grand Masters:

NOAH M. GIVAN, Past Grand Master, died suddenly October 3, 1907, one week after the closing of the Grand Lodge session, in which he had taken an active and prominent part. Brother Givan was a native of Indiana, going to Missouri while a young man. In 1867 he was active in the organization of Cass Lodge No. 147, at Harrisonville, Mo., and was elected its first Worshipful Master, in 1868 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master, in 1874 was appointed Senior Grand Deacon, advancing regularly each year, being elected Grand Master in 1878, and in the same year was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. In 1875 he served as Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, and in 1891, was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery. He filled all these exalted stations with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

WILLIAM R. STUBBLEFIELD, Past Grand Master, was born in Illinois in 1835, going to St. Louis in 1856, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was made a Master Mason in St. Louis in 1859, and during a brief residence in Chicago, received the several degrees of the Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Scottish Rite. Upon his return to St. Louis, he dimitted, becoming active in these bodies in that city. He was Most

Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1876, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter in 1877, and in 1880 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was also active in the Order of the Eastern Star, and was Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, O.E.S., the third year after its organization.

JOSHUA B. THOMAS, Past Grand Master, was born in Kentucky, June 18, 1849, and died at Kansas City, Mo., November 15, 1907. Upon his removal to Missouri in 1871, he dimitted from Casey Lodge No. 424, Dunnville, Ky., and affiliated with Athens Lodge No. 127, at Albany, of which Lodge he was elected Worshipful Master in 1882. He served as District Deputy Grand Master for several years, and was appointed Junior Grand Deacon in 1884, from which station he advanced, being elected Grand Master in 1894. Brother Thomas was also a member of the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. In 1907 he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Missouri.

JOHN STEWART, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, died January 1, 1908, cut down in the full strength of his manhood. Brother Stewart was no ordinary man; he was neither the copy nor the echo of other men. He possessed individuality and personality that was his own. The tendency of his nature was aggressive. He expected others to yield rather than himself, and yet the noblest qualities of head and heart guided all his actions. He was tender and true, brave and strong; and loved right for right's sake.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, laid down the working tools of life March 11, 1908. One had to know Brother Sutherland intimately to know the real man. Dignified, alert in thought and quick in speech, he lived above the commonplace and sought his friends on the higher levels of intellectuality and purpose. The law of service was the law of his life, whether in the legal profession, his high and exalted Masonic station, his attachments to friends or the sacred ties of family and home. The manhood that was in him recognized both the duty and the opportunity, and lifted service into the light and reality of divine example and companionship.

ROBERT MULLIGAN CAROTHERS, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, died February 4, 1908. Brother Carothers was born in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1859, went to Dakota Territory in 1883, where he taught school for a time. He subsequently attended and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. He was made a Mason in 1891, and in 1897 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. In 1903 he was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, K.T., of North Dakota. After his term as Grand Master, he served continually as a member of the Committee on

Masonic Jurisprudence, and for a number of years wrote the reports on Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Lodge, and was so engaged at the time of his death.

JOHN F. SELBY, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, died January 8, 1908. Brother Selby was a native of Pennsylvania, removing to North Dakota in 1881, in which year he assisted in forming a new lodge, and was Master U. D., being elected to the office after a charter was granted. He was elected the first Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1889, and was Grand Master in 1891. From 1892 to the time of his death, he was chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1888, and in 1889 was a member of the first Legislative Assembly.

JOHN R. BELLINGER, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, was born March 14, 1851, and died August 27, 1908. Brother Bellinger had few equals as a ritualist, and his knowledge of the relation of Masonry to the Bible was marked; and in his Masonic study and research he saw much to remind him of the religion which was the rule and guide of his life. As Grand Master, Grand High Priest, Most Illustrious Grand Master, and President of the Order of High Priesthood, he proved himself an able presiding officer. His time and talents were always readily given to the "spreading of true Masonic light and knowledge to the uninformed brethren," and he is entitled to the plaudits of his brethren: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

JOHN THOMAS IRION, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, died August 9, 1908. A native of the state, he obtained his education in the public schools, at Bethel College, and the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, from which he graduated. He was also a licensed preacher of the Methodist church. Entering the Confederate service at the outbreak of the civil war, he received a wound which prevented the active practice of either profession, and he was compelled to give his talents to other callings, chiefly the editing of one of the leading newspapers of Tennessee. His first official service in the Grand Lodge was as Sword Bearer in 1868, later serving as Grand Chaplain for two years; was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1872, Deputy Grand Master in 1873, and Grand Master in 1880, serving two years, after which he was appointed Grand Lecturer, in which capacity he served three years.

REV. EDWIN WHEELOCK, for forty consecutive years Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, died December 18, 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Brother Wheelock became a member of the Masonic fraternity February 2, 1862, and since his first appearance in the Grand Lodge, was rarely, if ever, absent from its annual communications. During all these years his presence was an inspiration to the officers and

members and stimulated them to the attainment of nobler and loftier ideals.

ROBERT TEMPLETON CRAIGHILL, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died in the city of Lynchburg, September 26, 1907. Brother Craighill was born in Charlestown, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1843. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving until severely wound in 1863. After the close of the war he studied law, and for many years was successfully engaged in practice, abandoning it in the early eighties to engage in manufacturing. After passing through the various offices in the Grand Lodge, he was elected Grand Master in 1888 and 1889.

ROBERT ENOCH WITHERS, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died September 21, 1907. He was born in Rock Castle, Virginia, September 18, 1821, graduated in medicine before reaching the age of twenty-one, which profession he followed until the war between the states, when he was mustered into the Confederate service with the rank of Major, was soon promoted to Colonel and served until a wound disabled him from further field duty. In 1873 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and soon after, was promoted to the United States Senate, where he served with distinguished ability. In Masonry he was particularly zealous, serving as Grand Master two years, 1871 and 1872. He was Past Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States.

HENRY BYRON BAGULEY, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, died May 1, 1908, aged fifty-one years. There are few men whose sterling qualities as citizens gain for them in the community where they reside the esteem and respect that was awarded Brother Baguley, who, amid the many obligations of family and social life, the exacting demands upon his time of an arduous and active professional practice, was never neglectful of any civic duty, and always prompt in his attendance upon the several Masonic organizations of which he was a member. At the time of his death he was also Grand Royal Arch Captain of the Grand Chapter, and Grand Captain General in the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar.

ELI MARSH TURNER, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, died at an unknown hour during the night of February 29, 1908. Brother Turner was a graduate of Princeton University, a lawyer of ability, prominent in church and educational work, and in the politics of his state. His Masonic history is likewise honorable and successful. He entered the Grand Lodge in 1897, passed through the various offices, and was unanimously elected Grand Master in 1892. He was Commander-in-Chief of Wheeling Consistory, A.A.S.R., from 1899 to 1902. Knight

Commander of Honor was conferred on him by the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, October 19, 1897.

MYRON REED, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died October 10, 1907. Brother Reed was made a Master Mason in 1861, and was elected to the office of Grand Master in 1888 and 1889. The benevolent genius of Masonry was generously typified in his life. His usefulness as a citizen, his wisdom and forethought, were all traceable through the records of the Grand Lodge. He was an uncompromising enemy of wrong, and a man of inflexible fidelity to every trust. As a citizen, he was respected and esteemed, as a Mason, honored and beloved, and the memory of his genial, generous nature is imprinted on the hearts of every one who knew him.

GANEM W. WASHBURN, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died October 7, 1907, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Brother Washburn was a charter member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 27, and was elected Grand Master in 1864. He went to Wisconsin as an early settler, and endured the hardships of the men of his time with courage and fortitude. He was among the pioneers of Masonry of his state, and because of his ability, fidelity, and love for the institution, he soon became prominent in the councils of both subordinate and Grand Lodge. His life was enriched by unceasing toil and he found peace and contentment in his declining years.

His Royal Majesty, KING OSCAR 2d of Sweden, laid aside the scepter of his kingly station December 8, 1907, to join in the assembly of the Grand Lodge on High over which the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides. We regret that detailed information of his life and achievements as a Mason were not obtainable in the short time allotted for the preparation of this report.

ILLINOIS.

We have reviewed the lives and extolled the virtues of the fraternal dead of other jurisdictions, whose going made sad the hearts and homes where they were known and loved; and now we turn to the sacred precincts of our own jurisdiction where the never tiring Reaper has gathered an abundant harvest. We gather to our hearts the grief burdened loved ones of our departed brothers, and standing beside the fresh heaped mound where lies the withered flower of hope, point beyond the dark valley of the shadow of death to the light and sunshine of a fairer world where there is no grief, where naught but happiness can enter in, and where all the soul shall experience shall be perfect bliss, and all it shall express shall be perfect praise.

"They have but passed
Beyond the mist that binds us here,
Into the new and larger life
Of that serener sphere.

And ever near us, though unseen
The dear, immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is hope, there are no dead."

GILBERT WORDSWORTH BARNARD, known and loved by Masons the world over, passed over the river, into the world of life and light, June 19, 1908. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in declining health for several months, and yet the craft were genuinely shocked when the news of his going was flashed out from the city, so long his home. No one active in Masonic work thought of going to Chicago without calling on "Gil," and the visitor always went away feeling that somehow, life was worth the living with such men to know and to meet.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

His funeral took place in Chicago, Sunday, June 21, and was one of the largest ever held in the city. As soon as his body had been prepared for burial it was removed to the Medinah Temple building, where it lay in state until the time of the funeral, a guard of honor from Oriental Consistory and St. Bernard Commandery keeping constant vigil.

At two o'clock the vast auditorium was filled to overflowing. On the platform were prominent Masons from all over the state, representing the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom all loved as a friend and brother. Knights Templar services were conducted at Medinah Temple under the auspices of St. Bernard Commandery, of which the deceased was formerly Eminent Commander. Eminent Sir Fred Barringer, Eminent Commander, presided, and Eminent Sir John W. Swatek acted as Prelate. At the close of the Knights Templar services the body was conveyed to Graceland cemetery in charge of Garden City Lodge No. 141. A parade of Chicago Commanderies preceded the hearse from the Temple to North avenue under the command of Eminent Sir Smyth Crooks, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois.

Brother Barnard was born in Palmyra, New York, in 1834. His father, who was a farmer, removed to Jackson county, Michigan, when Gilbert was an infant. The first fifteen years of his life were passed on the Michigan farm and in acquiring such education as the limited school facilities provided, and in 1849 he came to Chicago and started the career

which has left its impress so strongly on Chicago history. His first work was as a clerk in stores and warehouses, and in 1852 he engaged in the sale of newspapers and periodicals. At this time he was a member of the volunteer fire department and also a member of the National Guard of Chicago, seeing actual service in several riots. After leaving the news business, Brother Barnard had a position in the post-office, but later resumed the news and stationery business. His Masonic history began on the evening of December 6, 1864, at which time he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Garden City Lodge No. 141. On the night following he was appointed Junior Steward of his lodge and was not out of Masonic office from that date to the time of his death. He served as Worshipful Master in 1886 and 1887, and was District Deputy Grand Master for several years. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Corinthian Chapter No. 69, and the Council degrees in Siloam Council No. 53, in March, 1871. In May, 1872, he was Knighted in St. Bernard Commandery No. 35. He was a member of the first Board of Grand Examiners chosen by the Grand Lodge and served as Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge for eight years. He served Garden City Lodge as Secretary for many years until other duties forced him to relinquish that work. In 1875 he was Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery, and in 1878 served as High Priest of Corinthian Chapter. At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, R.A.M., in 1878, he was elected Grand Secretary and was re-elected each successive year since. In 1877 he was chosen Grand Recorder of the Grand Council, R. and S.M., and the same year was elected Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, both of which positions he retained until his decease. In Scottish Rite Masonry he received the 32d degree in 1868, and the 33d degree, honorary, November 13, 1873. September 15, 1891, Brother Barnard was crowned an active 33d degree member of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, of which there are only four in Illinois. Brother Barnard was Thrice Potentate of Chicago Lodge of Perfection and Van Rensselaer Chapter from 1869 to 1873, and Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory in 1875, 1876, 1877, and Grand Secretary of the same since 1878. He was also Secretary of the Lodge of Perfection, Council of Princes of Jerusalem and Gourgass Chapter Rose Croix for seventeen years. He had filled all the offices in the Imperial Grand Council of Illustrious Knights of Rome and Constantine, receiving the Grand Cross in 1879. Brother Barnard was the originator of the idea of a daylight lodge of Masons, having attempted to interest the members in this matter fully twenty-five years ago. He knew that there were many Masons in Chicago who, by reason of the nature of their occupations, were prevented from participation in Masonic meetings, and when, in 1902, he assisted in the institution of St. Cecelia lodge, he expressed his gratification at seeing his fond hopes of twenty-five years ago realized.

"Life's labor done,
Serenely to his final rest he passed;
While the soft memory of his virtues yet
Linger, like sunlight hues when
That bright orb has set."

CHARLES C. MARSH died suddenly at Quincy, where he was taking the Scottish Rite degrees in Quincy Consistory, October 31, 1907. He had been in his usual good health, only complaining of severe headache upon retiring, and his death cast a gloom over the fraternity of Illinois among whom he was well known.

Brother Marsh was born in Massachusetts in 1846, and came to Illinois in 1869, settling in Bowen, where he embarked in the drug business. He prospered, and at the time of his death owned one of the up-to-date drug and book stores of the state. Since July 1, 1890, he has served his community as postmaster, and was a painstaking and popular official.

Brother Marsh was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in Bowen Lodge No. 486, September 26, 1890. After filling the various offices in his lodge, he was elected its Master, serving as such for two years, 1893 and 1894. In 1894 he was commissioned by the Grand Lodge as a Grand Lecturer, and has been appointed three times District Deputy Grand Master for the 21st, now the 24th Masonic District. Brother Marsh received the Royal Arch degree in Augusta Chapter No. 72, December 2, 1890, the Orders of Knighthood in Almoner Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar, May 29, 1891, and had received all but the last, or 32d degree, in the Scottish Rite, at the time of his death. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Western Illinois, the cortege which followed his remains to the grave was one and a half miles long, and was headed by an escort of fifty Knights Templar in full uniform and over three hundred Master Masons. Charles C. Marsh was a most lovable man, and commanded the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. His life was practically devoted to the cause of Freemasonry, and no one stood higher in the estimation of the fraternity than he. His presence will be sadly missed at the Grand Lodge, at the Schools of Instruction, and especially in the gatherings of his home lodge which he loved so well, and where his presence radiated the light and warmth of true brotherly love.

"Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light
Still lingering downward through the sky,
Beam out on mortal sight.
So, when a good man dies;
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him
Shines upon the paths of men."

CHARLES HENRY MORRELL was born in New York, April 3, 1839, and died at his home in Chicago, October 24, 1907. Brother Morrell was made a Mason in New York in 1867, affiliating with J. L. Anderson Lodge No. 218, at Augusta, Illinois, upon his removal to this state. After he went to Chicago, he dimitted from J. L. Anderson Lodge to become a charter member of Metropolitan Lodge No. 860. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Augusta Chapter No. 72, R.A.M., at Augusta, and the Council degrees in Avis Council No. 17, at the same place. The Orders of Knighthood were conferred on him in Almoner Commandery No. 32, K.T., at Augusta. He received the degrees of the A.A.S. Rite in Quincy Consistory, at Quincy, Illinois, in 1891, and after his removal to Chicago, dimitted and affiliated with Oriental Consistory in 1892. He was crowned a 33d degree honorary member of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis, Ind., September 19, 1905. Brother Morrell had filled all the chairs in J. L. Anderson Lodge, Augusta Chapter, and Almoner Commandery, and had served twenty-two years as a member of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery. He was buried in Forest Home Cemetery, October 27, 1907, by Metropolitan Lodge No. 860.

BRO. MALACHI N. ALLEN, W.M. for two years (1885-86) of Donnelson Lodge No. 255, died December 14, 1907.

BRO. A. W. APLIN, W.M. for two years (1898-1903) of Stronghurst Lodge No. 847, died November 27, 1907.

BRO. SAMUEL BARTLEY, W.M. for two years (1901-02) of Edgewood Lodge No. 484, died May 21, 1908.

BRO. HARRY BEAUMAN, W.M. of Reynoldsburg Lodge No. 419, died in office, October 28, 1907.

BRO. HARRY H. BEAMER, W.M. for one year of Pacific Lodge No. 66, died December 26, 1907.

BRO. SAMUEL LORENZO BERRYMAN, W.M. for two years (1886-1897) of Chesterfield Lodge No. 445, died January 5, 1908.

BRO. WILLIAM H. BLACKLER, W.M. for two years (1890-91) of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, died February 17, 1908.

BRO. HENRY CLAY BOHN, W.M. of Morrisonville Lodge No. 681, died in office, October 25, 1907.

BRO. JAMES LEWIS BOOKHALTER, W.M. of Maquon Lodge No. 530, from 1868 to 1876, died January 27, 1908.

BRO. RICHARD G. BRUSH, W.M. for one year (1893) of Elgin Lodge No. 117, died August 19, 1907.

BRO. ENOCH BUCKINGHAM, W.M. for eleven years of Washburn Lodge No. 421, died July 19, 1907.

Bro. HORATIO C. BURCHARD, W.M. for one year (1869) of Evergreen Lodge No. 170, died May 14, 1908.

Bro. JAMES A. CALDER, W.M. for one year (1898) of Illinois Lodge No. 263, died April 8, 1908.

Bro. WILLIAM CAVINS, W.M. for one year (1904) of Raritan Lodge No. 727, died February 8, 1908.

Bro. DAVID CHRISTIE, W.M. for one year (1898) of Murphysboro Lodge No. 498, died February 20, 1908.

Bro. LYMAN C. CLARK, W.M. for two years (1879-1880) of Amity Lodge No. 472, died July 15, 1907.

Bro. GEORGE F. CLAYTON, Past Master of Walnut Lodge No. 722, died November 26, 1907.

Bro. DANIEL CLOUGH, W.M. for one year (1886) of LaMoille Lodge No. 383, died July 10, 1907.

Bro. WILLIAM ALEXANDER CONKEY, W.M. of Homer Lodge No. 109 for seventeen years, died December 2, 1907. Brother Conkey was the last of the charter members of Homer Lodge, and on the fiftieth anniversary the members presented him with a beautiful gold headed cane in token of their love and appreciation of his services.

Bro. HIRAM H. CODY, W.M. for two years (1856-57) of Euclid Lodge No. 65, died December 16, 1907.

Bro. CYRENUS COLE, W.M. for two years (1868-69) of Clay City Lodge No. 488, died December 14, 1907.

Bro. JOHN ELSWORTH COVEY, W.M. for two years (1893-94) of Lexington Lodge No. 482, died December 13, 1907.

Bro. FRANK J. CRAWFORD, W.M. for one year (1884) of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 187, died during the past year.

Bro. THOMAS J. CROSS, Past Master of Shiloh Hill Lodge No. 695, died February 15, 1908.

Bro. J. H. CROSS, W.M. for one year (1904) of Bowen Lodge No. 486, died during the past year.

Bro. JAMES F. CUMMINGS, W.M. for one year (1874) of Bunker Hill Lodge No. 151, died July 23, 1907.

Bro. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Past Master of Mattoon Lodge No. 260, died February 26, 1908.

Bro. AQUILLA J. DAVIS, for a number of years Master of Tremont Lodge No. 462, and one of its charter members, died during the past year.

Bro. JOHN M. DE LAPP, W.M. for one year (1885) of Gill Lodge No. 382, died during the past year.

Bro. WILLIAM ROBERT DWYER, W.M. for three years (1894-95-1901) of Mitchell Lodge No. 185, died March 30, 1908.

Bro. GIDEON A. EDWARDS, Past Master of Windsor Lodge No. 322, died July 11, 1907.

Bro. JOHN W. EMERY, W.M. for two years (1904-05) of Galva Lodge No. 243, died November 6, 1907.

Bro. ZIMRI A. ENOS, W.M. for five years (1865-73-73-80-83) of Central Lodge No. 71, died December 8, 1907.

Bro. WILLIAM JOHN FINCH, W.M. for five years (1865-66-67-76-81) of Chesterfield Lodge No. 445, died February 16, 1908.

Bro. WILLIAM F. FISHER, W.M. for one year (1902) of New Canton Lodge No. 821, died August 29, 1907.

Bro. HARRY T. FULLER, W.M. for two years (1902-03) of Wauconda Lodge No. 298, died May 11, 1908.

Bro. ERNEST L. GIRODAT, W.M. for one year (1906) of Somonauk Lodge No. 646, died June 11, 1908.

Bro. ISBON S. GLEASON, W.M. for four years (1877-85-88-92) of Libertyville Lodge No. 492, died December 15, 1907.

Bro. JOSIAH WARREN HAINES, W.M. for four years (1883-87-91-98) of Tamaroa Lodge No. 207, died December 7, 1907.

Bro. NATHANIEL T. HALL, W.M. for one year (1900) of Fisher Lodge No. 585, died February 9, 1908.

Bro. WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, W.M. for two years (1872-1880) of Hancock Lodge No. 20, died August 6, 1907.

Bro. JOHN HARSHBURGER, W.M. for one year (1900) of Atwood Lodge No. 651, died during the past year.

Bro. GEORGE K. HAZLITT, W.M. for one year (1888) of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, died July 23, 1907.

Bro. JESSIE M. HEADLEY, W.M. for three years (1884-85-95) of Odin Lodge No. 503, died August 6, 1907.

Bro. P. N. HEARN, W.M. for one year (1883) of Andrew Jackson Lodge No. 487, died during the past year.

Bro. JOHN P. HIGGINS, Past Master of Youngstown Lodge (now defunct), died May 8, 1908.

Bro. WILLIAM HILTS, W.M. for one year (1895) of Towanda Lodge No. 542, died during the past year.

Bro. WILLIAM H. HOLLAND, W.M. for one year (1892) of Evergreen Lodge No. 170, died July 15, 1907.

Bro. ANDREW JACKSON, W.M. for four years (1888-89-92-93) of Stark Lodge No. 501, died during the past year.

Bro. ALBERT W. JAMES, W.M. for two years (1898-99) of Cobden Lodge No. 466, died July 26, 1907.

BRO. JOHN FRANK KUHN, W.M. for two years (1889-90) of Waukegan Lodge No. 78, died October 9, 1907.

BRO. THOMAS G. LAWLER, W.M. for eight years (1878 to 1885, inclusive) of Rockford Lodge No. 102, died February 2, 1908.

BRO. WILLIAM D. LEE, a charter member and W.M. U.D. of Forrest Lodge No. 614, in 1869, died July 23, 1907.

BRO. ARTHUR MELVIN LEE, W.M. for two years of Shekinah Lodge No. 241, died April 2, 1908.

BRO. HIRAM WALLACE LINDLEY, W.M. for five years of Havana Lodge No. 88, died October 8, 1907.

BRO. BARNETT LYTON, W.M. for two years (1893-94) of Farmers Lodge No. 232, died July 16, 1908.

BRO. HORACE H. MARSH, W.M. for two years of Wataga Lodge No. 291, died May 20, 1908.

BRO. HENRY H. MASON, W.M. for one year (1891) of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, January 24, 1908.

BRO. JOHN E. McDERMOTT, W.M. for one year (1868) of Temple Lodge No. 46, died November 6, 1907.

BRO. WILLIAM MCGREGOR, W.M. for one year (1900) of Hermitage Lodge No. 356, died January 20, 1908.

BRO. WILLIAM L. McMAHAN, W.M. for one year (1898) of Logan Lodge No. 210, died May 23, 1908.

BRO. JOHN HENRY McMANUS, W.M. for one year (1891) of Litchfield Lodge No. 517, died December 31, 1907.

BRO. JOHN K. MILNOR, W.M. for one year (1895) of Litchfield Lodge No. 517, died February 24, 1908.

BRO. ISAAC N. MOORE, Past Master of Ashmore Lodge No. 390, died June 16, 1908.

BRO. FRANK MURDOCH, Past Master of Oneida Lodge No. 337, died February 14, 1908.

BRO. HERMAN NIETHER, W.M. for three years (1876-77-78) of Germania Lodge No. 182, died February 4, 1908.

BRO. OLIVER P. NESMITH, W.M. for one year (1882) of Belle Rive Lodge No. 696, died January 10, 1908.

BRO. JOHN OLESON, W.M. for one year (1900) of Oxford Lodge No. 367, died October 21, 1907.

BRO. THOMAS A. ORNDORFF, W.M. for one year (1905) of Marshall Lodge No. 133, died during the past year.

BRO. ALDEN P. PEIRCE, W.M. for four years (1890-91-1903-04) of Calumet Lodge No. 716, died August 1, 1907.

BRO. JOHN F. QUANSTRUM, W.M. for one year (1894) of Union Park Lodge No. 610, died April 12, 1908.

BRO. ALEXANDER MCS. S. RIDDLER, W.M. for two years (1873-74) of Euclid Lodge No. 65, died November 9, 1907.

BRO. DAVID R. SANDERS, W.M. for one year (1886) of Jonesboro Lodge No. 111, died July 22, 1907.

BRO. WILLIAM A. SAYLOR, W.M. for several years of Greenfield Lodge No. 129, died June 30, 1908.

BRO. JOHN SCHAFER, W.M. for six years (1892-93-96-97-98-1900) of Philo Lodge No. 436, died during the past year.

BRO. FRED H. SCHROEDER, W.M. for one year (1900) of Trio Lodge No. 57, died December 5, 1907.

BRO. HENRY E. SEYMOUR, W.M. for four years (1883-84-85-90) of Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86, died July 4, 1907.

BRO. REASON H. SHAMHART, W.M. for one year (1894) of Mayo Lodge No. 664, died February 17, 1908.

BRO. CHARLES H. SHATTUCK, W.M. for two years (1872-73) of William B. Warren Lodge No. 209, died September 12, 1907.

BRO. ALBERT SKINNER, W.M. for one year (1893) of Normal Lodge No. 673, died November 23, 1907.

BRO. ALBERT S. SLATER, W.M. for one year of Wataga Lodge No. 291, died September 11, 1907.

BRO. GEORGE W. SMITH, W.M. for four years (1877-78-79-80) of Murphysboro Lodge No. 498, died November 30, 1907.

BRO. GEORGE STEELEY, W.M. for fifteen years of Star Lodge No. 709, died August 15, 1907.

BRO. HAMDEN A. STURTEVANT, W.M. for twenty-two consecutive years (1881-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-1900-01-02) of Prophetstown Lodge No. 293, died February 7, 1908.

BRO. GEORGE W. SWEET, W.M. for twelve years of Thomson Lodge No. 559, died February 24, 1908.

BRO. EVERETT ST. JOHN, W.M. for one year (1877) of Waubansia Lodge No. 160, died April 22, 1908.

BRO. EDWARD T. TELLING, W.M. of Broadlands Lodge No. 791, died in office, June 28, 1908.

BRO. JAMES MALCOM TENLEY, W.M. for two years (1891-93) of Farmington Lodge No. 192, died December 27, 1908.

BRO. ROBERT F. THOROGOOD, W.M. for two years (1896-97) of Park Lodge No. 843, died February 15, 1908.

BRO. EMERY J. TOWER, Past Master of Rising Sun Lodge No. 115, died August 6, 1907.

Bro. JOHN R. TRUE, W.M. for one year (1887) of Lake View Lodge No. 774, died April 6, 1908.

Bro. JOHN H. TYLER, W.M. from 1858 to 1872 (with the exception of three years) of DeWitt Lodge No. 261, died January 24, 1908.

Bro. ROBERT WHITTEY, Sr., W.M. for seven years (1892-93-97-98-99-1902-03) of Lockport Lodge No. 538, died March 14, 1908.

Bro. THOMAS C. WISE, W.M. for three years (1892-93-94) of New Burnside Lodge No. 772, died March 16, 1908.

Bro. JOHN WILLS, W.M. for one year (1875) of Beecher City Lodge No. 665, died May 3, 1908.

Bro. FRANCIS MARION YOUNGBLOOD, W.M. for eight years of Shekinah Lodge No. 241, died December 12, 1907.

Bro. CHRISTIAN ZIMMER, W.M. for three years (1880-81-82) of Aurora Lodge No. 254, died August 23, 1907.

"As life runs on, the way grows strange
With faces new, and near the end
The milestones into headstones change;
'Neath every one, a friend."

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. THOMPSON,

C. N. HAMBLETON,

J. E. WOOTERS,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman, Chairman of Committee on Petitions, presented the report of that committee.

It was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Petitions beg leave to make the following report:

(1) The petition of Charles E. Dunsford shows that on or about August, 1901, he was expelled by Blazing Star Lodge No. 458 for unmasonic conduct. From a certificate under the hand of the secretary and seal of the lodge, we find that said lodge has recommended the reinstatement to good standing in the fraternity of the said petitioner. We therefore concur in the prayer of said petition and recommendation of said lodge and ask for the granting of same.

(2) The petition of Joseph L. Borer shows that on or about the 19th day of November, 1892, he was expelled by Norton Lodge No. 631, for unmasonic conduct. From a certificate by the secretary under the seal of said lodge, we find that said lodge has unanimously recommended that said petitioner be restored to good standing in the fraternity. We, your Committee, would respectfully ask that the prayer and recommendation be granted and the petitioner be so reinstated.

(3) The petition of Albert E. Ruble shows that on or about the year 1888 he was expelled by Taylor Lodge No. 98 for unmasonic conduct. From a certificate by the secretary under the seal of said lodge, we find that said lodge has by more than a two-thirds vote recommended the restoration to good standing of the said petitioner. We, your Committee, hereby concur in the prayer of said petition and the recommendation of said lodge and ask for said restoration.

(4) Petition of "Illinois City" Lodge No. 679 asking to change its name to Buffalo Prairie Lodge No. 679, your Committee having examined the papers in this case and found them complying with the Grand Lodge By-Laws governing such cases, the Committee hereby respectfully and fraternally recommend that the name of Illinois City Lodge No. 679 be changed to that of Buffalo Prairie Lodge No. 679.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. M. FORMAN,

BEN HAGLE,

J. E. WHEAT,

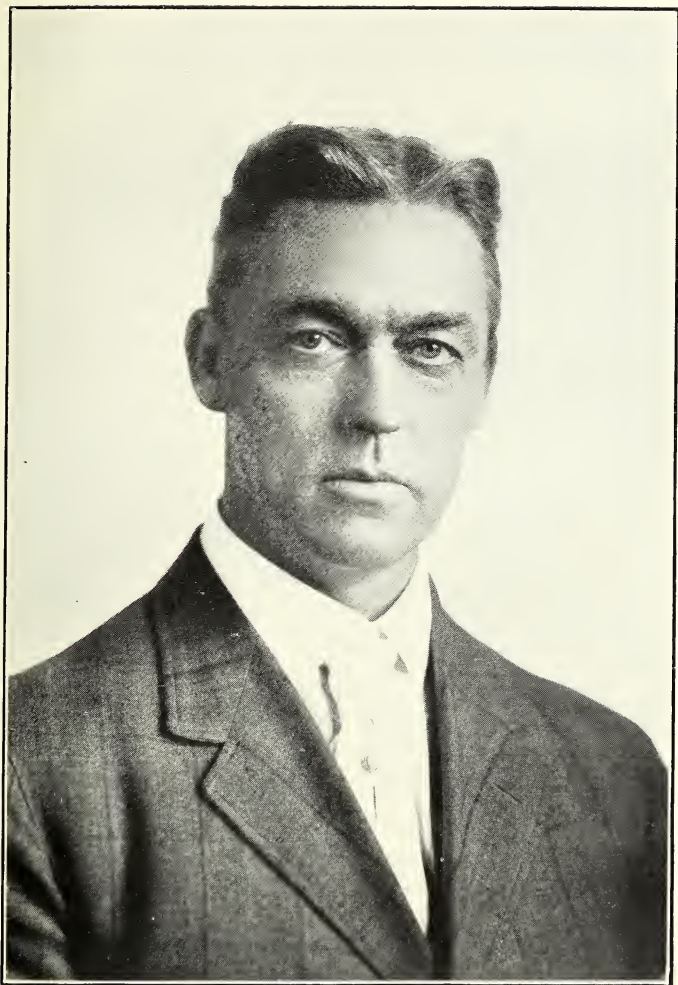
Committee.

ORATION.

Grand Orator, R.W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, delivered the Annual Oration.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD.

Selfishness, avarice and ambition, the unholy trinity of evil influences which have dominated the actions of men and nations from the beginning of the world, are still potent factors in the civilization of today. Thirty thousand slow and laborious years of the evolution of the human race, resulting in a material, physical and intellectual development well-nigh beyond comprehension, have nevertheless left the family of nations of the world with the sternest problem humanity has ever been called upon



ELMER E. BEACH
R.W. GRAND ORATOR, 1908

to face, unsolved. The wants and necessities of men, communities and nations, ever varying and infinite in variety, have been gradually comprehended, and the ingenuity of man has in the end solved all difficulties, overcome all obstacles and discovered the means whereby these necessities may be supplied. Primitive methods of tilling the soil, of transforming the raw products of Mother Earth into usable forms and conditions and distributing or transporting them where needed, were inadequate and insufficient for the increasing population and growing demands of the world. The inventive genius of man has harnessed the forces of nature, has provided complicated machinery with which one intelligent free man can perform the labor of a thousand slaves, and has transformed into productive and useful forms the dead waste of a thousand rivers and water-falls, which for a million years had flowed peacefully and uselessly to the sea. Time and space by man's genius have been annihilated, and for purposes of travel and intercommunication cities and states, separated by half the circumference of the globe, have been brought more closely together than were villages in adjoining counties at a time within the memory of men now living.

The intellectual development of mankind, during the centuries that are gone, has not only kept step with, but has in a measure been the cause of, the material and physical progress and development which challenge the wonder and admiration of thoughtful men. Had the advancement of humanity from the standpoint of morals and ethics been commensurate with the material, physical and intellectual progress of the world, the question we are about to consider would now be purely academic, would be devoid of practical interest, and the nations of the world would long ago have entered into such amicable relations with each other that war would be a matter only of history, all disputes between nations would be promptly adjusted by an International Supreme Court, possessing such powers and prerogatives as would even render arbitration unnecessary, and Real Peace would take the place of the present Armed Peace of the world with its crushing and demoralizing burdens of debt, taxation and constant preparation for war.

Governments exist because of the necessities of man and for the protection of the inherent rights of individuals. No education or refinement of reasoning was necessary to convince primitive man that what he produced by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow belonged to him alone. Logic was not needed to satisfy the *producer* that the fruits of his toil and industry should be enjoyed by himself and not be appropriated by the lazy and indolent *non-producer*. But experience early demonstrated that unrestrained selfishness and greed not only threatened to rob the industrious of what was justly his, but endangered his life and liberty as well. No one would produce without assurance that he might enjoy the results of his efforts. Savagery and perpetual

conflict and strife between individuals were the conditions necessarily resulting from lack of security for life and property. Progress was made from primitive conditions, from savagery, only as the fundamental and inherent rights of individuals came to be recognized and in a measure secured and protected. Simple forms of government were organized to protect and to secure already existing rights; each individual surrendered certain so-called rights and privileges in exchange for the greater security and protection to life and property guaranteed by the Central Government. What each surrendered was insignificant in value compared with the benefits secured by the exchange. The surrender, however, measured all the difference between permanent savagery and the highest type of civilization, with all the advantages assured by government based upon eternal principles of right and justice.

In exchange for the manifold blessings guaranteed by organized government, with its infinite possibilities for progress and development, the individual unit of primitive unorganized society surrendered little more than the right of private vengeance and the right to act as judge in his own quarrels and to enforce his own judgments and decrees. The frailty of human nature makes this so-called right to judge his own cause and execute his own judgments essentially unrighteous and morally impossible.

The relations of individuals towards each other in unorganized society are essentially similar to those which have always existed and now exist between the different states and nations or governments of the world. And yet after sixty centuries of historic progress and development toward the civilization of the Twentieth Century, the nations of the earth, as between themselves, have left unsolved the problem, which for individuals was settled in the very infancy of the human race.

Ever since the formation of the first government on earth, yea, even from the time when the fabled deities of Greek mythology first met on Mount Olympus at the command of the all-compelling Zeus and took counsel concerning the affairs of mortals, private individuals have been compelled to submit their disputes to courts—established tribunals for the administration of justice—without in any case the right of an appeal to violence. Reason, as well as experience, early made it manifest that the selfishness of men, regardless of the purity of their motives, rendered them partial, biased, prejudiced, and therefore unjust and unsafe judges in questions involving their own personal interests. What was true in this particular at the beginning of civilization, has ever been universally recognized as indisputable, because human nature and the motives which influence men's actions have always been essentially the same. Marked and isolated exceptions to the practically universal rule have served but to emphasize the fundamental truth that men are not—cannot be—safe, sane

or just judges of their own causes, and have immortalized the few men, whose strength of character and sense of justice have enabled them to rise above the influences which ordinarily dominate the actions of men.

States and nations are in a sense only aggregations of individuals, and are moved, except only in a slightly broader sense, by influences identical with those which control the actions of individuals. A stream can not rise higher than its source. So in matters involving its own interests, the conscience and sense of justice of a nation, and its freedom from bias and partiality are not, and in the very nature of things cannot be, better than those of the individuals who compose the nation. The individual is incompetent justly to judge a cause involving his own interests. Aggregations of individuals composing governments, realizing this incompetency, forbid his acting as judge in such causes, and deny him the right of private vengeance. And so courts, institutions as ancient as the oldest government on the planet, have ever been regarded as an integral and necessary part of every form of government established by man.

Before the discovery and application of steam and electricity to methods of travel, transportation and intercommunication, the nations of the world, even though close neighbors, were in reality isolated and saw and knew little of each other, and the causes for disagreement and consequent resort to war to redress grievances were few. And still the chronicle of the Hebrew people from Moses to the Maccabees is a history of 1400 years of an almost unbroken series of wars of defense, offense, invasion and extermination. In pagan Rome war was the rule, peace the exception. The Temple of Janus in the Eternal City, always open in time of war, was closed only twice, and then for but six years, from the reign of Romulus to the time of Augustus Cæsar, a period of seven hundred years. The United States, with opportunities or causes for disagreement with other nations a hundredfold greater than in ancient Rome, during a century and a third of existence, have been engaged in but four wars—one civil, one defensive, and two unselfishly humanitarian or altruistic. In Rome less than one year of peace to one century of war; in the United States one year of war to thirteen years of peace.

That a time may come when nations shall go forth to war no more, when the material resources of the civilized nations of the earth shall no longer be worse than squandered in the maintenance of vast and demoralized aggregations of men called armies, trained for the fearful and wicked work of mutual destruction, when the earth shall no longer resemble a human slaughter field where brothers descended from a common parentage shall meet on the field of battle as butchers to dye their hands in the blood of their own kindred, when universal peace shall be assured, not alone by the fact, but by the recognition on the part of all civilized states of the existence of a Universal Brotherhood, has been the

inspired hope of the world for centuries. Its realization is at hand, and he is not an extravagant and irrational fanatic who looks with hopeful anticipation for the time when the strifes of ages shall cease forever, and like the dew upon the flower when kissed by the morning sun, shall disappear before the kindly fraternal influences engendered by the brotherhood of nations. It is inconceivable that the tendency toward the unification of all the nations, as manifested during the past century, shall not eventually solve the problem of the ages, and, by removing doubts and suspicions and establishing a fair and honest understanding of each other's purposes and motives, thus remove most of the historic causes of warfare between the governments of the world. The marvelous discoveries, inventions and progress in the physical sciences have not only contributed to the moral and intellectual unification of the nations of the earth, but have also served physically to unite them more closely than ever before. The oceans serve no longer as barriers to separate, but rather as links to bind together hitherto jealous, suspicious and rival nations. The cable, by means of which we talk to our neighbors in Paris, London, Peking or Tokio, more closely unites the eastern and western hemispheres than were Asia and Europe united by the bridge of boats across the Hellespont in the time of Xerxes. Electricity and steam have made the globe small; ready means of travel, intercommunication and commercial intercourse are gradually, but surely, breaking down the barriers which have hitherto separated the peoples of the world, and are creating a broad, cosmopolitan and humanitarian bond of interest and sympathy which is incompatible with violence and the strife of contending armies for the adjustment of disagreements between nations.

"As one stands on the mountain top and sees the valleys running down to the plain below, and through the trees the silver streams trickling, and knows they lead on to some mighty river, so we look through the history of the past two or three hundred years and see how material civilization, political progress, national history, industrial development and religious thought flow together to make one great majestic stream which we call International Brotherhood."

The time is at hand when broad-minded, just and humane men of all countries should regard the great family of nations as separated only by the barriers erected by nature, and as really constituting a world federation of powers, united by a thousand ties and bound together to work out a common destiny in the economy of the universe, which shall be the development, upbuilding and happiness of the whole human family.

That savages and barbarians, living without the protection and restraint of civil government, should resort to violence and private vengeance to protect person, family and property, to redress wrongs, real or fancied, and when prompted by greed, avarice and ambition, is not

only consistent with our knowledge of human nature, but is in conformity with the facts of recorded history. But that civilized nations, governed by wise and cultivated men, should in this age resort to war to redress national grievances, appears to be an almost inconceivable absurdity. War undertaken for any purpose except self defense is not only an absurdity, but a crime against civilization and humanity. Moreover, no offensive war has ever yet been waged, whether resulting in brilliant victory or ignominious and inglorious defeat, the necessary, direct, and collateral losses of which have not many times exceeded the total value of the objects fought for. The horrors of war, with its reckless sacrifice of human lives, its crushing burdens of debt and taxation, its interruption of all the useful and productive arts of peace and the administration of the laws, and the inevitable moral degeneration and degradation of the national character, need only to be mentioned to be realized in all their naked and hideous deformity. And yet from the year 1496 before the beginning of the Christian Era, to the outbreak of the Civil War in America, the world knew only 227 years of peace, and was cursed with 3130 years of war—13 years of war to one year of peace. Little wonder then that many have conceived that war is the natural condition of men and nations and that continuous strife is the normal attribute of human character. We can almost approve the words of Lord Bacon when he said, "In the vanity of the world a greater field of action is open for folly than for reason, and frivolity always enjoys more influence than judgment."

War as a means of adjustment of international disputes may hopefully be said to be a thing of the past, for two absolutely conclusive reasons—one, economic or physical, the other, moral or humanitarian.

The world is not likely to witness another great war, because for economic and physical reasons war on a large scale between powerful nations has become practically impossible. A modern economist has clearly shown that, by a natural evolution and the perfection of the modern mechanisms for slaughter, the soldier has effectually secured his own extinction; he has made himself so costly that mankind can no longer afford to pay for his maintenance, and he has therefore transferred the sceptre of the world from those who captain its armies to those who control its market. Truly has it been said that the outward and visible sign of the end of war was the invention of smokeless powder and the magazine rifle. The immense destructiveness of modern arms is quite sufficient to prevent armies from coming into close contact, battles would be infrequent, and war would necessarily partake of the character of sieges, much prolonged, with fortifications to be overcome, in which event the attacking force must, to insure success, be many times the number of the defenders, and this in the very nature of things would be impossible. Experiments are being made at this very hour, which

threaten completely to revolutionize all past methods of war, to render the modern engines for destruction obsolete and comparatively harmless, and to transfer the scene of future active operations of war from land and sea to the regions of the air. We are on the eve of witnessing the realization of the hopes and the success of the efforts of a hundred years. At less expense than the cost of a single battleship a sufficient number of military aeroplanes may be built to annihilate all the navies now afloat upon all the waters of the globe. The war of the future, if it be waged at all, will be terminated not by fighting, but by famine, and, even to the victorious party, will mean the destruction of its resources, the bankruptcy of the nation, the impoverishment of the people, the breaking up of society, ending in social revolution and overwhelming national disaster. A recent writer has truthfully said that war has become a tribunal which, by the very perfection of its processes and the costliness of its methods can no longer render a final decision of any kind. It may ruin the suitors, but the verdict is liable to be indefinitely postponed. The court of last appeal of nations has broken down by the elaboration of its own procedure, the excessive expense of the trial, and the impossibility of securing a definite verdict. Another court of last appeal must be constituted, so that the nations of the world may devote to educational and charitable uses, to ameliorating the condition of the poor and the helpless, the one billion and a quarter of dollars now annually wasted in maintaining an armed peace and in preparing to wage a war which can be waged only at the price of suicide. A nation cannot fight unless it can eat, and at present few nations can feed their people and wage a great war at the same time. Russia is the only country in Europe which produces sufficient food for her own people. Hunger is infinitely more terrible than the sword, and famine will destroy more armies than battles.

The monumental evils and burdens of actual war, with its immediate loss of human life, and the inconceivable suffering and privation of immense numbers of men engaged in destroying each other, are not the greatest disasters to the so-called civilized nations resulting from their failure to abolish war and provide pacific methods for the settlement of international disputes. One billion two hundred and fifty million dollars is annually wrung from toil and productive industry and diverted from the channels of trade and commerce for the maintenance of the present armed peace of the world. The statistics of a few years ago showed that in time of peace Italy expended annually on her army and navy more than sixty-three million dollars, and only one-ninth of that sum for educational purposes; Austria, sixty-seven millions for the army and navy and fourteen millions on education; France, one hundred and sixty-two millions for army and navy, and thirty-three millions to educate her children to become useful citizens; Russia two hundred and seven millions in preparation for possible war, and only seventeen millions—less

than one-twelfth—to educate her young sons and daughters in the ways of peace. The enormous expenditures necessary to maintain the nations on a war footing adequate to preserve a stable equilibrium between the governments of the world, added to the possible but now lost productiveness of the vast numbers of men at present composing worse than useless standing armies and navies, would educate the children, care for the helpless, crippled and indigent, maintain free hospitals for the sick, and still leave many millions of dollars for other useful and necessary charities in nearly every country in the eastern half of the world.

While the enormous expenses to prepare for wars which cannot be less than infinite crimes against humanity stagger the mind, the costs of actual warfare almost pass belief. In ninety years, from 1790 to 1880, the wars of Europe and America were waged at a cost in money of more than fifteen billions of dollars, and a loss of life of nearly four and one-half million men—the very flower of the nations. And what of the sad record of our own country? Eight billion dollars for the Civil War alone, five billions for pensions, eight hundred thousand picked men slain! In 1905 our government expended five hundred and sixty-seven million dollars on the army and navy and for pensions—ninety-one millions more in one year in a time of profound peace than for education, commerce, inventions, life-saving and all the purposes of peace.

In all countries, except England and the United States, the opinion has prevailed that large standing armies are the support of the government, that armies alone can prevent anarchism, and that military service is of vast benefit in teaching discipline, obedience and order. Careful observers have declared that universal discontent is engendered by compulsory military service. A widespread spirit of rebellion has resulted from the excessive burdens of taxation to maintain the present ruinous competition in constantly increasing armaments in time of peace, and the evil of militarism in Continental Europe serves today as the chief instrument of the activity of socialistic and anarchistic agitators, and furnishes a tangible object of attack, which promises, not the suppression of militarism, but instead the destruction of the whole social order. The immense expenditures supposed to be necessary to preserve the armed peace of the world, and the consequent increase of taxation, have become infinitely more burdensome than the feudal institutions of the Middle Ages.

If present conditions are to prevail, there must be either financial ruin from a continuance of armed peace, or a veritable catastrophe from actual war. The inevitable consequence of continued armed peace in Europe will be either *slow destruction* resulting from expenditures on preparations for war, or *swift destruction* in the event of actual war—in either case, disastrous convulsions in the social order. Already waves of popular discontent are threatening social and political revolution in more

than one European country. And in the end how infinitely worse than useless is all this mad and needless preparation for war, when every thinking man must know that under present conditions the effect of any great future war will inevitably be such that if victory shall come to either contending army, the conquered nation will be too exhausted to pay indemnity, and so the trophy of the victorious will be only the acquisition of territory so impoverished as to be a burden rather than a gain.

Not only is a great war in the future seemingly impossible for economic and physical reasons, because necessarily suicidal on account of the terrible destructiveness of the modern engines of war, but surely the enlightened conscience of the world, the universal brotherhood which exists between nations and independent states, as well as among men, will guarantee world-peace and effectually forbid an appeal to the arbitrament of war. Pacific adjustment of all international disputes is at hand. Universal modern opinion with resistless force commands it; justice and reason and the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the world demand it; experience has proved it possible; and intelligent statesmanship has pointed out the way.

The United States became the first great Peace Society of the world, and the experience of one hundred and twenty years has demonstrated the feasibility of a federation of many practically sovereign states. A grand federal republic of the nations of the world requires only to be completed to render peace among independent states hereafter perpetual. No prophetic vision is needed to see that war between nations would then be no more possible than between the different states composing the most beneficent republic the wisdom of the world has ever erected. Disputes between nations would be as easily settled by a World-Supreme Court, as disagreements between the individual states of the Union have been amicably adjusted by our own Supreme Court for the past hundred years. Let there be established at the Hague a World-Congress, possessing only such legislative powers as may be conferred upon it by the nations represented, with a permanent World-Supreme Court, composed of men of such character and learning as shall command both the respect and confidence of the states composing the congress, to which court all matters in dispute between nations shall be automatically referred for decision, and we should then have a legally organized world, in which each nation would be absolutely free to manage its own affairs, but in which war by any civilized country would be rebellion against the universal order. Surely the family of nations may form an international organization more complete than ever before, which shall be strong enough and resolute enough to maintain its own peace and order by the very force of a general public opinion. Concerted and harmonious action by the leading nations of the world is not an untried experiment.

Under a German commander the allied powers marched to the relief of the besieged legations at Peking in 1900 during the Chinese Boxer revolt, and by so doing demonstrated that unity of purpose only is essential to secure harmony of action among nations. An object lesson was thus furnished to the world, which should go far to convince the nations that no inherent or insuperable obstacle exists to prevent such extended harmonious co-operation as shall quickly lead to vastly decreased armaments, and eventually to securing for all the civilized peoples of the earth the infinite blessings of universal peace.

An epoch in world history was marked when, in 1899, twenty-six of the most powerful civilized nations of the world accepted the invitation of the Czar of Russia, and sent representatives to the first peace conference at The Hague. Optional arbitration was there provided for, and since 1901 to the arbitration tribunal thus established have been referred for decision the Pious Fund Claims by the United States and Mexico; the Japanese house tax case by Japan and Great Britain, France and Germany; the preferential payment case by Venezuela and the powers which blockaded her ports; the Muscat controversy between Great Britain and France; the Dogger Bank case by Russia and Great Britain, and many others. Of far greater importance was the second Hague conference in 1907. The monument of this conference was the formation of a permanent international court of arbitration, and thus have we another demonstration of the fact that public opinion ultimately legislates for mankind.

To make world-peace an accomplished fact, and not a Utopian dream, there is needed only a general compulsory arbitration treaty. World-Peace will become permanent when the International Board of Arbitration shall possess the powers and the attributes of a court, shall become a permanent tribunal, unaffected by the passions of the hour, impartial, non-partisan, and from which interested advocates shall be rigorously excluded. Such a court is not a substitute for diplomacy. Diplomacy secures an agreement; the court would settle a disagreement between nations, and thus be a substitute for war. War decides which party is stronger; an International Supreme Court would decide which cause is just, and would do for nations what domestic courts have done for individuals for centuries. And this, too, in all human probability, without the establishment of an international peace force to compel obedience to its decrees. Many causes have been submitted to The Hague Tribunal; what is needed is that all causes shall be thus submitted; the public opinion of the world must compel the nations to come to this court. There have been numerous agreements for arbitration between nations, two by two; the need is for a general arbitration treaty, automatic and obligatory; thus will end wholesale murder, now designated by the less offensive name of war, and for the brutal services of

the soldier will be substituted the wise and peaceful methods of the statesman and the diplomat.

Nor is a complete arbitration treaty, joined in by *all* the civilized nations, necessary to insure the permanent peace of the world. When but five or even three of the great powers shall follow the example of Denmark and Holland, and by treaty undertake to submit to the permanent court of arbitration *all* mutual differences and disputes that cannot be solved by means of diplomatic channels, the irresistible force of the enlightened public opinion of all nations will be such that no other state will dare to resort to arms, and world-peace will be an actuality.

Shall not England and the United States and the nations of continental Europe, with their centuries of civilization and culture, emulate the example of Chile and Argentina, who were the first to join in an obligatory arbitration treaty in 1902, and who after disbanding their armies and reducing their navies by the sale of their battleships, crowned the noble work by erecting on the highest peak of the Andes, which marks their international boundary, and had long been a subject of angry controversy, a statue of the Prince of Peace! Chile and Argentina are not alone in this movement for the peaceful solution of all international disputes. The constitution of Venezuela demands that in all international treaties a clause shall be inserted providing that "all disagreements between the contracting parties must be decided without an appeal to war, by the decision of another power or friendly powers." The constitution of Brazil declares that "in no case, either directly or indirectly, alone or in alliance with another nation, shall the United States of Brazil be engaged in a war of conquest;" and Brazil replied to the invitation to be present at the first Hague conference that there was no necessity for it to do so, as Brazil had anticipated all that the conference could do by making the appeal to arbitration a constitutional duty, and as to its army it had decreased it already and had sold most of its battleships.

Statesmen have declared that enlightened and civilized nations may properly agree by treaty to submit to arbitration all questions except those involving national honor, integrity and independence. When we remember that war can never decide which cause is just, nor do more than prove which party is stronger, our hearts are cheered with the hope that the day cannot be far distant when fundamental considerations of abstract justice, as well as a broad humanitarian view of a general benefit to all the world, will prompt all nations to submit all disputes to the decision of a legally constituted World-Supreme Court, and it would seem that questions involving national honor, integrity and independence are peculiarly fit subjects for submission to such a court. No dishonor can ever attach to acquiescence in the judgments of a world-tribunal having universal confidence and respect. Rebellion against a decision thus ren-

dered will be treachery to the whole family of nations and treason to humanity.

Universal peace must come as the result of a conviction from increased intelligence and understanding that all the nations of the earth are bound together, not alone by fraternal ties, but by bonds of common interest. International commerce now exceeds in value twenty-six thousand millions of dollars annually and demonstrates a world-wide inter-dependence among nations. The peace movement is growing. The nations do much for world-peace by sending delegates to peace conferences, but immeasurably more by dealing justly and fairly with their own citizens, and with other nations, and by developing a policy of unselfishness and fairness, instead of a policy of selfishness and greed. We bring world-peace nearer when we so educate men as to bring about a common understanding between men and between nations. The first step toward international peace is international confidence and respect for the common motives of nations. The first step in common confidence and respect is common knowledge and acquaintance. Ignorance of the motives and of the ideals of those with whom we have to do is the author, not only of armies and navies, but of wars and battles. The first steps toward civilization were those which led to association and acquaintance, and those must be the first steps toward permanent international peace. Intellectual and social isolation has bred more wars than hatred and revenge. The one great cause of the Civil War in America was the intellectual and political isolation of the Southern States. A fearful price has ever been paid for the lack of a common understanding among the nations of the world—a price measured by countless centuries of suffering and the blood of innumerable battlefields. Intelligence, kindness, education, justice and self-interest will do much, but nothing short of a strengthened feeling of international brotherhood will make universal peace a reality and a necessity of national existence.

The greatest blessing which the Twentieth Century has in store for the human race is universal peace, and the most noble and benevolent mission which can engross the attention of mankind is to hasten the day of its coming. What part in this world-movement shall we, as Masons, take? Every principle of the grand old institution in whose interests we are here assembled, every tenet of the Ancient Order we love and honor, demands that of all the influences now working together to unify humanity, to make of all the nations of the earth one harmonious family, and to establish a universal brotherhood, not only among the earth's toiling millions, but among the world's discordant nations, the influence of Freemasonry shall be the most potent. Other purposes of the Institution become dwarfed when compared with the transcendent importance of this, fraught with such vital interest to the great family of nations. Let us then, as members of the most benevolent and humanitarian or-

ganization that has ever existed among men, take our rightful places as leaders of this world-movement, the success of which means infinitely increased happiness and prosperity for present and future generations. To do less is to fail in our primary duties, to be callous to the fundamental precepts of Freemasonry, and to be recreant to the sacred obligations imposed upon us by the Universal Institution whose existence points with prophetic certainty to the ultimate unification of mankind through the growth of a universal brotherhood.

Every generous and just impulse of the human heart, as well as every consideration of self-interest, warns us against a repetition of the history of the nations that are gone. Profound and thoughtful students of history have declared that Greece died because the men who made her glory had passed away—sacrificed to the evil God of War. The Greeks of today are not the descendants of Leonidas and Miltiades, but for the most part are sons of the stable boys and scullions and slaves of the day of her glory. Rome fell because of the lack of men,—the destruction of the bone and sinew of the nation through centuries of continuous war. So fell Carthage, Egypt, the Arabs and the Moors, because, their soldiers dying, the nations bred real men no more. The man of the strong arm and the quick eye gave place to the slave, the man with the hoe, whose lot changes not with the overthrow of dynasties. May we learn from the past, profit by the errors of the centuries, and by wisdom and humanity point the way to Universal Peace through the Brotherhood of Nations.

On motion, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to the Grand Orator; that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication in the proceedings, and that he furnish a photograph of himself that a cut might be made and accompany the oration.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented their report through its chairman, M.W. Bro. Monroe Crawford, and it was adopted.

M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally submit the following report:

No. 1.

PIASA LODGE No. 27

vs.
— — — — —

Your Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the accused be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry in his lodge.

No. 2.

PIASA LODGE No. 27

vs.
— — — — —

Your Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 3.

PIASA LODGE No. 27

vs.
— — — — —

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be set aside and that the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 4.

TAMAROA LODGE No. 207

vs.
— — — — —

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be set aside and that the brother be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 5.

TROY LODGE No. 588

vs.
— — — — —

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be set aside and that the accused be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 6.

PLYMOUTH LODGE No. 286

vs.
— — — — —

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 7.

ENGLEWOOD LODGE No. 690
vs.

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 8.

LANDMARK LODGE No. 422
vs.

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be set aside, and that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 9.

WAUBANSIA LODGE No. 160
vs.

Your Committee recommend that the action of the lodge in finding the accused guilty, be sustained; that the punishment of reprimand that had been fixed by the lodge be set aside; and that the accused be indefinitely suspended.

No. 10.

CRESCENT LODGE No. 895
vs.

Your Committee recommends that the action of the lodge be sustained.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
G. R. SMITH,
H. H. MONTGOMERY,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

Bro. H. C. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation, presented the report of his committee.

On motion it was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation would respectfully report that there have been presented to it for its consideration the dispensations and returns of thirteen lodges, which have worked under dispensation since the last annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; and as a result of their labors, present the following report, to-wit:

ALTO LODGE, U.D., Stewart, Illinois.

The dispensation was issued to this lodge November 28, 1906, by M.W. Bro. Chester E. Allen. The lodge was instituted December 25, 1906, by R.W. Bro. W. J. Emerson, D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received	14
Number elected	14
Number rejected	0
Number initiated	13
Number passed	13
Number raised	13
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	1
Number signing petition for charter.....	21

Whose names are as follows:

Edward T. Corwin, James M. Durin, George W. Kimball, William E. Hemenway, Walter A. Foster, Andrew O. Hill, Harry L. Peck, Warren W. Holton, Charles Walter Diller, Charles Gaddis Swegle, Jay P. Stiles, Orville Irvin Richolson, Edward Harland Cooper, Murray Huston Booth, Millard Murney Fell, Lucien David Hemenway, Cassius Crampton Rowley, Wesley James Smith, Morris Cook, James J. Kirby, Henry Hiram Hagen.

At the session of the M.W. Grand Lodge in 1907, your Committee recommended that this lodge be continued Under Dispensation until the next session of the Grand Lodge, which was accordingly done.

The minutes now show decided improvement, and that the work of the lodge for the past year has been done in a careful and painstaking manner.

Your Committee recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Alto Lodge No. 902.

ELKHART LODGE, U.D., Elkhart, Illinois.

A dispensation was granted June 6, 1907, by M.W. Bro. Chester E. Allen. The lodge was instituted June 11, 1907, by R.W. Bro. L. W. Lawton, D.D.G.M., Twentieth District.

The work is as follows:

Number of petitions received.....	20
Number elected	20
Number not acted on	0
Number initiated	19
Number passed	17
Number raised	16
Number named in dispensation	13
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	2
Number signing petition for charter.....	27

Whose names are as follows:

Fred Lanterman, Logan A. Barber, Thos. Carl Harris, Durward Lanterman, John B. Harman, Wm. R. Leach, Henry Stahl, Zachariah T. Taylor, Ephriam H. Gallion, Silas E. Beebe, Silas H. Drake, Geo. Gwinn Taylor, Paul David Foster, Jas. Brady Taylor, Wm. Franklin Schafer, Philip J.J. Barton William V. Mortimore, Charles S. Stahl, Hosea Harris, Alexander D. Wilbanks, Charles Wm. Gard, Edward Lamont Beebe, Arthur Clayton Bridge, Charles Allen Taylor, Fred C. Merrill, Eugene R. Van Meter, Henry T. Brust.

At the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, your Committee recommended that the dispensation of this lodge be continued until the next session of the Grand Lodge on account of the many errors found in the record.

During the past year there has been much more care shown, and the records are correctly kept, and show that the work has been done in a proper manner.

Your Committee therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Elkhart Lodge No. 903.

CARLOCK LODGE, U. D., Mechanicsburg, Illinois.

A dispensation was granted on December 12, 1907, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted December 19, 1907, by R.W. Bro. Sidney S. Breeze, D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

The record of work is as follows:

Number of petitions received.....	18
Number elected	18
Number rejected	0
Number initiated	17
Number passed	15
Number raised	14
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	0
Number petitioning for charter.....	27

Whose names are as follows:

Elmer Ellsworth Farmer, Hamilton Rush Riddle, Jonh Nelson Bullard, Jacob Talbott Fullenwider, Homer Ernest Fullenwider, Adam Clark Semple, Joseph Eugene Pugh, Robert Edwin Alvey, Thomas Shepherdson, Olin Clark Bradley, Homer Watson Alvey, Robert Anderson Farmer, George David Ellington, Thomas Franklin Metcalf, John Hickman Hill, Jesse Weber Farmer, George Loughridge Freeto, Andrew Jackson Ross, James Danial Dempsey, John Alexander McKay, Charles Earl Spring, Otto Edward Halley, John Alexander Davis, Wm. Henry Furrow, Arthur E. Belt, Thomas M. Thompson, George Washington Lester.

After carefully reviewing the work of this lodge your Committee is unable to find any errors whatever, and that the work of the lodge is of a *very* high order, and compares favorably with the high standard set by the Committee for lodges working Under Dispensation.

We therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Carlock Lodge No. 904.

HANOVER LODGE, U.D., Hanover, Illinois.

The dispensation was granted to this lodge on December 19, 1907, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted January 13, 1908, by R.W. Bro. Frank H. Bayne, D.D.G.M. of the Tenth District.

The record of work is as follows:

Number of petitions received	20
Number elected	16
Number rejected	3
Number not acted on	1
Number initiated	16
Number passed	14
Number raised	14
Number named in dispensation	12
Number named in dispensation not signing charter.....	1
Number signing petition for charter.....	25

Whose names are as follows:

Franklin Miller, Eugene C. Coombs, Thomas D. Shipton, John J. Miller, Herbert White, John S. McIntyre, Albert B. White, Jonathan White, Mark B. White, John McIntyre, John W. King, Jesse E. Bennett, Leonard A. Smith, William H. Francke, John W. Dickinson, Albert W. Anderson, Charles L. Phillips, Charles W. Bennett, Jonathan A. White, Charles W. Miller, William D. Irwin, Christian Fischer, J. Nathaniel Speer, A. Ritchie Speer, William J. Shipton.

The records of this lodge have been very well kept, and show a care on the part of the secretary. Your committee, therefore, recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Hanover Lodge No. 905.

COFFEEN LODGE, U.D., Coffeen, Illinois.

A dispensation was issued on December 23, 1907, by M.W. Bro. A. H. Bell. The lodge was instituted December 27, 1907, by R.W. Bro. D. W. Starr, D.D.G.M. Thirty-sixth District.

The record of work of this lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received.....	5
Number elected	3
Number rejected	2
Number initiated	3
Number passed	3
Number raised	3
Number named in dispensation.....	12
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	4
Number signing petition for charter.....	11

Whose names are as follows:

John H. Grigg, Clem F. Laws, Grayson G. Garrison, William E. Newsome, A. Studebaker, Thomas H. Manley, Wesley E. Prater, William H. Cook, Joseph F. Harvey, Leo. E. Manley, Oren M. Denton.

The minutes of this lodge were kept in an abbreviated manner, but were free from errors and showed that the work of the lodge had been done in a proper manner. Your Committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Coffeen Lodge No. 906.

ANCIENT CRAFT LODGE, U.D., Chicago, Illinois.

Dispensation for this lodge was issued March 7, 1908, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted March 11, 1908, by R.W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, D.D.G.M. Second District.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received	70
Number elected	53
Number rejected	8
Number not acted on	9
Number initiated	44
Number passed	33
Number raised	31
Number named in dispensation	41
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	1
Number signing for charter	71

Whose names are as follows:

Hyman Silverman, David Gershin, Edward MacLane, Adolph Pike, Isidor Lang, Leo Michael, Leopold Apple, Leo B. Lincoln, Fred M. Kline, George A. King, Nathan Bernhardt, Albert S. Hecht, Samuel Heyman, Samuel N. Kuit, Charles D. M. Krinn, Frederick Reimers, Leopold S. Marks, Jacob Myers, Jacob Taylor Newmark, Amos K. Persons, Gabriel L. Pollock, Abraham Seidlör, Morris A. Weinberg, Aaron Ziv, Edward A. Aaron, Edward J. Ader, Albert F. Andrews, J. John H. Crowell, Bert Convisar, Charles W. Carlson, Michael Clamage, Haim Iddell Davis, Julius Peter Friend Joseph W. Ginsburg, Louis Grollman, Samuel Hirsch, William Joffee, Joseph Kosa, Siegfried Lazarus, Frederick Linick, Leo Markovits, Edward Soll, Lawton W. Nichols, Julius Curtis Greenbaum, William Raphael, John Silverman, Gus F. Ziv, Aaron R. Wolff, Max A. Aaron, Frank Cornish Anderson, John J. Beilman, Augustus Howard Baker, David Cooperman, Albert Bertram Cochrane, Lee Cohn, Louis M. DeCosta, Louis Grossman, Lester S. Guthman, Harry A. Hertzberg, Solomon Henry Hess, Oscar Charles Hagen, Fred Kaufmann, Samuel Benjamin Kahn, Harry Abraham Birnbaum, David B. Felsenthal, Charles Warren Stockdale, Oscar L. O'Shaughnessy, Mayer D. Rosenbach, Charles Jerome Simon, Abraham J. Ziv, Leo Bennett Lowenthal.

The work of this lodge has been satisfactorily done, and the records have been kept in a very neat manner. Your Committee would therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Ancient Craft Lodge No. 907.

SESSER LODGE, U.D., Sesser, Illinois.

The dispensation was granted June 16, 1908, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted July 14, 1908, by R.W. Bro. Webster, D.D.G.M. Forty-fifth District.

The record of work is as follows:

Number of petitions received	8
Number elected	5
Number rejected	3
Number initiated	5
Number passed	5
Number raised	5
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	0
Number named in dispensation signing for charter.....	26

The dispensation was not entered on the lodge records, which is in violation of Part 2, Section II, Article 23, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The records do not show the names of brethren who recommended candidates, nor the candidate's age or occupation. Part 2, Section I, Article 13, of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The ballot was spread in every case without showing a report of committee. Part 2, Section 2, Article 13, of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The records have been fairly well kept. The material for Masonry in that portion of the country must be of a very high order, judging from the rapidity which they advance. Five candidates were initiated on August 11 and 12, and all raised by August 15 and 17.

Your Committee would recommend that this lodge be continued Under Dispensation until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

AARON LODGE, U.D., Chicago, Illinois.

A dispensation for this lodge was issued May 8, 1908, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted May 15, 1908, by R.W. Bro. Harry W. Harvey, D.D.G.M. First District.

The work of the lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received.....	30
Number elected	28
Number rejected	1
Number of petitions not acted on.....	1
Number initiated	27
Number passed	24
Number raised	23
Number named in dispensation, not signing for charter....	1
Number signing for charter	61

The minutes of this lodge are very unsatisfactory. They show a lack of neatness and a degree of carelessness on the part of the secretary by shortening the work; also his failure to tabulate in any particular. The records show that the lodge transacted business while open on the F.C. degree, in paying bills, which is in direct violation of Part 2, Section 4, Article 4, of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The record also shows that in merging a special communication into a stated, the secretary has failed in every instance to give the names of the officers present as required in Part 2, Section 15, Article 4, of Grand Lodge By-Laws. On July 8, 1908, the lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and from refreshment to labor four different times—for what reason, your Committee is unable to determine, as the record fails to show anything having been done, or what officers and members were present. The same condition exists on August 5 and 22, 1908. Many other errors of a similar character have been discovered, too numerous to mention.

Your Committee therefore recommend that a charter be not granted, and that the dispensation be continued in force until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

GIL. W. BARNARD LODGE, U.D., Chicago, Illinois.

The dispensation was issued by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell, Grand Master, on April 14, 1908. The lodge was Instituted on April 21, 1908, by R.W. Wm. H. Robson, D.D.G.M. Fifth District.

The record of work is as follows:

Number of petitions received	22
Number elected	21
Number rejected	0
Number of petitions not acted on.....	1
Number initiated	20
Number passed	17
Number raised	17
Number named in dispensation	20
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	0
Number signing petition for charter.....	37

Whose names are as follows:

David C. Hibbott, Omer L. Banks, William W. Sime, Enoch Lawson, Joseph E. Brown, Robert F. Cheyne, James H. Lillie, Robert E. L. Pagels, Andrew Todd, Wesley B. Cross, Judson K. Moore, Walter H. McCurdy, Edward J. Green, Arthur A. Chalcraft, Gilbert E. Beebe, Rufus H. Darling, H. A. Krieger, Clare L. Davis, James E. Faraghan, James Damey, Robert Trenner, William L. Tedford, Theodore K. Hendrie, Frank Bonn, Bertram E. Marriott, Arthur T. Barce, Richard Lloyd, Harry M. Parry, Thomas F. Fleming, John Webb, William J. Fountain, Edwin A. Cross, William Prescott, William T. Roberts, George F. Swann, Peter Haigh, Joseph B. Rosser.

The record shows that the work of this lodge has been done in a very satisfactory manner, as no errors whatever have crept into the record of the work, and your Committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Gil. W. Barnard Lodge No. 908.

BELLFLOWER LODGE, U.D., Bellflower, Illinois.

A dispensation was issued March 6, 1908, by M.W. Alexander H. Bell, Grand Master. The lodge was instituted March 14, 1908, by R.W. Bro. N. B. Carson, of Wade Barney Lodge No. 512, Bloomington, Ill.

The record of work is as follows:

Number of petitions received	12
Number elected	11
Number rejected	1
Number initiated	11
Number passed	11

Number raised	11
Number named in dispensation	12
Number named in dispensation, not signing for charter....	0
Number in petition for charter	23

The records of the lodge have been kept in a very loose and imperfect manner. The stated communications are styled as regular, which is a direct violation of Part 2, Section 1, Article 4 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are reported as being present in a Master Mason's lodge. The records do not show that any of the candidates received the lectures of the several degrees. Interlineations on the record have been made with lead pencil. Your Committee therefore recommends that a charter be not granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

BEE HIVE LODGE, U.D., Chicago, Illinois.

A dispensation was granted April 22, 1908, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted on May 4, 1908, by R.W. Bro. Albert Roullier, D.D.G.M. Third District.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received	18
Number elected	16
Number rejected	1
Number not acted on	1
Number initiated	15
Number passed	14
Number raised	12
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	5
Number signing petition for charter.....	31
Number named in dispensation	24

Whose names are as follows:

Rob't J. Jeffs, Lewis E. Hamburg, Christian G. Schnaidt, Lue F. Battau, Geo. W. Loyde, Oscar L. Carson, John Mutter, Edwin J. Trathen, Edward Eckett, Louis J. Anderson, Wm. E. Rasmussen, William A. Hoffmann, Barnett G. Secord, Edmund Aubrey Woodward, Bernic J. Bernhard, Maris Marcus, Henry J. Linke, William Gibson Hill, Carl Fred Gerischer, Hiram Lee Barnett, Henry Fredrick Ehlers, Solomon Abraham DeLue, Tom M. Perry, Moses Furlong, Jacob Schmidt, Henry Guy Hitchcock, William H. Ellis, A. W. Bode, Horace Drury Davis, Thomas Francis Keenan, Samuel Inlander.

The minutes of Bee Hive Lodge are entirely satisfactory, showing great neatness, and are finely tabulated. The character of the work done by the lodge is of a high order. We therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Bee Hive Lodge No. 909.

HULL LODGE, U.D., Hull, Illinois.

The dispensation was issued June 1, 1908, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell. The lodge was instituted on June 11, 1908, by R.W. Bro. W. W. Watson, D.D.G.M. Thirty-second District.

The work of the lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received.....	7
Number elected	6
Number rejected	1
Number initiated	6
Number passed	6
Number raised	6
Number named in dispensation	22
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	8
Number signing petition for charter.....	28

Whose names are as follows:

Loran E. Orr, Geo. W. Lawrence, Geo. W. Loy, John H. Kirby, John A. Green, Jacob H. Maher, Abraham L. Drummond, Leo F. Waters, Andrew H. Maise, Landy S. Miles, David Norris, E. C. Cavins, Herbert C. Sperry, Henry W. East, O. D. Lowe, Isaac N. Leonard, Abraham L. Maple, Derward W. Bridge, Aaron Decker, Roy Decker, Christopher B. Miller, William H. Miller, Lester W. Lease, Austin W. Farnsworth, Joshua B. McRae, Winfred T. Huggard, John W. Kuhlman, Samuel Vincent.

The records have been well and carefully kept. We therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Hull Lodge No. 910.

STELLAR LODGE, U.D., St. Francisville, Illinois.

A dispensation was granted March 7, 1908, by M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell, and the lodge was instituted March 27, 1908, by R.W. Bro. J. R. Ennis, D.D.G.M. Forty-sixth District.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number of petitions received.....	9
Number elected	7
Number rejected	0
Number not acted on	2
Number initiated	7
Number passed	7
Number raised	7
Number named in dispensation.....	15
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter....	0
Number petitioning for charter	22

The records show that only the names of those petitioning for the degrees are given and no mention is made of age, occupation, etc., which is in violation of Part 2, Section 1, Article 13, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The record shows that no by-laws were adopted on the date of institution of the lodge, notwithstanding petitions were received at the first meeting of the lodge for the degrees in Masonry.

The records do not state whether the communications were stated or special.

At the meeting of May 1, 1908, when the unanimity of the report of petitioner was given, it was declared by the W.M. as being unanimously "favorable," which is in violation of Part 2, Section 2, Article 13, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

A code of by-laws was adopted at the meeting on March 21, 1908, for its use as a chartered lodge, which is in direct violation of Part 2, Section 14, Article 23, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Your Committee recommend that a charter be not granted and that the dispensation be continued in force until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

It is with a considerable degree of pleasure we bring to your consideration the records of work of thirteen lodges that have been working under dispensation during the past year, as it gives to us some definite conception of the enormous growth of Freemasonry in Illinois. Your Committee is not only pleased to see a permanency of growth but also a great improvement in the quality of work done by lodges working under dispensation.

Heretofore we have been able to report excellent work done by the lodges under dispensation in the larger cities and especially those in Chicago. But now the contagion seems to have spread and today we have the supreme satisfaction of being able to report that many of the lodges in the country and smaller towns are beginning to do work of a very high order.

It may seem somewhat strange to you, that after our words of commendation, we should recommend the withholding of the charters of four lodges. But to our minds there is no more important period in the history of a Masonic lodge than when it is first launched into existence and that it should do correct work. Here again the old proverb would apply: Train a child up in the way it should go and when it is old it will not depart from it.

Your committee regrets exceedingly its inability to recommend a charter for all the lodges that have applied, but we must insist that inas-

much as all lodges working under dispensation have been furnished a circular for their guidance, that we shall require a very high standard of work before making such a recommendation.

H. C. MITCHELL,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
I. H. TODD,
M. BATES IOTT,
J. W. HAMILTON,

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

M.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Committee on Chartered Lodges, presented the report of his committee.

On motion it was adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges having made a careful examination of the returns of the constituent lodges and a thorough review of the same for the year ending June 30, 1907, have the honor to report as follows:

INCREASE.

Number raised	7,197
Number reinstated	374
Number admitted	1,115
Number added for error	63
Total increase	8,749

DECREASE.

Number suspended	741
Number expelled	24
Number dimitted	1746
Number died	1,204
Number added for error	57
Total decrease	3,772
Net gain in membership	4,977
Total membership June 30, 1908.....	90,576
Number of chartered lodges	761
Number of members residing in Illinois.....	81,632
Non-resident members	9,449
Number initiated	7,547
Number passed	7,249
Amount received for dues for the year ending June 30, 1908	\$81,497 30

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITY.

Contributed to members, widows and orphans.....	\$39,926 25
To those not members.....	4,009 18
To Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	380 00

Total contributed by lodges to charity.....\$44,315 43

Your Committee is pleased to report that all of the constituent lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction have made returns to the R.W. Grand Secretary and have paid all Grand Lodge dues.

We congratulate the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge upon the continued and substantial increase in membership and the degree of prosperity we have enjoyed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,
W. A. DIXON,
JAS. L. SCOTT,
S. M. SCHOEMAN,
CHESTER M. TURNER,
Committee.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Proposed.

Bro. Jason R. Lewis, Senior Warden of Union Park Lodge No. 610, offered the following, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges lies over until next year:

Add the following as Sec. 8, to Art. 14, Part I:

"Section 8. Whenever the Grand Master in his discretion shall deem it advisable, or whenever the request is made by the representatives of twenty lodges, the vote for the election of any elective officer of the Grand Lodge, or upon any question before the Grand Lodge, shall be taken by ballot and in the following manner, viz.: The Grand Master shall appoint three or more boards of tellers of three or more members each, to count the ballots. Every representative or brother voting shall pass before one of these boards, depositing his ballot and at the same time announcing what lodge he represents or in what capacity he votes, and the number of votes he casts—but not how he votes, nor for whom, and no brother shall be permitted to vote whose name does not appear on the roll of the committee on credentials. In case a brother's vote is challenged, the Grand Master shall take the necessary steps to verify his right to vote. The tellers shall take any precautions necessary to prevent duplication of voting, and at the close of the ballot the boards shall make a combined report of the result."

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was extended by the brethren of William McKinley Lodge No. 876 to visit them on Wednesday evening, October 7.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. George M. Moulton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee.

On motion it was adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Finance Committee fraternally reports that it has examined the books and accounts of the R.W. Grand Treasurer and R.W. Grand Secretary, and find the same to have been kept in a neat, systematic and accurate manner; that all monies due the M.W. Grand Lodge have been received, properly entered of record and duly paid over to the R.W. Grand Treasurer as provided by our by-laws; that the R.W. Grand Treasurer has fully accounted for all the funds and property for which he is responsible; that the reports submitted to this annual convocation of the M.W. Grand Lodge by these officers, respectively, are a true exhibit of their official transactions during the past year; that the cash balances as reported are on deposit in the State Bank of Chicago, and the securities as recorded have been inspected and found to be in conformity with the report of the R.W. Grand Treasurer in every particular.

In every respect so far as the work of the R.W. Grand Treasurer and R.W. Grand Secretary has come within the scope of investigation proper for this committee, it meets with unqualified approval. Their fidelity in the discharge of their respective duties is perfect, and worthy of commendation, entitling them to the grateful appreciation of the craft universally throughout the jurisdiction in which they hold official station.

A synopsis of the financial condition of the M.W. Grand Lodge is shown by the following condensed exhibit taken from the report of the R.W. Grand Treasurer:

GENERAL FUND.

Cash balance October 1, 1907.....	\$34,642 44
Cash received from R.W. Grand Secretary.....	86,680 30
Total	\$121,322 74

Credit by mileage and per diem orders.....	\$19,334 20
Credit by salaries of Grand Officers.....	4,900 00
Credit by miscellaneous orders.....	53,309 24
Cash balance to credit of General Fund.....	43,779 30
Total	<u>\$121,322 74</u>

CHARITY FUND.

Cash balance October 1, 1907.....	\$32,170 28
Cash received from R.W. Grand Secretary.....	41,042 44
Total	<u>\$73,212 72</u>
Credit by Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	\$12,000 00
Credit by Illinois Masonic Home.....	18,000 00
Credit by investment	10,000 00
Credit by miscellaneous orders	1,816 00
Cash balance to credit of Charity Fund.....	31,396 72
Total	<u>\$73,212 72</u>

ILLINOIS MASONIC[®] ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Cash balance October 1, 1907.....	\$ 2,725 98
Cash received from R.W. Grand Secretary.....	29,868 23
Total	<u>\$32,594 21</u>
Credit by investment	\$22,089 44
Cash balance to credit of Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund	10,504 77
Total	<u>\$32,594 21</u>

HOME FOR THE AGED FUND.

Cash balance October 1, 1907.....	\$ 571 82
Cash received from R.W. Grand Secretary.....	2,201 62
Total	<u>\$ 2,773 44</u>
Cash balance to credit of Home for the Aged Fund.....	\$2,773 44,

ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME FUND.

Cash balance October 1, 1907.....	\$ 159 55
Cash received from R.W. Grand Secretary.....	45 00
Total	<u>\$ 204 55</u>
Cash balance to credit of Masonic Home Fund.....	\$ 204 55

Your Committee finds the par value of investment securities in the several funds to be as follows at this date:

In Charity Fund	\$11,800 00
In Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund.....	92,500 00
In Home for the Aged Fund	8,500 00
In Illinois Masonic Home Fund.....	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$113,800 00</u>

Your Committee recommends that the R.W. Grand Treasurer be instructed to invest the following surplus funds in interest bearing securities to be approved by the Finance Committee, to-wit:

From Home for the Aged Fund, \$2,000.

Your Committee finds that the Board of Trustees in charge of the Masonic Homes holds an unexpended cash balance from appropriation made for the maintenance of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago of \$1400.84, which amount your Committee recommends, in accordance with Section 10, Article 12, Part 1, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, be returned to the treasury of the M.W. Grand Lodge and placed to the credit of the Charity Fund from which it was drawn.

Your Committee further finds that a deficit exists in the appropriation made for the maintenance of the Masonic Home at Sullivan of \$218.09, and recommends that an order for this amount be drawn against the Charity Fund in favor of the Board of Trustees for Illinois Masonic Homes.

For the maintenance and support of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago during the coming year your Committee recommends an appropriation be made from the Charity Fund of \$10,000, and for the maintenance and support of the Masonic Home at Sullivan during the coming year, including improvement of the grounds and completion of furnishings, that an appropriation be made from the Charity Fund of \$20,000, said amounts to be paid to the Board of Trustees for Illinois Masonic Homes in equal quarterly installments beginning October 9, 1908, and itemized reports of the disbursements or disposition thereof to be submitted to the M.W. Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

An inspection of the financial reports submitted by the Board of Trustees for the Illinois Masonic Homes shows that certain amounts have been received from miscellaneous sources, such as rental, donations, etc., and disbursed by the said Board for the ordinary expenses incurred in the operation of the Homes.

Your Committee are of the opinion that this procedure is in conflict with the letter and spirit of Grand Lodge By-Laws, and that all monies received by the said Board, other than the amounts specifically appropriated by the M.W. Grand Lodge for the uses of said Board, and excepting incidental donations for Christmas and other special entertainments for the members of the Homes, should be paid over as received to the R.W. Grand Secretary for proper record and entry on his books of account to the credit of the appropriate fund. In no other way can an accurate comparison be made from year to year of the operating expenses of the respective institutions.

The special contributions made by generous friends from time to time to provide special or holiday entertainments for the members of the Homes, or to provide little extra comforts and luxuries outside of the regulation mode and customs of living should be deposited with the respective Superintendents of the Homes thus favored, and a strict accounting made by them to the Executive Committee in charge of all monies so received and how disbursed.

Your Committee therefore recommends that with the exception of such sundry special donations of funds for the entertainment and comfort of the members which are to be received and accounted for by the Superintendents of the Homes as stated above, all monies received from all other sources be forthwith transmitted to the R.W. Grand Secretary and be by him accredited to the appropriate permanent fund. Also that all expenses incurred by reason of the existence and operation of the respective Masonic Homes be paid only from the appropriations made specifically for the respective Homes, and not directly from the Grand Lodge Treasury, as has been customary in the past, notably items of taxes and repairs.

Your Committee recommends a continuance of the appropriation each month of \$150 from the Charity Fund in payment of the rental of premises in Chicago temporarily occupied by the Masonic Orphans' Home, for the reason that said fund receives credit for the interest earnings on the amount received from sale of the property formerly occupied for Orphans' Home puposes.

With reference to the recommendation of the Board of Trustees for Illinois Masonic Homes to the effect that a permanent site be secured for a Masonic Orphans' Home in or near the city of Chicago and that action

be taken towards the erection of a suitable building or buildings thereon for the uses and purposes of such a Home, your Committee is pleased to note that this movement is in accord with the views of the M.W. Grand Master as expressed in his annual address to this Grand Lodge, and therefore recommends that the sum of \$20,000 be appropriated, one-half of the said amount from the General Fund and the other half from the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund, for the purchase of a site which shall be approved by a majority of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Homes, for the permanent improvement of the grounds so purchased; and for the preparation of the plans and specifications for the erection of a fire-proof building with its annexes that would be adequate and appropriate to meet the requirements of such an institution and the needs of the craft in Illinois; the amounts so appropriated to be paid by orders drawn on the R.W. Grand Treasurer as and when needed in payment for the real estate, improvements and services to be acquired as recommended on vouchers to be approved by the aforesaid Board of Trustees.

Your Committee further recommends that appropriations be made from the General Fund to defray the proper expenses of the M.W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing year as follows, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees	\$20,000 00
For printing and distributing proceedings.....	3,200 00
For miscellaneous printing	1,000 00
For salaries of Grand Officers.....	5,000 00
For Schools of Instruction	1,200 00
For miscellaneous expenses	5,600 00
Total	<u>\$36,000 00</u>

Your Committee further recommends that orders be drawn upon the General Fund for the following expense items, to-wit:

Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	\$ 500 00
Bro. C. S. Gurney, Grand Tyler	100 00
Bro. C. S. Gurney, for expenses officially incurred.....	73 76
Bro. C. Rohrbough, shortage in mileage allowance to annual convocation of Grand Lodge, 1907.....	4 30
Medinah Temple Association, for rent.....	300 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, stenographic service.....	50 00
Bro. Geo. A. Stadler, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Total	<u>\$1,053 06</u>

Your Committee approves of the resolution offered which directs the printing of an edition of 1,500 copies of the Blue Book and recommends an appropriation of \$300 from the General Fund or such lesser amount as may be necessary for this purpose.

Your Committee further submits the following recommendations:

1. That the members of the several committees in attendance upon this annual communication be allowed and paid \$3 per day for each day's service rendered, in addition to the compensation provided by the by-laws.
2. That the bonds of the R.W. Grand Treasurer and the R.W. Grand Secretary for the ensuing year be fixed at \$30,000, respectively; and that the bonds of these officers be fixed at such increased amount during the ensuing year as conditions may seem to justify, on request of the M.W. Grand Master, supported by the recommendation of the Finance Committee; said bonds to be furnished by some surety company approved by the M.W. Grand Master, and that the premiums on said bonds be paid by the M.W. Grand Lodge from the General Fund.
3. That your Committee be authorized to destroy the paid orders drawn during the past year upon the R.W. Grand Treasurer, same having been properly accounted for in issue and payment.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
S. O. SPRING,
NELSON N. LAMPERT,
Committee.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Lost.

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook called up the amendment to Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws, proposed last year, and moved its adoption.

The motion was lost.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Proposed.

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook offered the following amendment to Section 2, Article 8, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

If amended the section will read as follows:

"Section 2. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall visit every lodge in his district at least once in each year and thoroughly examine

its records and accounts and fully inform himself as to the condition of the lodge and make report to the Grand Master in each case. He shall inquire into the administration of the lodge affairs and make such suggestions to the officers as seem necessary to insure a full compliance with Grand Lodge laws. The lodge visited shall pay the necessary traveling expenses for such visit upon presentation of an itemized bill. The District Deputy Grand Masters shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them by the Grand Master. For the necessary expenses accruing from the performance of such specially delegated duties an itemized bill shall be rendered to the Grand Master, who in his discretion may pay the same from the Grand Lodge funds or order its payment by the lodge."

RESOLUTION.

R.W. Bro. Roswell T. Spencer offered the following resolution:

It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois formally recognize the Grand Lodge of Holland (Groot Oosten der Nederlanden) and request an exchange of representatives, thus aiding to preserve and strengthen the fraternal relations between those grand bodies.

RESOLUTION.

M.W. Bro. George M. Moulton offered the following resolution, and moved that it be referred to a special committee of five to report next year:

Carried.

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico possesses exclusive control and undisputed authority over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, to-wit: The degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, within the territorial limits of the Republic of Mexico; and,

WHEREAS, The several lodges subordinate thereto are conferring the said degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in conformmity with the ancient landmarks and usages of the institution of Freemasonry; and,

WHEREAS, Fraternal recognition has been extended to the said Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico by the Grand Lodges of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Mississippi, Michigan, Manitoba, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Datoka, Texas, Utah, Virginia, England, Nova Sco-

tia, New Brunswick, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, all of which are recognized as regular by the M.W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Illinois; and with which fraternal relations have been firmly established; therefore,

Resolved, That the M.W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois hereby extends fraternal recognition of the M.W. Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico as the peer of all other sister Grand Lodges with which it enjoys relations of amity, and as such invites an exchange of representatives, thus aiding to preserve and strengthen the fraternal ties which bind the universal brotherhood of Masonry.

MINUTES APPROVED.

The minutes of the proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 6 and 7, were read and approved.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:10 P. M. the M.W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, A. D. 1908, A. L. 5908. }
9 o'clock A. M. }

The M.W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master. Grand Master and Officers were present the same as preceding day.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

REPORT—Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

Bro. O. E. Tandy presented the report of the Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

On motion it was adopted.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 8, 1908.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A. Masons of Illinois:

BRETHREN:—Your Committee on Railroads and Transportation respectfully report that formal application was made to both the Western and Central Passenger Associations for the usual concessions in rates. We were informed by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association that he deemed it impracticable to grant any special rates at this time and would not consent to give us anything better than the two cent per mile rate, as he claimed that the two cent per mile basis affords the same reduction as would have been accorded by fare and one-third under the old rate.

The chairman of the Central Passenger Association granted us a special rate of one and one-half fare based on the two cent rate, as it now exists. We find on coming to the city that several of the brethren in various parts of the state asked for this special rate of their local agent, but it seems that he had received no authority to sell tickets at said special rate. We called upon the chairman of the Central Passenger Association in regard to the matter and found that several of the roads were members of both Passenger Associations, and that they were at liberty to either accept or reject the action of the Association in regard to any special rate.

We have the assurance of the Western and Central Passenger Associations that in the event that any special concession is made during the year 1909, that they will grant the Grand Lodge of Illinois as good a rate as is given to any one else.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. O. CLIFFORD,

O. E. TANDY,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

Bro. Owen Scott presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

On motion it was adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence having had under consideration the various matters referred to it, fraternally reports as follows:

1. The question submitted by R.W. Bro. R. T. Spencer found on page 157 of the proceedings of 1907 is as follows: "Can a brother who has in previous year received less mileage than is lawfully due him for attending the Grand Lodge collect the same?" We report by answering this question in the affirmative. Your Committee recommends that it be required that claims for mileage be made before the close of the session of the Grand Lodge next succeeding the time when the mileage should have been allowed.

2. We recommend that those portions of the Grand Master's address under the head of "Lodge Trustees" and "Restoration of Suspended Masons" each be approved.

3. Under the head of "New Lodges" the Grand Master expresses the opinion that a revision of the constitution and by-laws pertaining to the organization of new lodges be made so that a more definite code may be provided. Your Committee concurs in the views of the Grand Master and believes that such a revision should be made. We, therefore, recommend that a special committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to suggest such changes as may be necessary in making the law more definite and effective, report to be made at the next session of this body.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN M. PEARSON,
JOHN C. SMITH,
OWEN SCOTT,
CHESTER E. ALLEN,
Committee.

I concur except as to the items relative to "Lodge Trustees" and "Restoration of Suspended Members."

EDWARD COOK.

Bro. Edward Cook presented his reasons for non-concurrence with certain items in above report and requested that they go into the records.

There being no objection it was so ordered.

I am of the opinion that the word "trustee" as found in Grand Lodge and constituent lodge by-laws has, by long use and association, come to

have a Masonic meaning quite distinct from its strictly legal significance. It is used in our laws in the sense of trusted agent or business manager, and when so interpreted it is far from meaningless and any perplexity as to its intent, force or meaning disappears.

The Grand Lodge law distinctly recognizes a status between that of suspension and full lodge membership, viz.: The condition of "good standing in the fraternity." Lodges are fully authorized to place brethren in this relation,—leaving them unaffiliated and the law points out the steps for doing this. When by action of the lodge a brother is placed in this position his status is no longer subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the lodge suspending him, because he may apply to any lodge for membership. As a corollary the lodge should be at liberty to fix the condition upon which it will receive his application for full membership, just as any other lodge might do. It follows that the Grand Lodge law which says that an unqualified affirmative ballot of two-thirds of the members present restores a suspended brother to membership is applicable only when there is no law of the lodge to the contrary. I, therefore, conclude that a lodge by-law which prescribes the payment of a fee and a unanimous ballot as conditions of restoration to full membership is not in conflict with the Grand Lodge laws on the subject when these are considered as a whole.

INVITATION.

An invitation was read from Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, inviting the brethren to visit them on the night of October 8.

REPORT—Committee to Examine Visitors.

Report of Committee to Examine Visitors was read and on motion adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee to Examine Visitors have the honor to report that we have examined all visitors who have presented themselves for that purpose, and have vouched for them to the Grand Tyler.

Dated at Chicago this 8th day of October, 1908.

Fraternally submitted,

H. A. SNELL,
CHAS. H. MARTIN,
S. S. BORDEN,
A. H. SCROGIN,
A. W. WEST,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. W. F. Beck presented the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem and it was adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, A.F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, Members of Committees, and Representatives, members of this Grand Lodge, are entitled to Mileage and Per Diem as set forth in the following pages:

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem..	Total
Alexander H. Bell.....	M. W. Grand Master.....	224	\$22 40	\$	\$ 22 40
A. B. Ashley	R. W. Dep. Gr. Master.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Delmar D. Darrah.....	R. W. Sr. Gr. Warden.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Henry T. Burnap.....	R. W. Jr. Gr. Warden.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Leroy A. Goddard.....	R. W. Gr. Treasurer.....				
Isaac Cutter.....	R. W. Gr. Secretary.....	241	24 10		24 10
Abraham Traugott.....	R. W. Gr. Chaplain.....	185	18 50	4	22 50
Elmer E. Beach.....	R. W. Grand Orator.....	10	1 00	6	7
Geo. A. Stadler.....	W. Dep. Gr. Sec'y.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Frederi'k W. Froelich.....	W. Gr. Pursuivant.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Louis Zinger.....	W. Grand Marshal.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
W. O. Butler.....	W. Gr. Stand. Bearer.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
James M. Willard.....	W. Gr. Sword Bearer.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Henry L. Whipple.....	W. Sr. Gr. Deacon.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
L. C. Johnson.....	W. Jr. Gr. Deacon.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
C. Rohrbough.....	W. Grand Steward.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
H. S. Albin.....	W. Grand Steward.....	6	60	6	6 60
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	W. Grand Steward.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
C. S. Gurney.....	Bro. Grand Tyler.....	5	50	6	6 50
W. J. A. Delancy.....	P. D. G. Master.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Henry E. Hamilton.....	P. G. Sen. Warden.....	2	20	6	6 20

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem..	Total
Henry W. Harvey.....	1st District.....	7	\$ 70	\$ 6	\$ 6 70
R. R. Jampolis.....	2d ".....	7	70	6	6 70
Albert Roullier.....	3d ".....	1	10	6	6 10
David D. King.....	4th ".....	1	10	6	6 10
Wm. H. Robson.....	5th ".....	8	80	6	6 80
Edward Peterson.....	6th ".....	4	40	6	6 40
Lewis Pickett.....	7th ".....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Jay L. Brewster.....	8th ".....	35	3 50	6	9 50
A. G. Everett.....	9th ".....	87	8 70	6	14 70
John W. Oliver.....	10th ".....	18	13 80	6	19 80
W. J. Emerson.....	11th ".....	91	9 10	6	15 10
James McCredie.....	12th ".....	37	3 70	6	9 70
	13th ".....	111	11 10		
	14th ".....	161	16 40		
F. H. Bradley.....	15th ".....	131	13 00	6	19 00
S. B. Bradford.....	16th ".....	84	8 40	6	14 40
J. B. Fithian.....	17th ".....	37	3 70	6	9 70
N. T. Stevens.....	18th ".....	263	26 30	6	32 30
L. E. Rockwood.....	19th ".....	110	11 00	6	17 00
John C. Weis.....	20th ".....	150	15 00	6	21 00
C. T. Holmes.....	21st ".....	163	16 30	6	22 30

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS — *Continued.*

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
C. L. Gregory.....	22d District	176	\$17 60	6	\$23 60
Emerson Clark.....	23d "	171	17 10	6	23 10
Chas. S. DeHart.....	24th "	239	23 90	6	29 90
L. W. Lawton.....	25th "	157	15 70	6	21 70
H. M. Palmer.....	26th "	141	14 10	6	20 10
C. L. Sandusky ..	27th "	124	12 40	6	18 40
Henry W. Berks.....	28th "	128	12 80	6	18 80
N. M. Mesnard.....	29th "	181	18 10	6	24 10
S. S. Breese.....	30th "	185	18 50	6	24 50
C. P. Ross.....	31st "	215	21 50	6	27 50
W. W. Watson.....	32d "	263	26 30	6	32 30
Emmet Howard.....	33d "	263	26 30	6	32 30
Edward S. Vaughn.....	34th "	260	26 00	6	32 00
R. F. Morrow.....	35th "	207	20 70	6	26 70
D. W. Starr.....	36th "	220	22 00	6	28 00
Chas. G. Young.....	37th "	202	20 20	6	26 20
J. E. Jeffers.....	38th "	158	15 80	6	21 80
H. Gassaway.....	39th "	186	18 60	6	24 60
H. A. Eidson.....	40th "	212	21 20	6	27 20
Eugene Stapp.....	41st "	230	23 00	6	29 00
Anthony Doherty.....	42d "	242	24 20	6	30 20
Enos Johnson.....	43d "	259	25 90	6	31 90
Geo. S. Caughlin.....	44th "	280	28 00	6	34 00
W. M. Webster.....	45th "	307	30 70	6	36 70
J. R. Ennis.....	46th "	272	27 20	6	33 20
I. A. Foster.....	47th "	297	29 70	6	35 70
W. D. Abney.....	48th "	326	32 60	6	38 60
W. H. Peak.....	49th "	330	33 00	6	39 00
T. N. Cummings.....	50th "	364	36 40	6	42 40

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.				
Monroe C. Crawford.....	330	\$33 00	\$30	\$ 63 00
Wm. B. Wright.....	199	19 90		
Joseph E. Dyas.....	160	16 00	30	46 00
Geo. R. Smith.....	126	12 60	30	42 60
H. H. Montgomery.....	249	24 90	30	54 90
CHARTERED LODGES				
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	150	15 00	20	35 00
James L. Scott.....	172	17 20	20	37 20
S. M. Schoemann.....	305	30 50	20	50 50
Wm. A. Dixon.....	173	17 30	20	37 30
Chester M. Turner.....	154	15 40	20	35 40
CORRESPONDENCE.				
Joseph Robbins.....	263	26 30	20	46 30

COMMITTEES—Continued.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total
CREDENTIALS.				
G. W. Cyrus.....	241	\$24 10	\$20	\$ 44 10
W. E. Hadley.....	286	28 60	20	48 60
C. E. Groves.....	175	17 50	20	37 50
FINANCE.				
Geo. M. Moulton	1	10	20	20 10
Nelson N. Lampert.....	1	10	20	20 10
S. O. Spring.....	150	15 00	20	35 00
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.				
J. H. Mitchell.....	274	27 40	20	47 40
J. M. Hannum.....	113	11 30	20	31 30
John E. Morton.....	252	25 20	20	45 20
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.				
H. C. Mitchell.....	308	30 80	30	60 80
John Johnston.....	1	10	30	30 10
I. H. Todd.....	281	28 10	30	58 10
M. Bates Iott.....	12	1 20	30	31 20
John W. Hamilton.....	124	12 40	30	42 40
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.				
J. M. Pearson.....	252	25 20	20	45 20
John C. Smith.....	165	16 50	20	36 50
Owen Scott.....	173	17 30	20	37 30
Edward Cook.....	2	20	20	20 20
Chester E. Allen.....	163	16 30	20	36 30
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.				
W. F. Beck.....	231	23 10	30	53 10
G. H. Lackens.....	218	21 80	30	51 80
H. T. Goddard.....	249	24 90	30	54 90
OBITUARIES.				
C. H. Thompson.....	365	36 50	20	56 50
C. N. Hambleton.....	251	25 10	20	45 10
Jas. E. Wooters.....	224	22 40	20	42 40
PETITIONS.				
J. E. Wheat.....	110	11 00	20	31 00
Ben Hagle.....	228	22 80	20	42 80
C. M. Forman.....	281	28 10	20	48 10
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.				
J. O. Clifford.....	25	2 50	20	22 50
O. E. Tandy.....	215	21 50	20	41 50
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.				
Hugh A. Snell.....	231	23 10	15	38 10
S. S. Borden.....	7	70	15	15 70
A. H. Scroggin.....	110	11 00	15	26 00
Chas. H. Martin.....	226	22 60	15	37 60
A. W. West.....	173	17 30	15	32 30
SPECIAL COMMITTEES.				
TRUSTEES ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME.				
James A. Steele.....	176	17 60	20	37 60
R. H. Wheeler.....	1	10	20	20 10

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	Geo. D. Levi.....	263	\$ 26 30	\$6	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	J. G. Bunker.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Harmony.....	3	Marcus L. Robinson.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Geo. C. Wilkinson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	R. M. Ayers.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	H. B. Bush.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Rushville.....	9	H. H. Brown.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
St. John's.....	13	J. W. Henshaw.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	R. B. Hooker.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	W. N. Hanford.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Temperance.....	16	W. N. West.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb.....	17	L. W. Johnson.....	203	20 30	4	24 30
Clinton.....	19	S. L. Watkins.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	Chas. A. James.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Cass.....	23	John W. Fagan.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	R. H. Winkleman.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	Elmer Slocum.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Piasa.....	27	L. Caywood.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Chas. Zoeller.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Chas. V. Stull.....	274	27 40	6	33 40
Oriental.....	33	Chas. B. Stafford.....	1	10	6	6 10
Barry.....	34	Olwer K. Garrett.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	O. B. Root.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	Chas. A. Walters.....	144	14 40	4	18 80
Monmouth.....	37	Simon Waldsmith.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	John N. Fairchild.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman.....	39	Henry C. Miller.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	Harry W. Mitchell.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	.....	37	3 70	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	43	Ed. P. McDaniel.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	John A. Bond.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Griggsville.....	45	Ross P. Shinn.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	Ed. W. Hine.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Caledonia.....	47	John M. Walker.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity.....	48	John W. Raake.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge.....	49	S. H. Burrows.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	I. L. Lemmon.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Henry R. Crawford.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	W. J. Hale.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	E. J. Scarborough.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	P. Ziegler.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	J. W. Howder.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fraternal.....	58	John W. Dubson.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
New Boston.....	59	E. L. Willits.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
Belvidere.....	60	L. R. Frantz.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	Chas. W. Coker.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	H. J. Dygert.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	H. S. Cleveland.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	Harry E. Kailer.....	29	2 90	6	8 90
Pacific.....	66	L. A. Jackson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Acacia.....	67	Elmer Tregoy.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka.....	69	W. T. Dripe.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Central.....	71	H. S. Bedaine.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	C. F. Kingsbury.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	Arthur V. Hill.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe.....	75	E. H. Wilson.....	86	8 60	6	14 60
Mt. Nebo.....	76	S. W. David.....	224	22 40	6	28 40

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.
Prairie.....	77	L. W. McGoldrick.....	160	\$16 00	\$6	\$23 00
Waukegan.....	78	R. B. Connolly.....	36	3 60	4	7 60
Scott.....	79	F. A. Lietze.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Whitehall.....	80	J. H. Winters.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	Judson A. Mason.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
De Witt.....	84	Leon Kirk.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	R. A. Gruner.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	J. A. Wagner.....	313	31 30	6	37 30
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	R. D. Clark.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	Geo. A. Sloan.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship.....	89	W. W. Weddon.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	J. B. Roach.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Metropolis.....	91	L. K. McAlpin.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	Jos. Dobbs.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	W. F. Hall.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	G. H. Ham.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	S. E. Avery.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	E. H. Place.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	A. H. Heiple.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	Thos. Williamson.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Astoria.....	100	A. E. Scott.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford.....	102	Rich F. Locke.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lewistown.....	104	C. E. Owen.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Winchester.....	105	R. M. Riggs.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	Samuel Barron.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	Edward Curran.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	James Anderson.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	Jesse B. Sager.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	Henry G. Hileman.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	H. P. Phelps.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Robert Burns.....	113	C. H. Madden.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Marcelline.....	114	F. P. Taylor.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun.....	115	C. J. Wightman.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	J. P. Marshall.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin.....	117	J. C. Barclay.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	Edward Wemple.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	O. P. Carroll.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Mound.....	122	Cornelius N. Miller.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Oquawka.....	123	W. S. Wilson.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Cedar.....	124	Morris K. Wagner.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup.....	125	W. W. Rothrock.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Empire.....	126	C. H. Randolph.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Antioch.....	127	John A. Thain.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Raleigh.....	128	R. C. Burnett.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Greenfield.....	129	Harry Converse.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	J. M. Morrow.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	J. W. L. Kerr.....	372	37 20	6	43 20
Mackinaw.....	132	J. A. Long.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	J. R. Burnett.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Sycamore.....	134	A. E. Hammerschmidt.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	J. W. Jacobs.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Hutsonville.....	136	Bruce O. McNutt.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Polk.....	137	John M. Eckley.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Marengo.....	138	Don E. Loomis.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	W. A. Schwarz.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	A. T. Telford.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Garden City.....	141	Edw. L. Holmes.....	1	10	6	6 10
Ames.....	142	A. R. Rilder.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	J. F. Bower.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
DeKalb.....	144	Carl J. Barine.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	W. R. Kidder.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Center.....	146	T. W. Leake.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	J. L. Tarbox.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	John H. Owen.....	147	14 70	6	20 70

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles...	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Effingham.....	149	Wm. M. Stewart.....	199	\$19 90	\$6	\$25 90
Vienna.....	150	Sam J. Carter.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Bunker Hill.....	151	E. R. Welch.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	O. P. Erwin.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Clay.....	153	H. A. Walker.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell.....	154	D. H. Bowen.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Alpha.....	155	Chas. H. Burkhardt.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	Frank B. Shelton.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	Henry I. Boner.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	W. F. Gallaher.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Kewanee.....	159	Frank M. Wedge.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Waubansia.....	160	Henry Rosier.....	1	10	6	6 10
Virden.....	161	W. E. Alderson.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	Samuel E. Grigg, Jr.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Edward Dobbins.....	164	Frank E. Meserve.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Atlanta.....	165	B. I. Pumpelly.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	Wm. E. Jaycox.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	Edwin S. Herron.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	William W. Roberts.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	Frank G. Putnam.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard.....	171	Jas. M. Schafer.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	I. J. Atchison.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	C. E. Kloutz.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	D. M. DeGraff.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Matteson.....	175	Nelse Peterson.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	E. G. McMaekin.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	A. W. Uzzell.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	Chas. T. Smith.....	95	9 50	4	13 50
Wabash.....	179	F. E. Wilson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	John L. Klumps.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	Geo. E. Koehler.....	2	20	6	6 20
Meridian.....	183	Geo. S. Wiley.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Abingdon.....	185	.....	173	17 30	..	.....
Mystic Tie.....	187	W. T. Schell Jr.....	110	11 00	4	15 00
Cyrus.....	188	Jas. W. Cormany.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Fulton City.....	189	J. Martin Fay, Jr.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	F. M. Carr.....	48	4 80	6	10 80
Farmington.....	192	J. E. Aigley.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Herrick.....	193	David Moyes.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Freedom.....	194	Gustav J. Malaise.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
La Harpe.....	195	Geo. E. Campbell.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Louisville.....	196	W. L. Kerr.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	S. G. Gardiner.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer.....	199	Edward C. Cooper.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Sheba.....	200	M. L. Whitney.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Centralia.....	201	L. H. Westbrook.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Lavelly.....	203	Chas. A. Slaughter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	C. E. Hemphill.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Corinthian.....	205	Chas. F. Preston.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield.....	206	J. L. Miller.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa.....	207	A. L. Linn.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Andrew Robson.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Edw. W. Besler.....	1	10	6	6 10
Logan.....	210	A. V. Purinton.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	John Bahr.....	1	10	6	6 10
Shipman.....	212	S. E. French.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	B. S. Diehl.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Gillespie.....	214	T. J. Plummer.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	F. H. Robertson.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Mason.....	217	Omer Mitchell.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	John Martin.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	J. F. Crawford.....	166	16 60	4	20 60
Mahomet.....	220	F. O. Jahr.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Leroy.....	221	Chas. C. Kaufman.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	Joseph M. Tawney.....	134	13 40	6	19 40

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Pana.....	226	J. H. Morgan.....	202	\$20 20	\$6	\$26 20
Columbus.....	227	F. M. Lee.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington.....	228	L. G. Hostetler.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester.....	229	Samuel L. Loar.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	G. N. Harris.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Wyanet.....	231	John C. Olds.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Farmers.....	232	Henry W. Holifield.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville.....	233	W. F. Cunningham.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
DuQuoin.....	234	J. W. Hemenway.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	M. J. Cumming.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Charter Oak.....	236	P. J. Rose.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo.....	237	W. J. Cochran.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	Chas. M. Hunter.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Harry E. Hanson.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Western Star.....	240	Frank M. Brown.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	H. C. Mertz.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	E. S. Sanders.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Horicon.....	244	G. E. Moore.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	Joseph G. Wright.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso.....	246	J. F. Sturgeon.....	117	11 70	6	17 70
Rob Morris.....	247	Homer A. Millard.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate.....	248	W. L. Westfall.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hibbard.....	249	E. G. Byford.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson.....	250	J. W. Whalen.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Ira Nelson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Aledo.....	252	C. E. Duvall.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Avon Harmony.....	253	Arthur Merrill.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Aurora.....	254	J. W. Flanders.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Donnelson.....	255	W. H. Young.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Warsaw.....	257	John B. Worthen.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	S. B. Patheal.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	C. W. Cardiff.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	B. T. Harley.....	55	5 50	4	9 50
Illinois.....	263	Wm. Elsesser.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Franklin Grove.....	264	F. M. Banker.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	P. H. Moreland.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Kingston.....	266	L. M. Morrison.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	Geo. H. Rice.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Paris.....	268	E. L. Wieder.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	Fred M. Cutter.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	S. P. Prescott.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	E. A. W. Johnson.....	1	10	6	6 10
Carmi.....	272	F. H. Land.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Miners.....	273	S. J. Hughlett.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron.....	274	I. T. Grenfell.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton.....	275	W. F. Foreman.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	John H. Ferrill.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	Ernest Keppler.....	4	40	6	6 40
Jo Daviess.....	278	H. C. Prickett.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga.....	279	R. D. Marsh.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	J. E. Hite.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Brooklyn.....	282	Wm. Hough.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	F. W. Haupt.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Catlin.....	285	.....	129	12 90	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	286	A. R. Penniman.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
De Soto.....	287	Frank Friedline.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	.....	59	5 90	.....	.....
Wataga.....	291	El Nelson.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Chenoa.....	292	William A. Chapman.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	F. B. Schmid.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	C. A. Rollins.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	F. A. Hansen.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Quincy.....	296	W. F. Simpson.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	Hezekiah G. Henry.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Wauconda.....	298	M. E. Fuller.....	40	4 00	6	10 00

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Hinckley.....	301	Geo. C. Fry.....	57	\$ 5 70	\$6	\$11 70
Durand.....	302	C. A. Hill.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven.....	303	Lewis P. Voss.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	James Kewley.....	85	8 50	4	12 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	J. L. Krause.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Geo. D. Bell.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	John Miles.....	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard.....	309	J. H. Crawford.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn.....	310	Fred J. Schroter.....	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning.....	311	John J. McDougall.....	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic.....	312	Albert R. Howsen.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
York.....	313	I. Seymour.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Palatine.....	314	C. D. Taylor.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Chas. J. Addems.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Edward M. Crain.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric.....	319	L. A. Vinton.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Creston.....	3-0	Jos. W. Shaw.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap.....	321	W. E. Leavitt.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	Geo. R. Turner.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Orient.....	323	Jay E. Moore.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Harrisburg.....	325	A. G. Abney.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry.....	327	Alvin Chatterdon.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Altona.....	330	C. C. Sawyer.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Mt. Erie.....	331	Jerre Brinker.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Tuscola.....	332	A. A. Moon.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	J. L. Taylor.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	C. C. Judy.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	3-5	Godfrey Wys.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
New Columbia.....	336	A. L. Whittenberg.....	364	36 40	6	42 40
Oneida.....	337	W. J. Sawyer.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Saline.....	339	Moses M. Pickles.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Kedron.....	340	Chas. A. Scholes.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	J. Tidball.....	273	27 30	6	33 30
Summerfield.....	342	Chas. T. Long.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Wenona.....	344	Anderson Skinner.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Milledgeville.....	345	J. C. Estabrooks.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
N. D. Morse.....	346	Edgar Cooper.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	.....	137	13 70	..	.....
Russellville.....	348	H. F. Jones.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Sublette.....	349	B. H. S. Angear.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Fairview.....	350	J. H. Snyder.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Tarbolton.....	351	John F. Gandy.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	E. W. Moschel.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Kinderhook.....	353	A. C. Bancroft.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	J. W. Hedwich.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	Wesley Stone.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Hermitage.....	356	W. A. Schock.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Orion.....	358	Phineas A. Kenie.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	.....	44	4 40	..	.....
Princeville.....	360	A. H. Sloan.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Douglas.....	361	J. R. Jones.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Noble.....	362	John Wm. Brown.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Horeb.....	363	W. E. Milam.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	Ray Richardson.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Bement.....	365	Homer E. Shaw.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	Frank F. Collins.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	John Bland.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Jefferson.....	368	Ed C. Polen.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	C. W. Rutherford.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Wm. J. Drew.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	S. J. Hobbs.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	Frank W. Frost.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Aroma.....	378	W. N. Starrs.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	Jacob Hinckle.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	A. L. Enlow.....	283	28 30	6	34 30

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Gill.....	382	E. Ray Heaton.....	223	\$22 30	\$6	\$28 30
LaMoille.....	383	Frank E. Dayton.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Waltham.....	384	John C. Brown.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	Ward A. Bristol.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	C. M. Lewis.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
El Dara.....	388	H. J. Strubinger.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	W. I. Holcomb.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	C. T. Comstock.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	W. P. Jones.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	J. W. Heckethorn.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair.....	393	Jules P. Dixon.....	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville.....	394	Paul M. Hamilton.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Muddy Point.....	396	H. McPherson.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Shiloh.....	397	Chas. B. Wilshay.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Kinmundy.....	398	A. M. Allen.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	.....	117	11 70	..	.....
Odell.....	401	John L. Tombaugh.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	Ide Vanderberg.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	J. S. Culp.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Batavia.....	404	L. D. Wood.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	Mason V. Carter.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto.....	406	H. L. Windsor.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	A. O. Raines.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	J. P. Argyle.....	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra.....	410	Matt Hibbeler.....	2	20	6	6 20
Hesperia.....	411	Edward Morgan.....	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen.....	412	George O. Perkins.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	C. M. Briggs.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Grant Burdick.....	153	16 30	6	22 30
Paxton.....	416	Nels Larson.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	E. R. Spencer.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	M. D. Stoneman.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	P. G. McMahan.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Oregon.....	420	H. E. Wade.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Washburn.....	421	T. H. Bratt.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	B. E. Sincere.....	4	40	6	6 40
Lanark.....	423	C. E. Olmsted.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Exeter.....	424	J. B. Carter.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	A. E. Claussen.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Red Bud.....	427	R. E. Guker.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	L. L. Stoutenberg.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Chebanse.....	429	.....	64	6 40	..	.....
Kendrick.....	430	E. E. Beadney.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	C. B. Blankenship.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	C. C. Sief.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	R. P. Macauley.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda.....	434	H. V. Ghen.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	W. E. Filbert.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	Albert Birkenstein.....	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo.....	440	W. G. Barcus.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	T. Van Antwerp.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	W. W. Bruce.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hamshire.....	443	Frank Channing.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	C. B. Frayser.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	E. C. Harper.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka.....	446	G. W. Lace.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	W. C. Hayhurst.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
Yates City.....	448	Orrin L. Nichols.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Mendon.....	449	W. B. Quigg.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Loami.....	450	H. W. Colburn.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Bromwell.....	451	W. H. Melhorn.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford.....	453	C. J. Shinn.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	W. H. Stonebraker.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Irving.....	455	C. E. Padgett.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	J. H. Weinslein.....	224	22 40	6	28 40

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Blazing Star.....	458	G. W. Erwin.	332	\$33 20	\$6	\$39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	J. C. Bestow.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	R. J. Donahue.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	L. E. Roelofson.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	F. E. Dophiede.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	F. M. Harter.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville.....	465	J. G. Melvin.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cobden.....	466	H. D. Lawrence.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	J. I. Lebo.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	T. W. Nixon.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean.....	469	W. C. Smith.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	S. S. Smith.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	Alvah L. Hill.....	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity.....	472	O. J. Rafferty.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	N. P. Nilson.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	H. N. Kunz.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. L. Hill.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	Jas. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	A. F. Witte.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Pleiades.....	478	C. R. Young.....	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming.....	479	.....	137	13 70	..	....
Momence.....	481	O. Bigelow.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lexington.....	482	C. S. Lawrence.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edge-wood.....	484	Jos. Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	A. R. Cox.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	E. C. Rockenfield.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	G. W. Willard.....	396	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	J. M. Ragsdale.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	W. L. Way.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Shannon.....	490	.....	121	12 10	..	....
Martin.....	491	N. P. Monton.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Libertyville.....	492	.....	36	3 60	..	....
Tower Hill.....	493	J. L. Cannon.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort.....	495	G. H. Kelley.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Colchester..	496	G. R. Hall.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Alma.....	497	F. A. Wnorowski.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	F. B. Hall.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	John W. Cobb.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	Abel White.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Woodhull.....	502	F. W. Overstreet.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Odin.....	503	Chas. E. Sloan.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	J. M. Perryman.....	281	28 10	6	34 10
Meridian Sun.....	505	E. F. Gates.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	H. M. Whiteman.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	Lewis Johnson.....	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg.....	509	B. R. Talley.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
J. D. Moody.....	510	J. A. Hindman.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney.....	512	N. B. Carson.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	Elbert H. Phenix.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Andalusia.....	516	Carl J. Seastrand.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Litchfield.....	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	John F. Kyler.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Roseville.....	519	T. E. Holeman.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	Ernest A. Alden.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioopolis.....	521	H. C. Roberts.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor.....	522	E. R. Kelley.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	J. L. Lemons.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	Wm. Wesley Cook.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	James D. Marshall.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	Chas. H. Grave.....	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville.....	527	F. C. Shannon.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka.....	528	R. J. Churchill.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	Sanford Lightle.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	L. W. Benson.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton.....	531	John D. Charters.....	84	8 40	6	14 40

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Seneca.....	532	Wm. A. Graves.....	72	\$ 7 20	\$6	\$13 20
Altamont.....	533	Sidney S. Smith.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	F. Palin.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Sherman.....	535	Chas. R. Hanna.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Plainfield.....	536	C. M. Reeves.....	48	4 80	6	10 80
J. R. Gorin.....	537	John H. Rock.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport.....	538	.....	33	3 30	.....	.....
Chatsworth.....	539	Jos. E. Fitzgerald.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Oak Park.....	540	D. S. Stratton.....	9	90	6	6 90
Stewardson.....	541	A. C. Mantz.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda.....	542	W. A. Datson.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Cordova.....	543	Chas. P. Wendt.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Virginia.....	544	J. A. McGir.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley.....	547	Thos. L. Bedford.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sharon.....	550	W. B. Albrecht.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Long Point.....	552	Chas. Howell.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Plum River.....	554	A. M. Smith.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt.....	555	Oscar Formhals.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	O. P. Redding.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Henry Bernahl.....	2	20	6	6 20
Leland.....	558	C. W. Von Ohlen.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Thomson.....	559	A. P. Atherton.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	Oscar Latowsky.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Trinity.....	562	Hale Whitenker.....	359	35 90	6	41 90
Winslow.....	564	W. G. Tyler.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill.....	565	W. A. Windmiller.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Albany.....	566	A. W. Lewis.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	J. A. Lamkin.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time.....	569	C. E. Bagby.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville.....	570	T. E. Baldwin.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	Frank Bethel.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	N. L. Miner.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	W. S. Watson.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	F. D. Cornwell.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	C. F. Behrens.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	F. D. Sexton.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Prairie City.....	578	Ray Baker.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell.....	580	J. T. Adams.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Dongola.....	581	J. H. Eddleman.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	A. E. McCoy.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	A. P. Moseman.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	E. A. Johnson.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher.....	585	Ples Venters.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	Jas. L. Norman.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Troy.....	588	H. A. Canedy.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Fairmount.....	590	.....	137	13 70	.....	.....
Gilman.....	591	C. H. Condit.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	John T. Lofton.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	H. L. Harrison.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Cerro Gordo.....	600	John W. Vent.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Farina.....	601	J. W. McClure.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson.....	602	J. W. Wilson.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	J. I. Brydon.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hebron.....	604	H. M. Reser.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Streator.....	607	J. C. Perky.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Piper.....	608	J. F. Bradbury, Sr.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	Chas. H. Christenson.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	Herbert G. Dean.....	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park.....	611	Fred O. Zeitz.....	2	20	6	6 20
Rock River.....	612	John W. Niles.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	G. A. Jennings.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest.....	614	G. M. Strawn.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	Wm. R. Hills.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope.....	617	F. E. Harden.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Basco.....	618	W. H. Damron.....	244	24 40	6	30 40

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
New Hope.....	620	P. Crumsin.....	197	\$19 70	\$6	\$25 70
Hopedale.....	622	Hez. Jennings.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust.....	623	Wm. Crawford.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	A. H. Brooks.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	Arthur G. Johnson.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton.....	631	John Walsmith.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	Frank M. Hole.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Andrew Berg.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley.....	634	F. A. Pacey.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	J. D. Hunter.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	A. H. Cowing.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	E. C. Lambach.....	2	20	6	6 20
Comet.....	641	W. A. Horrom.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	Isidor Goldstien.....	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Claude E. Fitch.....	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City.....	644	J. G. Brown.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
San Jose.....	645	John Fryer.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	J. C. Seaton.....	59	5 90	6	11 90
Blueville.....	647	C. A. Prater.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	Thos. Hester.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Atwood.....	651	Chas. M. Harshbarger.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	Chas. H. Derry.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown.....	655	C. A. Cumow.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Wm. Fey.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	C. D. Gardiner.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	Jas. L. Hickey.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Lambert.....	659	Milton E. White.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. McMerchant.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park.....	662	William Sachen.....	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo.....	664	James A. McCarkle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Beecher City.....	665	George I. Davis.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	E. Russell.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	S. A. Eddy.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	George W. Odell.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Wm. J. Krase.....	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore.....	670	David Fleming.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Eddyville.....	672	E. S. Barger.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	Reuben G. Bright.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Philip Weiker.....	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee.....	675	C. W. Kessler.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	Irving Fisher.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	John N. Wilson.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Illinois City.....	679	A. W. Elliott.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
Clement.....	680	O. W. Jacobson.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville.....	681	J. Ed. Bost.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	A. A. Bauer.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Burnside.....	683	Geo. W. Carlisle.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	W. W. Ramsey.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	E. J. Tye.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	Roy K. Wheeler.....	5	50	6	6 50
Orangeville.....	687	.....	126	12 60	..	..
Clifton.....	688	N. T. Stevens.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	Chas. H. Binney.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	M. H. Patrick.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	J. H. Cass.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	J. W. Kelley.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	T. W. Dudenbastle.....	311	31 10	6	37 10
Belle Rive.....	696	Isaac A. Hughey.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	Thos. E. Jones.....	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton.....	698	J. F. Tomberlin.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Pleasant Plains.....	700	W. H. Darand.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	Henry C. Green.....	367	36 70	6	42 70
Alexandria.....	702	S. W. Postlewait.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	N. P. Keyes.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	D. G. Fitzgerald.....	298	29 80	6	35 80

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Joppa.....	706	W. B. Hopper.....	208	\$20 80	\$6	\$26 80
Star.....	709	Chas. R. Finley.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Farmer City.....	710	John W. Kendall.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	H. P. Thies.....	10	1 00	4	5 00
Collinsville.....	712	Geo. Schoettie.....	286	28 60	4	32 60
Johnsonville.....	713	C. E. Johnson.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton.....	714	Geo. Tenebaugh.....	119	11 90	6	17 90
Elvaston.....	715	S. A. Symonds.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Calumet.....	716	Ira S. Brayton.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana.....	717	Albert A. Nachtway.....	1	10	6	6 10
May.....	718	Ira Shain.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill.....	719	L. L. Gallemore.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	John R. Walker.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	O. Barchler.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	J. M. Galt.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville.....	724	J. W. Lynn.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Rankin.....	725	.....	111	11 10	..	.....
Golden Rule.....	726	Chas. W. Kersteler.....	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan.....	727	J. E. Wells.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Waterman.....	728	.....	62	6 20	..	.....
Lake Creek.....	729	M. Ozment.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	E. L. Bramlet.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	.....	12	1 20	..	.....
Carman.....	732	W. C. Vaughan.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Gibson.....	733	A. E. Wood.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	James A. Coleman.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Sheridan.....	735	P. J. Malaise.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Arrowsmith.....	737	Wm. O. Gilbert.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Saunemin.....	738	Chas. F. Ross.....	83	8 30	4	12 30
Lakeside.....	739	Joseph A. Rees.....	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland.....	741	James Ryan.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	C. S. Munsell.....	136	13 60	4	17 60
Scott Land.....	743	F. J. Light.....	151	15 10	4	19 10
Goode.....	744	L. G. Payne.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	F. J. Waterstreet.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon.....	746	H. O. Twigart.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Centennial.....	747	W. H. Rickey.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	Sumner Smith.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	Geo H. Flanagan.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	P. C. Riley.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	.....	32	3 20	..	.....
Allendale.....	752	John J. McIntosh.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Ogden.....	754	W. H. Richards.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pre-emption.....	755	S. S. Johnston.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Hardinsville.....	756	Leonard Houston.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	C. C. Fenn.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Mystic Star.....	758	John E. Randall.....	4	40	6	6 40
Orel.....	759	A. G. Scudamore.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Sibley.....	761	W. A. Phillips.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Van Meter.....	762	Geo. S. Hughes.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	W. C. Trowbridge.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	Jos. H. Ireland.....	176	17 60	4	21 60
Palace.....	765	Frederick W. Bason.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	P. M. Powell.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Triluminar.....	767	J. B. Price.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	James T. Boyle.....	5	50	6	6 50
St. Elmo.....	769	C. W. Durst.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange.....	770	John L. Greaves.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	James M. Pryor.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	Orlin A. Wise.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	B. C. Henness.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	Geo. A. Curwen.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	Chas. A. Blondquist.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood.....	777	Walter S. Syrett.....	6	60	6	6 60

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE	Miles....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Gurney.....	778	Sam Conatser.....	355	\$35 50	\$6	\$ 41 50
Wright's Grove...	779	Stafford F. Thomas.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	Harry J. Finn.....	4	40	6	6 40
Potomac.....	782	H. M. Luckey.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia.....	783	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Beacon Light.....	784	Oscar E. Brooks.....	11	1 10	6	7 10
Riverton Union.....	786	Geo. T. Hickman.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris.....	787	Hardy C. Voris.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Lerna.....	788	W. H. Williams.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park.....	789	Wm. T. Baneris.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	Ray D. Plattner.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Broadlands.....	791	Geo. W. Telling.....	155	15 50	4	19 50
Calhoun.....	792	William L. Mottaz.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah.....	793	John L. Dole.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Tadmor.....	794	J. H. Shipp.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Myrtle.....	795	Robert N. Holt.....	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted.....	796	Geo. M. Wyatt.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Normal Park.....	797	Geo. E. Holmes.....	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell.....	798	O. N. Owen.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Colfax.....	799	Joseph Dorland.....	119	11 90	6	17 90
Kenwood.....	800	.....	4	40	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	801	A. L. Wardlow.....	124	12 40	4	16 40
Williamson.....	802	W. T. Wright.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset.....	803	Wm. E. Whaples.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington.....	804	F. Schmid.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	N. H. Smith.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo.....	806	John Blackwell.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Royal.....	807	J. H. Vise.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Cornland.....	808	C. F. Lanham.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Gillham.....	809	D. R. Elam.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Tracy.....	810	S. H. McNobb.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin.....	811	Geo. T. Iehl.....	100	10 00	4	14 00
De Land.....	812	J. H. Wood.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Humboldt Park.....	813	U. B. Miller.....	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio.....	814	H. A. Jackson.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Lawn.....	815	C. Rorrie.....	8	80	6	6 80
Ridgway.....	816	L. C. Transdale.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs.....	817	J. L. Whiteside.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur.....	818	Harry E. Littler.....	7	70	6	6 70
Henderson.....	820	M. B. Glazebrook.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Canton.....	821	C. L. Hopkins.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Belknap.....	822	F. J. Hughs.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl.....	823	John Sprague.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Grove.....	824	F. E. Dowe.....	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur.....	825	H. P. Campbell.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Mazon.....	826	G. P. Thomas.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit.....	827	F. B. Huber.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Edgar.....	829	J. H. Benefield.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport.....	830	C. E. Miller.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Findlay.....	831	O. E. Stumpf.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Magic City.....	832	Jas. McLaughlin.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean.....	833	John Bennett.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo.....	834	T. C. Conner.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Triple.....	835	James Kerr.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Windsor Park.....	836	Walter H. Hendrickson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro.....	837	F. T. Hanks.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity.....	838	L. D. Armstrong.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn.....	839	H. S. Seller.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass.....	840	Lewis E. Holcomb.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park.....	841	Geo. Low.....	8	80	6	6 80
Fides.....	842	W. C. Bogue.....	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park Lodge.....	843	J. C. Hills.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell.....	844	.....	126	12 60	.....	.....
Martinton.....	845	S. I. Vonderpooten.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Bluffs.....	846	F. C. Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Stronghurst.....	847	E. E. Taylor.....	213	\$ 21 30	6	\$ 27 30
London.....	848	H. L. Wilson.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine.....	849	J. A. Thompson.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Austin.....	850	G. N. Seyfried.....	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heights.....	851	J. M. Street.....	27	2 70	6	8 70
Gothic.....	852	W. J. Smith Jr.....	281	28 10	6	34 10
Latham.....	853	J. S. Alexander.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Brighton Park.....	854	A. B. Crane.....	6	60	6	6 60
King Oscar.....	855	A. J. Johnson.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
West Gate.....	856	C. S. Wood.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Boyd D.....	857	R. F. Riddle.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Utica.....	858	J. F. Blakeslee.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Apple River.....	859	M. A. Scott.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Metropolitan.....	860	A. F. Peirce.....	5	50	6	6 50
Sorento.....	861	W. H. Edwards.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Riverside.....	862		12	120		....
St. Andrews.....	863	Albert Davis.....	1	10	6	6 10
Olympia.....	864	H. W. Ordway.....	4	40	6	6 40
St. Cecilia.....	865	H. H. Milnor.....	1	10	6	6 10
West Salem.....	866	W. S. Rothcock.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chadwick.....	867	F. W. Zugschwerdt.....	180	18 00	6	19 00
Cornell.....	868	E. L. Gardner.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Maywood.....	869	W. M. Stevens.....	7	70	6	6 70
Lostant.....	870	W. G. Wilson.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Argenta.....	871	John Armstrong.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Free Will.....	872	W. J. Sailor.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Standard.....	873	J. W. Johnson.....	1	10	6	6 10
Nifong.....	874	C. R. Van Winkle.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Cornerstone.....	875	A. J. Wallenta.....	1	10	6	6 10
William McKinley.....	876	W. A. Perkins.....	2	20	6	6 20
Granite City.....	877	J. F. Westlake.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Equity.....	878	F. A. Butler.....	4	40	6	6 40
Composite.....	879	H. B. Kemp.....	4	40	6	6 40
John B. Sherman.....	880	Peter Parke.....	6	60	6	6 60
Marissa.....	881	A. B. Collom.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Boulevard.....	882	W. H. Reid.....	4	40	6	6 40
Wheeler.....	883	W. C. Harned.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Bethany.....	884	H. Hamilton.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Villa Grove.....	885	J. A. Sprinkle.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Hooppole.....	886	Carl Lorenzen.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Pyramid.....	887	S. Wm. Kroh.....	18	1 80	6	7 80
Damascus.....	888	L. D. Allen.....	8	80	6	6 80
America.....	889	Ralph H. Wheeler.....	1	10	6	6 10
Des Plaines.....	890	F. C. Walton.....	25	2 50	4	6 50
Logan Square.....	891		4	40		....
Constellation.....	892		4	40		....
Lorraine.....	893	Jas. O. Wade.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Utopia.....	894	B. M. Dawney.....	4	40	6	6 40
Crescent.....	895		8	80		....
Kosmos.....	896	Lee H. Haire.....	6	60	6	6 60
Ogden Park.....	897	V. E. Ringquist.....	9	90	6	6 90
Selvis.....	898	A. C. Hanson.....	162	16 20	4	20 20
Park Manor.....	899	A. S. Irvine.....	8	80	6	6 80
Carnation.....	900	R. C. Thomas.....	4	40	6	6 40
Edgewater.....	901	Carey W. Dudley.....	9	90	6	6 90

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Proposed.

Bro. Julius R. Kline of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, presented the following amendment. It was seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges; it lies over until next year:

Amend Sec. 1, Article 31, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding after the word "petitioner" in the sixth line of said section the following:

"This notice shall be given promptly after receipt of a petition and at least twenty days before ballot thereon is taken."

Said section when amended will read as follows:

"In a city or town where there is more than one lodge it shall be the duty of the secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situated in such city or town of all petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation and place of residence of the petitioner. This notice to be given promptly after receipt of a petition and at least twenty days before ballot thereon is taken. *Provided*, that when more than one lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the secretary, desk, or other appropriate place in lieu of said written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the lodges meeting in such hall; and provided, further, that said requirements as to notice shall not apply to petition for membership by affiliation."

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

Bro. George W. Cyrus presented the report of the Committee on Credentials and moved its adoption.

Carried.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. ALEXANDER H. BELL.....	<i>M.W. Grand Master</i>
Bro. A. B. ASHLEY.....	<i>R.W. Deputy Grand Master</i>
Bro. DELMAR D. DARRAH.....	<i>R.W. Senior Grand Warden</i>
Bro. HENRY T. BURNAP.....	<i>R.W. Junior Grand Warden</i>
Bro. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>R.W. Grand Treasurer</i>
Bro. ISAAC CUTTER	<i>R.W. Grand Secretary</i>
Bro. ABRAHAM TRAUGOTT	<i>R.W. Grand Chaplain</i>
Bro. ELMER E. BEACH.....	<i>R.W. Grand Orator</i>

Bro. GEORGE A. STADLER	<i>W. Deputy Grand Secretary</i>
Bro. FREDERICK W. FROELICH	<i>W. Grand Pursuivant</i>
Bro. LOUIS ZINGER	<i>W. Grand Marshal</i>
Bro. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>W. Grand Standard Bearer</i>
Bro. J. M. WILLARD.....	<i>W. Grand Sword Bearer</i>
Bro. HENRY L. WHIPPLE.....	<i>W. Senior Grand Deacon</i>
Bro. LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON.....	<i>W. Junior Grand Deacon</i>
Bro. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>W. Grand Steward</i>
Bro. HENRY S. ALBIN	<i>W. Grand Steward</i>
Bro. C. ROHRBOUGH	<i>W. Grand Steward</i>
Bro. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Bro. Grand Tyler</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. WILLIAM J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master</i>
Bro. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden</i>

R.W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. HARRY W. HARVEY	<i>First District</i>
Bro. ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS.....	<i>Second District</i>
Bro. ALBERT ROULLIER	<i>Third District</i>
Bro. DAVID D. KING	<i>Fourth District</i>
Bro. W. H. ROBSON.....	<i>Fifth District</i>
Bro. E. W. PETERSON.....	<i>Sixth District</i>
Bro. LEWIS PICKETT	<i>Seventh District</i>
Bro. JAY LYNN BREWSTER	<i>Eighth District</i>
Bro. A. G. EVERETT.....	<i>Ninth District</i>
Bro. JOHN W. OLIVER	<i>Tenth District</i>
Bro. W. J. EMERSON	<i>Eleventh District</i>
Bro. JAMES MCCREDIE	<i>Twelfth District</i>
Bro. FRANCIS H. BRADLY	<i>Fifteenth District</i>
Bro. S. B. BRADFORD	<i>Sixteenth District</i>
Bro. JOHN B. FITHIAN	<i>Seventeenth District</i>
Bro. N. T. STEVENS	<i>Eighteenth District</i>
Bro. L. E. ROCKWOOD	<i>Nineteenth District</i>
Bro. JOHN C. WEIS	<i>Twentieth District</i>
Bro. CHARLES T. HOLMES.....	<i>Twenty-first District</i>
Bro. C. L. GREGORY.....	<i>Twenty-second District</i>
Bro. EMERSON CLARK	<i>Twenty-third District</i>
Bro. CHARLES S. DEHART.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District</i>
Bro. L. W. LAWTON.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District</i>
Bro. H. M. PALMER	<i>Twenty-sixth District</i>
Bro. C. L. SANDUSKY	<i>Twenty-seventh District</i>
Bro. HENRY W. BERKS	<i>Twenty-eighth District</i>
Bro. N. M. MESNARD	<i>Twenty-ninth District</i>

BRO. SIDNEY S. BREESE	<i>Thirtieth District</i>
BRO. C. P. ROSS	<i>Thirty-first District</i>
BRO. W. W. WATSON	<i>Thirty-second District</i>
BRO. EMMETT HOWARD	<i>Thirty-third District</i>
BRO. EDWARD J. VAUGHN	<i>Thirty-fourth District</i>
BRO. R. F. MORROW	<i>Thirty-fifth District</i>
BRO. D. W. STARR	<i>Thirty-sixth District</i>
BRO. CHARLES G. YOUNG	<i>Thirty-seventh District</i>
BRO. J. E. JEFFERS	<i>Thirty-eighth District</i>
BRO. H. GASAWAY	<i>Thirty-ninth District</i>
BRO. H. A. EIDSON	<i>Fortieth District</i>
BRO. EUGENE STAPP	<i>Forty-first District</i>
BRO. ANTHONY DOHERTY	<i>Forty-second District</i>
BRO. ENOS JOHNSON	<i>Forty-third District</i>
BRO. GEORGE S. CAUGHLAN	<i>Forty-fourth District</i>
BRO. W. M. WEBSTER	<i>Forty-fifth District</i>
BRO. J. R. ENNIS	<i>Forty-sixth District</i>
BRO. I. A. FOSTER	<i>Forty-seventh District</i>
BRO. W. D. ABNEY	<i>Forty-eighth District</i>
BRO. WM. H. PEAK.....	<i>Forty-ninth District</i>
BRO. THOS. N. CUMMINGS	<i>Fiftieth District</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

BRO. HUGH A. SNELL	<i>Alberta</i>
BRO. C. E. ALLEN	<i>Alabama</i>
BRO. ROSWELL T. SPENCER	<i>Arkansas</i>
BRO. ALBERT ROULLIER	<i>Colorado</i>
BRO. C. F. HITCHCOCK	<i>Connecticut</i>
BRO. GEO. M. MOUTON	<i>Cuba</i>
BRO. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>England</i>
BRO. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Florida</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS	<i>Idaho</i>
BRO. THOS. E. MILLER	<i>Ireland</i>
BRO. GEO. M. MOULTON	<i>Kansas</i>
BRO. LEROY A. GODDARD	<i>Louisiana</i>
BRO. AMOS. PETTIBONE	<i>Maine</i>
BRO. HUGH R. STEWART	<i>Manitoba</i>
BRO. M. BATES IOTT	<i>Maryland</i>
BRO. RALPH WHEELER	<i>Minnesota</i>
BRO. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Mississippi</i>
BRO. G. A. STADLER	<i>Missouri</i>
BRO. A. B. ASHLEY	<i>Montana</i>
BRO. ALBERT JAMPOLIS	<i>Nebraska</i>
BRO. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Nevada</i>
BRO. JOHN C. WEIS	<i>New Brunswick</i>

Bro. H. E. HAMILTON	<i>New Hampshire</i>
Bro. H. E. HAMILTON	<i>New Mexico</i>
Bro. ISAAC CUTTER	<i>New York</i>
Bro. ROSWELL T. SPENCER	<i>New South Wales</i>
Bro. DELMAR D. DARRAH	<i>Oklahoma</i>
Bro. JOHN JOHNSTON	<i>Quebec</i>
Bro. A. B. WICKER	<i>Rhode Island</i>
Bro. ELMER E. BEACH	<i>South Carolina</i>
Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>South Dakota</i>
Bro. ALEXANDER H. BELL	<i>Tennessee</i>
Bro. OWEN SCOTT	<i>Utah</i>
Bro. H. A. EIDSON	<i>Vermont</i>
Bro. ROSWELL T. SPENCER.....	<i>Victoria</i>
Bro. AMOS PETTIBONE	<i>Virginia</i>
Bro. H. T. BURNAP	<i>Western Australia</i>
Bro. JAS. A. STEELE	<i>Saskatchewan</i>
Bro. ROSWELL T. SPENCER.....	<i>Tasmania</i>

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. MONROE C. CRAWFORD	<i>Jonesboro</i>
Bro. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.....	<i>Effingham</i>
Bro. JOSEPH E. DYAS	<i>Paris</i>
Bro. H. H. MONTGOMERY	<i>Carrollton</i>
Bro. GEORGE R. SMITH.....	<i>Bloomington</i>

Chartered Lodges.

Bro. C. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Peoria</i>
Bro. JAMES L. SCOTT	<i>Mattoon</i>
Bro. W. A. DIXON	<i>Decatur</i>
Bro. SAM. M. SCHOEMANN	<i>McLeansboro</i>
Bro. CHESTER M. TURNER	<i>Cambridge</i>

Correspondence.

Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Quincy</i>
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Credentials.

Bro. GEO. W. CYRUS	<i>Camp Point</i>
Bro. W. E. HADLEY	<i>Collinsville</i>
Bro. C. E. GROVE	<i>Rock Island</i>

Finance.

Bro. GEO. M. MOULTON	<i>Chicago</i>
Bro. S. O. SPRING	<i>Peoria</i>
Bro. NELSON N. LAMPERT	<i>Chicago</i>

Grand Master's Address.

Bro. J. H. MITCHELL.....	Mt. Vernon
Bro. J. M. HANNUM	Lostant
Bro. Jno. E. MORTON	Perry

Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. H. C. MITCHELL	Carbondale
Bro. J. W. HAMILTON	Danville
Bro. I. H. TODD	E. St. Louis
Bro. M. BATES IOTT	Evanston
Bro. JOHN JOHNSTON	Chicago

Jurisprudence.

Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON	Godfrey
Bro. EDWARD COOK	Chicago
Bro. OWEN SCOTT	Decatur
Bro. JOHN C. SMITH	Chicago
Bro. C. E. ALLEN	Galesburg

Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. W. F. BECK	Olney
Bro. G. A. LACKENS	Good Hope
Bro. H. T. GODDARD	Carmi

Obituaries.

Bro. C. H. THOMPSON	Cairo
Bro. C. N. HAMBLETON	Jeffersonville
Bro. JAMES E. WOOTERS	Carlinville

Petitions.

Bro. C. M. FORMAN.....	E. St. Louis
Bro. BEN HAGLE	Louisville
Bro. J. E. WHEAT	Maywood

Railroads and Transportation.

Bro. J. O. CLIFFORD	Wheaton
Bro. O. E. TANDY	Jacksonville

To Examine Visitors.

Bro. HUGH A. SNELL	Litchfield
Bro. CHAS. H. MARTIN	Lawrenceville
Bro. S. S. BORDEN	Chicago
Bro. AUSTIN H. SCROGIN	Lexington
Bro. A. W. WEST	Abingdon

Trustees of Masonic Home.

Bro. JAS. A. STEELE	Sullivan
Bro. RALPH H. WHEELER	Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	Geo. D. Levi* W. M.	75	E. H. Wilson* W. M.
2	J. G. Bunker " "	76	S. W. David* " "
	W. M. Sawyer* S. W.	77	L. W. McGoldrick " "
3	M. L. Robinson W. M.	78	Robert B. Conolly " "
4	Geo. C. Wilkinson* " "	79	F. A. Lietze S. W.
7	R. M. Ayres " "	80	J. H. Winters W. M.
	Wm. D. Baum J. W.	81	Judson A. Mason " "
8	Herbert B. Bush S. W.	84	Leon Kirk " "
9	Herman H. Brown W. M.	85	R. A. Gruner " "
13	J. Wm. Henshaw " "	86	J. A. Wagner " "
14	R. B. Hooker " "	87	R. D. Clark " "
15	W. N. Havfonford " "	88	Geo. A. Sloan " "
16	W. N. West " "		W. H. Calvin* J. W.
17	L. W. Johnson " "	89	W. W. Weedon W. M.
19	Samuel L. Watkins* " "	90	J. B. Roach* " "
	Lyle D. Watkins* S. W.	91	L. K. McAlpin " "
20	Charles A. James " "	92	Jos. Dobbs " "
23	John W. Fagan " "		D. Stamm S. W.
24	R. H. Winkelman W. M.	93	W. F. Hall W. M.
25	Elmer Slocum " "	95	G. H. Ham " "
27	L. Cy Wood " "	96	S. E. Avey " "
29	Chas. Zoeller S. W.	97	E. H. Place S. W.
31	Charles V. Stull W. M.	98	A. H. Heiple W. M.
33	Charles B. Stafford " "	99	Thos. Williamson " "
	John S. Warren S. W.	100	A. E. Scott " "
	Franklin S. Catlin J. W.	102	Richard F. Locke " "
34	Oliver K. Garrett W. M.	103	S. B. Mitchell* " "
35	O. B. Root " "	104	C. E. Owen " "
36	Chas. A. Walters " "	105	R. M. Riggs " "
37	Simon Woldsmith " "	106	Samuel Barron J. W.
38	John M. Fairchild " "	108	Edward Curran W. M.
	W. Y. Ludwig S. W.	109	James Anderson " "
39	Henry C. Mueller " "	110	Jesse B. Sager " "
40	Harry W. Mitchell W. M.	111	Henry G. Hileman " "
43	Edward P. McDaniel " "	112	H. P. Phelps " "
44	John A. Bond " "	113	C. H. Madden J. W.
45	Ross P. Shinn " "	114	F. P. Taylor " "
46	Edward W. Hine " "	115	C. J. Wightman* W. M.
47	John M. Walker " "		R. W. Churchill S. W.
48	John W. Raabe " "		A. A. McMillen J. W.
	L. C. Caldwell S. W.	116	J. P. Marshall W. M.
	H. L. Durant J. W.	117	J. C. Barclay " "
49	S. H. Burrows* W. M.	118	Edward Wemple* " "
50	I. L. Lemmon " "	119	O. P. Carroll " "
51	Henry R. Crawford " "	122	Cornelius N. Miller* S. W.
52	W. J. Hale " "	123	W. S. Wilson* W. M.
53	E. J. Scarborough " "	124	Morris K. Magner S. W.
55	P. Ziegel " "	125	W. W. Rothrock W. M.
57	J. W. Howder " "	126	C. H. Randolph " "
58	John W. Dubson " "	127	John A. Thain J. W.
59	E. L. Willits " "	128	R. C. Burnett W. M.
60	L. K. Frantz " "	129	Harry Converse " "
	M. M. Lucas J. W.	130	J. M. Morrow " "
61	Chas. W. Coker W. M.	131	J. W. L. Kerr* " "
63	A. J. Dygert* " "	132	J. A. Long, Sr. " "
64	A. S. Cleveland " "	133	J. R. Burnett " "
65	Harvey E. Kailer " "	134	A. E. Hammerschmidt " "
	N. J. Wagner S. W.	135	J. W. Jacobs " "
66	L. A. Jackson* W. M.	136	Bruce O. McNutt " "
67	Elmer Tregoy S. W.	137	John M. Eckley " "
69	W. T. Drips J. W.	138	Don E. Loomis J. W.
71	Henry S. Bedaire W. M.	139	W. A. Schwarz W. M.
72	C. F. Kingsbury " "	140	A. O. Telford " "
74	Arthur V. Hill " "	141	Edw. L. Holmes " "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
142	A. R. Rieder W. M.	208	Andrew Robson W. M.
143	J. F. Bower "	209	Edw. W. Bessler "
	A. M. Gibbs S. W.		Geo. R. Lundy S. W.
144	Carl J. Borine "		John Engwall J. W.
145	E. R. Kidder W. M.	210	A. V. Purinton* W. M.
146	T. Wilbur Leake "	211	John Bohr* "
147	J. L. Tarbox "		Wm. K. Spiece S. W.
	A. H. Lindley* S. W.		Walter Fisher* J. W.
148	John H. Owens W. M.	212	S. E. French W. M.
149	Wm. M. Stewart S. W.	213	B. S. Diehl "
150	Sam J. Carter W. M.	214	T. J. Plummer "
151	E. R. Welch S. W.	216	F. H. Robertson* "
152	O. P. Erwin W. M.	217	Oner Mitchell S. W.
153	H. A. Walker "	218	John Martin* W. M.
154	D. H. Bowen "	219	J. F. Crawford "
155	Chas. H. Burkhardt .. "	220	F. O. Jahr "
156	Frank B. Shelton "	221	Chas. C. Kaufman .. "
157	Henry I. Boner "	222	Joseph M. Tawney .. "
158	W. F. Gallaher "	226	J. H. Morgan "
159	Frank M. Wedge "	227	F. M. Lee "
160	Henry Rosier "	228	L. G. Hostetler "
161	W. E. Alderson "		J. R. Drake* S. W.
162	Samuel E. Grigg, Jr. .. "	229	Samuel R. Loar W. M.
164	Frank C. Meserve "	230	G. N. Harris "
165	B. I. Pumpelly "	231	John C. Olds J. W.
166	Wm. E. Jaycox "	232	Henry W. Holifield* .. W. M.
	W. S. Harper S. W.		Henry W. Holifield .. S. W.
	Guy E. Williams J. W.		J. H. West* J. W.
168	Edwin S. Herron W. M.	233	W. F. Cunningham* .. W. M.
169	William W. Roberts .. "	234	J. W. Hemenway "
170	Frank G. Putman* W. M.	235	M. J. Cumming "
171	James M. Shafer "	236	P. J. Rose "
172	I. J. Atchison "	237	W. J. Cochran "
173	C. E. Klantz "	238	Chas. M. Hunter "
174	D. M. DeGraff "	239	Harry E. Hanson "
175	Nelse Peterson "	240	Frank M. Brown* "
176	E. G. McMackin "		Dan. G. Swannell J. W.
177	A. W. Uzzell "	241	H. C. Mertz W. M.
178	Chas. T. Smith "		John McEwen* S. W.
179	F. E. Wilson "	243	E. S. Sanders W. M.
180	John L. Klumps "	244	G. E. Moore "
182	Geo. E. Koehler "	245	Joseph G. Wright "
	Oscar Kuehne S. W.	246	J. F. Sturgeon "
	Wm. Arems J. W.	247	Homer A. Millard "
183	Geo. S. Wiley W. M.		Winfield S. Morrison .. J. W.
187	W. T. Schell, Jr. "	248	W. L. Westfall* S. W.
188	James W. Cormany .. "	249	E. G. Byford "
189	J. Martin Fay, Jr. "	250	J. W. Whalen W. M.
190	F. M. Carr "	251	Ira Nelson "
192	J. E. Aigley "	252	C. E. Duvall "
193	David Moyes "	253	Arthur Merrill S. W.
194	Gustave J. Malaise .. "	254	J. W. Flanders W. M.
195	Geo. E. Campbell "	255	W. H. Young "
196	W. L. Kerr* "	257	John B. Worthen "
197	Sam'l G. Gardiner "	260	S. B. Paheal "
199	Edward C. Cooper "		S. B. Patheal* S. W.
	Joseph C. V. Taylor* .. S. W.		S. B. Patheal J. W.
	Garnett Orr J. W.	261	C. W. Cardiff W. M.
200	M. L. Whitney W. M.	262	B. T. Harley* "
201	L. H. Westbrook "		Proman W. Smith J. W.
203	Chas. A. Slaughter "	263	William Elsesser "
204	C. E. Hemphill "	264	F. M. Banker* "
205	Chas. F. Preston "	265	P. H. Moreland "
206	J. L. Miller "	266	L. M. Morrison "
207	A. L. Linn "	267	Geo. H. Rice "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
268	E. L. Wieder J. W.	340	Chas. A. Scholes W. M.
269	Fred M. Cutter "	341	J. Tidball "
270	S. P. Prescott "	342	Chas. T. Lang "
271	E. A. W. Johnson "	344	Anderson Skinner "
272	F. H. Land "	345	J. C. Esterbrooks "
273	S. J. Hughlett "	346	Edgar Cooper S. W.
274	I. T. Grenfell S. W.	348	H. F. Jones* W. M.
275	W. T. Foreman W. M.	349	B. H. S. Angear "
276	John H. Ferrell "	350	J. H. Suydam "
277	Ernst Keppler "	351	John F. Gowdy "
	Aug. H. Kropp S. W.	352	E. N. Moschel* "
278	H. C. Prickett W. M.	353	A. C. Bancroft "
279	R. D. Marsh "	354	J. W. Hedwick "
280	J. E. Hite "	355	Wesley Stone "
282	Wm. Hough "	356	W. A. Schock* "
283	F. W. Haupt "		W. A. Schock J. W.
286	A. R. Penniman "	358	Phineas A. Renie W. M.
	R. L. Clout* S. W.	360	A. H. Sloan "
287	Frank Friedline W. M.	361	J. R. Jones "
288	C. A. Brown "	362	John Wm. Brown "
291	Eli Nelson S. W.		Harry Wm. Pleasants* S. W.
292	William A. Chafman W. M.	363	W. E. Milam W. M.
293	Franklin B. Schmied* "		C. A. Vance S. W.
294	C. A. Rollins "	364	Ray Richardson W. M.
295	F. A. Hanson* "		Wm. Baldwin S. W.
296	W. F. Simpson "	365	Homer E. Shaw W. M.
297	Hezekiah G. Henry "	366	Frank F. Collins "
298	M. E. Fuller "	367	John Bland "
301	Geo. C. Fry "	368	Ed. C. Polen* "
302	E. A. Hill "	369	C. W. Rutherford "
303	Lewis P. Voss S. W.	371	Wm. J. Drew S. W.
305	James Kewley W. M.		M. A. Messlein J. W.
306	J. L. Krause S. W.	373	S. J. Hobbs W. M.
307	Geo. D. Bell W. M.	374	Frank W. Frost "
308	John Miles "	378	W. N. Storrs "
	Julius R. Kline S. W.	379	Jacob Hinckle "
309	J. H. Crawford W. M.	380	A. L. Enlow "
310	Fred J. Schroter "	382	E. Roy Heaton "
311	John J. McDougall "		Felix Moore J. W.
312	Albert R. Howsen "	383	Frank E. Dayton W. M.
313	J. Seymour "	384	John C. Brown "
314	C. D. Taylor* "	385	Ward A. Bristol "
316	Chas. J. Addems "	386	C. M. Lewis "
318	Edward M. Crain "	388	H. J. Strubinger "
319	L. A. Vinton "	389	W. I. Halcomb "
	F. H. Burrell* S. W.	390	C. T. Cornstock "
320	Jos. W. Shaw* W. M.	391	W. P. Jones "
321	W. E. Leavitt* "	392	J. W. Heckethorn "
322	Geo. R. Turner* S. W.	393	Jules P. Dixon "
	Geo. W. Rogers J. W.	394	Paul M. Hamilton "
323	Jay E. Moore* W. M.	396	H. McPherson "
	Jay E. Moore J. W.	397	Chas. B. Wilshay* "
325	A. G. Abney W. M.	398	A. M. Allen "
327	Alvin Chadderdon S. W.	401	John L. Tombaugh "
330	C. C. Sawyer W. M.	402	Ide Vandenberg* "
331	Jerry Brinker "	403	J. S. Culp "
332	A. A. Moon "	404	L. D. Wood "
333	J. L. Taylor "		F. L. Downs S. W.
334	C. C. Judy "		L. A. Perrie J. W.
335	Godfrey Wys "	405	Mason V. Carter S. W.
	Michael Endie S. W.	406	H. L. Windsor W. M.
336	A. L. Whittenburg W. M.	408	A. O. Raines "
337	H. J. Sawyer "	409	J. P. Argyle "
339	Moses M. Pickles "	410	Matt Hibbeler "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
410	Chas. Oestreich S. W.	471	Alvah L. Hill W. M.
	Chas. Lauer J. W.	472	O. J. Raffety "
411	Edw. Morgan W. M.	473	N. P. Nilson "
	F. J. Stumm S. W.	474	H. N. Kunz "
	J. P. Buckley J. W.	476	James A. McComas* "
412	Geo. O. Perkins W. M.	477	A. F. Witte* "
414	C. M. Bries "	478	C. R. Young* J. W.
415	Grant Burdick "	481	O. Bigelow W. M.
416	Nels Larson "	482	C. S. Lawrence "
417	E. R. Spencer "	484	Jos. Danks "
418	M. D. Stoneman "	485	A. R. Cox* "
419	P. G. McMahan "	486	E. C. Rockenfield "
420	H. E. Wade "	487	G. W. Willard "
	W. J. Emerson S. W.	488	J. M. Ragsdale "
421	T. H. Bratt "	489	W. L. Way "
422	B. E. Sincere W. M.	491	N. P. Mouton "
	J. H. Riddel S. W.	493	J. L. Cannon "
	C. E. Black J. W.	495	G. H. Kelly "
423	C. E. Olmsted W. M.	496	G. R. Hall "
424	J. B. Carter J. W.		R. H. Curnow J. W.
426	A. E. Claussen "	497	F. A. Wmrowski W. M.
427	R. E. Guker "	498	F. B. Hall "
428	L. L. Stoutenburg "	500	John W. Cobb "
430	E. E. Beadney "	501	Abel White "
431	C. B. Blankinship "	502	F. W. Overstreet "
	O. J. Barry* S. W.	503	Chas. E. Sloan "
432	C. C. Sief W. M.		W. H. Farthing* S. W.
	Woodson Lee S. W.		Frank L. Bornig* J. W.
433	R. P. Macauley "	504	J. M. Perryman W. M.
434	H. V. Gher W. M.	505	E. F. Gates "
436	W. E. Filbert "	506	H. M. Whiteman "
	B. A. Fillmore S. W.		N. S. Pearce S. W.
437	Albert Birkenstein W. M.		W. L. Ray* J. W.
	Sidney Pollock S. W.	508	Lewis Johnson "
	R. H. Wollner J. W.	509	B. R. Talley W. M.
440	W. G. Barcus W. M.	510	J. A. Hindman "
441	T. Van Antwerp "	512	N. B. Carson* "
442	W. W. Bruce "	514	Elbert H. Phenix "
443	Frank Channing "	516	Carl J. Seastrand "
444	C. B. Freyser "	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh "
445	E. C. Harper "	518	John F. Kyler "
	W. J. Finch S. W.	519	T. E. Holeman* "
446	G. W. Lace W. M.	520	Ernest S. Alden "
447	W. C. Hayhurst "		W. W. Thomas S. W.
448	Orrin L. Nichols* "	521	H. C. Roberts W. M.
449	W. B. Quigg "	522	E. R. Kelley "
450	H. W. Colburn "	523	J. L. Lemons "
451	W. H. Melhorn "	524	Wm. Wesley Cook "
453	C. J. Shinn "		Chas. W. Long S. W.
454	W. H. Stonebraker "		A. W. Gould J. W.
455	C. E. Padgett S. W.	525	James D. Marshall W. M.
456	J. H. Weinstein W. M.	526	Charles H. Graves "
458	G. W. Erwin "	527	F. C. Shannon "
460	J. C. Bestow "	528	R. J. Churchill "
461	R. J. Donahue "	529	Sanford Lightle "
462	L. E. Roelofson "	530	L. W. Benson "
463	F. E. Dophiede S. W.	531	John D. Charters "
464	F. M. Harter "	532	William A. Graves "
465	J. G. Melvin W. M.	533	Sidney L. Smith "
466	H. D. Lawrence "	534	F. Palin "
467	J. F. Lebo "	535	Chas. R. Hanna "
468	T. W. Nixon "	536	C. M. Reeves "
469	W. C. Smith "	537	John H. Rock "
470	S. S. Smith "	539	Joseph E. Fitzgerald J. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVEE OF LODGES

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
540	D. S. Stratton W. M.	617	F. E. Harden W. M.
	R. LeRoy Sias S. W.	618	W. H. Damron "
541	A. C. Mantz "	620	P. Crawsin "
542	Walter A. Dotson W. M.	622	Hezekiah Jennings .. "
	Harry E. Tilbury* S. W.	623	William Cranford "
543	Chas. P. Wendt W. M.	627	A. H. Brooks "
544	J. A. McGir* "	630	Arthur G. Johnson*... "
547	Thos. L. Bedford..... "	631	John Walsmith "
	Henry T. Walters J. W.	632	Frank M. Hole "
550	W. B. Albrecht..... W. M.	633	Andrew Berg "
552	Chas Howell S. W.	634	F. A. Pacey "
554	A. M. Smith W. M.	635	J. D. Hunter "
555	Oscar Formhals S. W.	636	A. H. Cowing "
556	O. P. Redding W. M.		W. E. Inholz S. W.
557	Henry Bernahl W. M.		James Barnhart* J. W.
	Henry W. Huttman... S. W.	639	E. C. Lamback W. M.
	Adolph Steidle J. W.	641	W. A. Horrom "
558	C. W. VonOhlen W. M.	642	Isider Goldstein "
559	A. P. Atherton "	643	Claude E. Fitch..... "
560	Oscar Latowsky "		Charles W. Bastgen... S. W.
562	Hall Whiteaker "		Nicholas Heinsen J. W.
564	W. G. Tyler "	644	J. G. Brown S. W.
565	W. A. Windmiller.... "	645	John Fryer W. M.
566	A. W. Lewis "	646	J. C. Seaton "
567	J. A. Lamkin "	647	C. A. Prater "
569	C. E. Bagby "	648	Thomas Hester "
570	F. E. Baldwin "		Arthur Vaughn* S. W.
572	Frank Beithel "		Mat Tweedell* J. W.
573	N. L. Miner "	651	Chas. M. Harshbarger. W. M.
574	W. S. Watson "	653	Chas. H. Derry "
575	F. D. Cornwell "		John H. Stone* S. W.
	E. R. Montgomery.... S. W.		William H. Stone..... J. W.
576	C. F. Behrens W. M.	655	C. A. Cumon W. M.
577	F. D. Sexton S. W.	656	Wm. Fey "
578	Ray Baker W. M.		Henry H. Quovick.... J. W.
580	J. T. Adams S. W.	657	C. D. Gardiner W. M.
581	J. H. Eddleman W. M.	658	Jas. L. Hickey "
582	A. E. McCoy "		Otto W. Schwenker... S. W.
583	Adolph P. Mosemann. "	659	Wilton E. White W. M.
584	Eric A. Johnson..... "	660	J. M. Merchant "
	H. A. Craig* S. W.	662	William Sachen "
585	Ples Venters W. M.		Willis O. Narnee S. W.
587	James L. Norman "		B. H. Middleton..... J. W.
	Jas. A. Frazer* J. W.	664	Jas. A. McCorkle.... W. M.
588	H. A. Canedy W. M.	665	George I. Davis..... "
591	Clarence H. Condit... S. W.	666	E. Russell "
592	John T. Lofton..... W. M.	667	S. A. Eddy "
595	N. L. Harrison "	668	George W. Odell..... "
600	John W. Vent S. W.	669	Wm. J. Krase "
601	J. W. McCluer, Jr... W. M.	670	David Fleming "
	F. E. Hewitt S. W.	672	E. S. Barger "
602	J. W. Wilson W. M.	673	Reuben G. Bright*... "
603	J. I. Brydon W. M.	674	Philipp Weicker "
604	H. M. Reser J. W.		Gust. Baumgarrner .. S. W.
607	J. C. Pirkey W. M.		Chas. Thetard J. W.
	E. M. Griggs S. W.		C. W. Kessler* W. M.
608	J. F. Bradbury..... "	675	Irving Fisher "
609	Chas. H. Christenson. W. M.	676	Stanley Reeves S. W.
610	Herbert G. Dean..... "		Chas. Harder J. W.
	Jason R. Lewis..... S. W.		John N. Wilson W. M.
611	Frederick O. Zeitz ... W. M.	677	A. W. Elliott "
612	John W. Niles* W. M.	679	O. W. Jacobson, Sr... S. W.
613	G. A. Jennings* "	680	J. E. Bost* W. M.
614	G. M. Strawn "	682	A. A. Bauer..... "
616	William R. Hills..... "		

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
682	C. L. Montgomery*... S. W.	748	Summer M. Smith ... W. M.
683	Geo. W. Carlisle W. M.	749	Geo. H. Flanagan*... "
684	W. W. Ramsey..... "	750	P. C. Riley "
685	E. J. Tye "	752	John J. McIntosh ... J. W.
686	Roy K. Wheeler..... "	754	W. H. Richards..... S. W.
	Geo. E. Haley S. W.	755	S. S. Johnston W. M.
688	N. T. Stevens W. M.	756	Leonard Houston "
690	Chas. H. Binney "	757	C. C. Fenn "
	John C. Kane S. W.	758	John E. Randall..... "
	Cornelius A. Hinsey.. J. W.	759	A. G. Scudamore..... "
691	M. H. Patrick W. M.	761	W. A. Phillips..... "
692	J. H. Cass "		Chas. Koehler* J. W.
693	J. W. Kelley "	762	Geo. S. Hughes..... W. M.
695	T. W. Dudenbostle... "	763	W. C. Trowbridge.... "
696	Isaac A. Hughey "	764	Joseph H. Ireland.... "
697	Thos. E. Jones "		David L. Enlow* S. W.
	Fred C. Nohr S. W.		Homar C. Shirey..... J. W.
	John Zingelman J. W.	765	Frederick W. Bason.. W. M.
698	J. F. Tomberlin* W. M.		Henry Denhardt S. W.
700	W. H. Dorand "		Hans M. Raehlitz..... J. W.
701	Henry C. Green..... "	766	P. M. Powell..... W. M.
702	A. W. Postlewait* .. "	767	J. B. Price "
704	N. P. Keyes..... "	768	James F. Boyle "
	T. F. Moore*..... J. W.		L. M. Russell S. W.
705	D. G. Fitzgerald W. M.		William H. Moonley.. J. W.
706	W. B. Hopper..... "	769	C. W. Durst "
709	Chas. R. Finley..... "	770	John L. Greaves "
710	John W. Kendall..... S. W.		Harvey C. Kinsely... S. W.
711	Henry P. Thies W. M.	771	James M. Pryor W. M.
712	Geo. C. Schoettle..... S. W.	772	Orlin A. Wise "
713	C. E. Johnson W. M.	773	B. C. Henness..... "
714	C. M. Briggs "	774	Geo. A. Curwen "
715	S. A. Symmonds..... "	776	Chas. A. Blonquist.. "
716	Ira S. Brayton..... "	777	Walter S. Syrett "
	R. H. Arnes S. W.		Emil J. Merki S. W.
	C. S. VanAntwerp..... J. W.		John B. Irwin..... J. W.
717	Albert A. Nightway.. W. M.	778	Sam Conatser W. M.
718	Ira Shain "	779	Stafford F. Thomas.. "
719	L. L. Gallemore..... "	780	Harry J. Finn "
721	John R. Walker..... "		Ira J. McDowell..... S. W.
722	O. Baechler J. W.		Orville H. Travis.... J. W.
723	J. M. Galt W. M.	782	H. M. Luckey..... W. M.
724	J. W. Lynn* "	784	Oscar E. Brooks "
726	Chas. W. Kersteler... "	786	Geo. T. Hickman "
727	J. E. Wells "	787	Hardy C. Voris "
729	M. Ozment* "	788	W. H. Williams "
730	E. L. Bramlet "	789	Wm. T. Baneris..... "
732	W. C. Vaughan..... "		Geo. L. Watson S. W.
733	A. E. Wood "		Clyde E. Tollman ... J. W.
734	James A. Coleman.... "	790	Ray D. Plattner W. M.
735	P. J. Waloise "	791	George W. Telling ... "
737	Wm. O. Gilbert..... "	792	William L. Mottaz ... "
738	Chas. F. Ross "	793	John L. Dale..... "
739	Joseph A. Rees "	794	J. H. Shipp "
	Joseph W. Leverenz.. S. W.	795	Robert N. Holt "
	Hugh A. Howison J. W.		Harry Boos S. W.
741	James Ryan W. M.		Geo. M. Wyatt..... W. M.
742	C. S. Munsell "	796	Geo. E. Holmes..... "
	H. D. Stevenson*.... J. W.	797	O. N. Owen S. W.
743	F. J. Light W. M.	799	Joseph Dorland W. M.
744	L. G. Payne "	801	A. L. Wardlow*..... "
745	F. J. Waterstreet.... "	802	W. T. Wright..... "
746	H. T. Twigart..... "	803	William E. Whaples.. "
747	W. H. Rickey W. M.		

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
804	F. Schmid W. M.	853	J. S. Alexander..... W. M.
805	N. H. Smith "	854	A. B. Crane W. M.
806	John Blackwell "		Jas. MacLaughlan..... S. W.
807	J. H. Vise S. W.		A. J. Barmuski J. W.
808	C. F. Lanham W. M.	855	A. J. Johnson..... W. M.
809	D. R. Elam "		H. E. Lindblade..... S. W.
810	S. H. McNobb..... "		B. F. Vencksen..... J. W.
	J. J. Bukel S. W.	856	C. S. Wood W. M.
	H. S. Simpson J. W.	857	R. F. Riddle "
811	Geo. T. Iehl* W. M.		Chas. Olson S. W.
812	J. H. Wood "	858	J. F. Blakeslee W. M.
813	L. B. Eyer* "		N. J. Cary* S. W.
	W. B. Miller* S. W.	859	M. A. Scott "
	John C. Greetzinger..... J. W.	860	A. F. Pierce W. M.
814	H. A. Jackson W. M.		N. E. Murray S. W.
815	C. Rorrie "		Luke Nettleton* J. W.
816	L. C. Trausdale "	861	W. H. Edwards* W. M.
817	J. L. Whiteside "	863	Albert Davis* W. M.
818	Harry E. Littler..... "		R. A. Sempill S. W.
	P. N. Petersen J. W.		Jas. Dawkes J. W.
820	M. B. Glazebrook*..... W. M.	864	H. W. Ordway W. M.
821	C. L. Hopkins W. M.		H. S. Clizbe S. W.
822	F. J. Hughes S. W.		W. P. Preble J. W.
823	John Sprague "	865	H. H. Milnor W. M.
824	F. E. Dowe* W. M.		Alex Axelson S. W.
	T. S. Baldwin S. W.		R. B. Brudergast..... J. W.
825	H. P. Campbell W. M.	866	W. S. Rothrock* W. M.
826	G. P. Thomas "	867	F. W. Zugsihwerdt... "
827	F. B. Huber S. W.	868	F. L. Gardner "
829	J. H. Benefiel W. M.	869	W. M. Stevens..... "
830	C. E. Miller "		A. H. Mussings S. W.
831	O. E. Stumpf "	870	W. G. Wilson W. M.
832	Jas. McLaughlin "	871	John Armstrong* W. M.
	I. R. Small S. W.	872	W. J. Sailor "
	J. S. Van Duersen..... J. W.		Dilbert Meade J. W.
833	John Bennett W. M.	873	J. W. Johnson W. M.
834	T. C. Conner "		E. C. Tillotson S. W.
835	James Kerr "		C. A. Luse* J. W.
836	W. H. Hendrickson... "	874	C. R. VanWinkle W. M.
	Wm. Nelson S. W.	875	A. J. Wallenta "
	M. J. Pos J. W.		L. L. Spellman S. W.
837	F. T. Hanks W. M.		Edw. Beecroft J. W.
838	L. D. Armstrong "	876	W. A. Perkins W. M.
839	H. A. Sella "		W. Bazner S. W.
	C. J. Becker S. W.		R. P. Johnson J. W.
840	Lewis E. Holcomb..... W. M.	877	J. F. Westlake W. M.
841	Geo. Low "		J. W. Costley S. W.
	W. H. Bied* S. W.	878	F. A. Butler W. M.
	H. S. Jackson J. W.		J. S. Matthews S. W.
842	W. C. Bogue W. M.		B. W. Dean J. W.
843	J. C. Hills "	879	H. B. Kemp W. M.
	H. D. Irwin S. W.		A. I. Weston S. W.
845	S. I. Vanderpoorten... S. W.		O. C. Tennent* J. W.
846	F. C. Funk* W. M.	880	Peter Parke W. M.
847	E. E. Taylor "		Otto Drews J. W.
848	H. L. Wilson "	881	A. B. Collom W. M.
849	J. S. Thompson..... "	882	W. H. Reid "
850	G. N. Seyfried "	883	W. C. Harned "
	Geo. McLaughlan S. W.	884	H. Hamilton "
	H. E. Marlowe J. W.	885	I. A. Sprinkle "
851	J. M. Streit..... W. M.	886	Carl Lorenzen "
	W. G. Stonwell S. W.	887	S. Wm. Kroh* "
	F. C. Lennie* W. M.		
852	W. J. Smith, Jr..... W. M.		

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
888	L. D. Allen W. M.	897	V. E. Ringquist W. M.
	Geo. Edwards S. W.		J. A. Anderson S. W.
	W. R. Goodheart J. W.		Nicholas Sweig J. W.
889	Ralph H. Wheeler* S. W.	898	A. C. Hanson S. W.
890	F. C. Walton W. M.	899	A. S. Irvine W. M.
	P. A. Parson J. W.	900	R. C. Thomas W. M.
892	Jos. Dutton, Jr. S. W.		R. H. Rockwood S. W.
893	James O. Wade W. M.		R. H. Ahlers J. W.
894	B. M. Dawney "	901	Cory W. Dudley W. M.
	H. F. Sprague S. W.		Fred M. Glennon S. W.
896	L. H. Haire J. W.		Abram Dale Gosh J. W.

*Proxy.

11 of which is fraternally submitted,

GEO. W. CYRUS,

C. E. GROVE,

W. E. HADLEY,

Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Of Committee.

The M.W. Grand Master announced the following special committee on the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico:

JOSEPH ROBBINS, GEO. M. MOULTON, OWEN SCOTT, WM. B. WRIGHT,
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Proposed.

Bro. Sidney A. Breese presented the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges lies over until next year:

Amend Article 15, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding thereto a new section as follows:

Section 6. The members of this Board shall be considered as a standing committee and be entitled to mileage and per diem for attendance at Grand Lodge the same as other standing committees referred to in Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

RESOLUTION.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following resolution and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to consider during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the propriety and equity of reducing the mileage and increasing the per diem of the members and committees of the Grand Lodge, and report thereon at the next annual communication.

MOTION.

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook spoke as follows:

BRETHREN:—In common with most of you I have missed a very familiar face at this session of the Grand Lodge. We have been accustomed from year to year to look towards the South and see the countenances of four revered brethren whom we delight to honor and whom we most earnestly respect and heartily love. Today there is missing from that quartette one of its members who is confined to his home by physical infirmity which makes it impossible for him to be here. He informs me by letter recently received that it is the regret of his life that he is compelled to be absent from this meeting. His heart is with us and his whole system goes out in kindly affection for this body. I will not make

a long talk, but I do want to remind you that his financial circumstances are such that it would be a very nice thing to remember him with something substantial. I had thought of moving that his name be added to those on the roll for mileage and per diem. But it occurred to me that we might thus establish an unwise precedent, and I have therefore concluded to put the same idea in a little different form by offering a motion and requesting that it be referred to the Finance Committee. A favorable report from the Committee will bring the desired result. I move that a warrant be drawn on the Grand Lodge Treasury for \$50 in favor of R.W. Bro. W. B. Grimes, Grand Steward, and that the same be sent to him by the Grand Secretary with assurances of the best wishes and fraternal love of the members of this Grand Lodge.

The motion was referred to the Finance Committee as requested.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. George M. Moulton presented the following additional report of the Committee on Finance:

The report was adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M., State of Illinois:

Your Finance Committee concur in the motion offered by Bro. Edward Cook, P.G.M., in reference to Bro. W. B. Grimes, Grand Steward, and recommend its adoption. Fraternaly submitted,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
S. O. SPRING,
NELSON N. LAMPERT,
Committee.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Proposed.

Bro. Francis E. Baldwin offered the following amendments to Grand Lodge By-laws, and they being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges lie over until next year:

Amend Section 2 of Article 5, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws, so that when amended said section will read as follows:

"Section 2. The Grand Treasurer shall execute and file with the Grand Master before his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and with such surety as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by the by-laws and at the end of his term, or sooner, if lawfully required so to do, pay over and transfer to his successor in office all funds, securities, books, records, vouchers, or property belonging to the Grand Lodge which shall have

come into his keeping; provided, that when a surety company bond shall be given, the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge."

Amend Section 3 of Article 6, Part 1, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"Section 3. He shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge and with such surety as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by these By-Laws, provided, that when a surety company bond shall be given the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge."

RESOLUTION.

M.W. Bro. Owen Scott presented the following resolution:

It was adopted.

Resolved, That the Grand Master be authorized to accept and approve any bond whether personal or surety company for the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer for the present year.

INTRODUCTION.

R.W. Bro. Roswell T. Spencer presented his credentials as representative of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Tasmania. The jurisdiction was awarded Grand Honors.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance made the following additional report and moved its adoption: Carried.

CHICAGO, October 8, 1908.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M., of the State of Illinois:

Your Finance Committee fraternally reports that in its opinion the Board of Trustees, which is vested under Section 1, Article XV, Part 1, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, with the supervision and management of our Masonic Homes, constitutes a standing committee of the Grand Lodge, and therefore, the members of said Board are justly entitled to mileage and per diem allowance under the provisions of Section 6, Article XIII, Part 1, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, and should receive payment accordingly at this and subsequent convocations of the M.W. Grand Lodge subject to the limitations of said Section 6.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem be instructed to make provision for such payment in the usual way.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
S. O. SPRING,
NELSON N. LAMPERT,
Committee.

OFFICERS

The Grand Secretary read the list of the elected and appointed officers :

M.W. Grand Master, ALEXANDER H. BELL.
R.W. Deputy Grand Master, ALBERT B. ASHLEY.
R.W. Senior Grand Warden, DELMAR D. DARRAH.
R.W. Junior Grand Warden, HENRY T. BURNAP.
R.W. Grand Treasurer, LEROY A. GODDARD.
R.W. Grand Secretary, ISAAC CUTTER.
R.W. Grand Chaplain, ABRAHAM TRAUGOTT.
R.W. Grand Orator, EUCLID B. ROGERS.
W. Deputy Grand Secretary, GEO. A. STADLER.
W. Grand Pursuivant, FREDERICK W. FROELICH.
W. Grand Marshal, LOUIS ZINGER.
W. Grand Standard Bearer, WILLIAM O. BUTLER.
W. Grand Sword Bearer, JAS. M. WILLARD.
W. Senior Grand Deacon, HENRY L. WHIPPLE.
W. Junior Grand Deacon, LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON.
W. Grand Steward, C. ROHRBOUGH.
W. Grand Steward, W. B. GRIMES.
W. Grand Steward, H. S. ALBIN.
W. Grand Steward, G. W. HAMILTON.
Bro. Grand Tyler, CHESTER S. GURNEY.

INSTALLATION.

M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford assisted by M.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock installed all the officers except the Grand Orator and W. B. Grimes, Grand Steward.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Grand Secretary read the names of the brethren comprising the Standing Committees for the ensuing year :

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE—Edward Cook, John M. Pearson, Chester E. Allen, William B. Wright, Hugh A. Snell.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, George R. Smith, H. H. Montgomery, A. W. West.

CHARTERED LODGES—Charles F. Hitchcock, William A. Dixon, James L. Scott, Chester M. Turner, S. M. Schoemann.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION—H. C. Mitchell, John Johnston, I. H. Todd, M. Bates Iott, John W. Hamilton.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—W. F. Beck, G. A. Lackens, H. T. Goddard.

FINANCE—S. O. Spring, Nelson N. Lampert, Thomas A. Stevens.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE—Joseph Robbins.

TRUSTEES OF THE MASONIC HOMES—Henry W. Berks, Thomas E. Miller.

GRAND EXAMINERS—Charles H. Martin, S. S. Borden, Austin H. Scrogin, Charles S. DeHart, Richard F. Morrow.

AMENDMENT—TO Constitution, Proposed.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following amendment to the Grand Lodge constitution. It was seconded by the majority of the representatives and goes to the lodges for their action :

Amend Clause nine (9), Section one (1), Article eleven (11), of the Constitution, by striking out the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word *five*; so that when amended it shall read as follows :

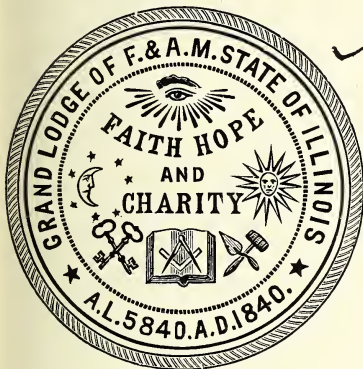
Establish a mileage and per diem rate for its officers, the representatives highest in rank from each lodge, and its standing committees, not exceeding five cents per mile each way and five dollars per day.

MINUTES APPROVED.

The minutes of the session of Thursday were then approved.

CLOSED.

At 11:30 A. M. no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand Lodge proceeded to close the M.W. Grand Lodge in ample form.



Alexander H. Bell

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

Isaac Beatty

GRAND SECRETARY.

Address of M. W. Grand Master—

CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6th OF APRIL, A.D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS,	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	Abraham Jonas	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Wm. B. Warren...
1841	Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Mereditth Heim	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1842	*Mereditth Heim.....	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Ralston..	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker..	*Nelson D. Morse....	*Edgar R. Bogardus..	*John R. Crandall..	*James L. Anderson..	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Nelson D. Morse....	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall..	*Adam Brewer.....	*James L. Anderson..	*Levi Lusk.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall..	*Joseph C. Ketchum..	*Matthias Taylor....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell..
1848	*William Lavelly.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum..	*William C. Hobbs..	*Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell..
1849	*William C. Hobbs....	*John H. Holton.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum..	*William E. Russell..	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren...
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Thomas J. Pickett...*	*Wm. W. Bennett....	*Daniel C. McNeil...*	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren...
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett...*	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds
1852	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley..	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson..	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren...	*James L. Anderson..	*T. O. Wilson.....	*William H. Turner..	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson..	*T. O. Wilson.....	*James H. Hibbard..	*Elijah M. Haines...*	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick..	*James H. Hibbard..	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*William A. Dickey...*	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard..	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Blair....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1857	*Harrison Dills.....	*James H. Matheny...*	*Fergus M. Blair....	*A. J. Kuykendall...*	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair....	*A. J. Kuykendall...*	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1859	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair....	*A. J. Kuykendall...*	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1860	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair....	*A. J. Kuykendall...*	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Asa W. Blakesley...*	*John C. Baker.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1862	*F. M. Blair.....	*John C. Baker.....	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*James G. Luckey...*	*I. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner....	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*H. P. H. Bromwell..	*Edwin F. Babcock...*	*Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1864	*Thomas J. Turner....	*H. P. H. Bromwell..	*Edwin F. Babcock...*	*Nathan W. Huntley..	*Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell..	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*Nathan W. Huntley..	*Charles Fisher.....	*Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*Nathan W. Huntley..	*Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward...*	*Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1867	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*Charles Fisher.....	*DeWitt C. Cregier...*	*James A. Hawley...*	*Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds

*Deceased.

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	*DeWitt C. Cregier...	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury...	*Harrison Dills...	*Orlin H. Miner...
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills...	Orlin H. Miner...
1870	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills...	Orlin H. Miner...
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury...	Geo. E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills...	Orlin H. Miner...
1872	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury...	*Joseph Robbins...	*Joseph Robbins...	Harrison Dills...	Orlin H. Miner...
1873	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins...	Joseph Robbins...	Harrison Dills...	Orlin H. Miner...
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury...	*Joseph Robbins...	*Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	*Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills...	John F. Burrill...
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills...	John F. Burrill...
1876	*Joseph Robbins...	*Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	*Henry E. Hamilton...	*Henry E. Hamilton...	Harrison Dills...	John F. Burrill...
1877	Joseph Robbins...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton...	Henry E. Hamilton...	Harrison Dills...	John F. Burrill...
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney...	*Rev. William H. Scott...	*Henry E. Hamilton...	*Henry E. Hamilton...	*Archibald A. Glenn...	John F. Burrill...
1879	Theodore T. Gurney...	Rev. William H. Scott...	Henry E. Hamilton...	Henry E. Hamilton...	Archibald A. Glenn...	John F. Burrill...
1880	Rev. William H. Scott...	*Daniel M. Browning...	*Daniel M. Browning...	*Daniel M. Browning...	*Orlin H. Miner...	John F. Burrill...
1881	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning...	John R. Thomas...	John R. Thomas...	*Wiley M. Egan...	John F. Burrill...
1882	*Daniel M. Browning...	*John R. Thomas...	*Henry C. Cleaveland...	*Henry C. Cleaveland...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1883	Daniel M. Browning...	John R. Thomas...	Alex. T. Darrah...	Alex. T. Darrah...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1884	*John R. Thomas...	*Alex. T. Darrah...	*John C. Smith...	*John C. Smith...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1885	Alex. T. Darrah...	John C. Smith...	John M. Pearson...	John M. Pearson...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1886	Alex. T. Darrah...	John C. Smith...	John M. Pearson...	John M. Pearson...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1887	John C. Smith...	John M. Pearson...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1888	John C. Smith...	John M. Pearson...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1889	John M. Pearson...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1890	John M. Pearson...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1891	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott...	Owen Scott...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1892	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott...	Owen Scott...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1893	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott...	Edward Cook...	Edward Cook...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1894	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott...	Edward Cook...	Edward Cook...	Wiley M. Egan...	Loyal L. Munn...
1895	Owen Scott...	Edward Cook...	C. F. Hitchcock...	C. F. Hitchcock...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1896	Owen Scott...	Edward Cook...	C. F. Hitchcock...	C. F. Hitchcock...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1897	Edward Cook...	C. F. Hitchcock...	Geo. M. Moulton...	Geo. M. Moulton...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1898	Edward Cook...	C. F. Hitchcock...	Geo. M. Moulton...	Geo. M. Moulton...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1899	Chas. F. Hitchcock...	Geo. M. Moulton...	Wm. B. Wright...	Wm. B. Wright...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1900	Chas. F. Hitchcock...	Geo. M. Moulton...	Wm. B. Wright...	Wm. B. Wright...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1901	Geo. M. Moulton...	Wm. B. Wright...	Chester E. Allen...	Chester E. Allen...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1902	Geo. M. Moulton...	Wm. B. Wright...	Chester E. Allen...	Chester E. Allen...	Wiley M. Egan...	J. H. C. Dill...
1903	Wm. B. Wright...	Chester E. Allen...	Alexander H. Bell...	Alexander H. Bell...	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill...
1904	Wm. B. Wright...	Chester E. Allen...	Alexander H. Bell...	Alexander H. Bell...	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill...
1905	Chester E. Allen...	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley...	A. B. Ashley...	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill...
1906	Chester E. Allen...	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley...	A. B. Ashley...	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill...
1907	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley...	D. D. Darrah...	D. D. Darrah...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Isaac Cutter...
1908	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley...	D. D. Darrah...	D. D. Darrah...	Leroy A. Goddard...	Isaac Cutter...

*Deceased.

†Expelled.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND CHAPLAIN.	GRAND ORATOR.	DEPUTY GRAND SECY.	GRAND PURSUIVANT.	W. GRAND MARSHAL.	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.	GRAND SWORD BEARER.
1840 Rev. H. W. Osborn*.	S. A. Douglas*.	W. D. McCann*.	John Gregory*.	S. W. Lucas*.	L. Griffing*.	.....
1841 F. A. McNeill*.	James Shields*.	Edw. McCann*.	John Gregory	A. C. Dixon*.	M. Doyle*.	.....
1842 F. A. McNeill*.	J. H. Matheny*.	Edward Jones*.	John Gregory	A. C. Dixon	J. P. Swisler*.	.....
1843 G. A. Patterson*.	H. S. Cooley*.	Adam Dunlap*.	A. V. Lucas	P. Underwood*.	J. P. Swisler	.....
1844 Rev. Chas. Howard*.	R. E. Smith*.	Adam Dunlap.	S. W. Putman	Mathew Stacy*.	William Lavelly*.	.....
1845 Rev. Chas. V. Kelly*.	William Stuart*.	Chas. H. Larrabee*.	R. F. Kippingburg*.	John H. Holton*.	William Ervin*.	.....
1846 Rev. Chas. V. Kelly.	Rev. Wm. F. Walker*.	James Price*.	Arnold R. Robinson*.	William McMurtury*.	Peter Sweat*.	.....
1847 Rev. N. F. Heath*.	E. R. Roe*.	R. W. Diller	Webb C. Quigley*.	Peter Surat*.	John H. Holton*.	.....
1848 Rev. Chas. Howard*.	George Davis*.	R. W. Diller	William B. Russell*.	H. G. Reynolds*.	Clark B. Stebbins*.	.....
1849 Rev. Brax'n Parish*.	A. D. Caldwell*.	A. D. Caldwell*.	Clark B. Stebbins*.	Nathan English*.	W. H. L. Wallace*.	.....
1850 Rev. J. T. Worth* n*.	J. T. Lindsay*.	J. T. Lindsay*.	R. W. Scamland*.	George W. Hochkiss*.	J. M. Scott*.	.....
1851 Rev. Chas. Howard.	George T. Brown*.	Silas Ramsey*.	J. W. Scamland*.	Isaac R. Diller*.	J. M. Scott*.	.....
1852 Rev. R. E. Guthrie*.	John Dean Caton*.	John S. Winter*.	J. W. Smith*.	Amos Hill*.	J. P. Smith*.	.....
1853 Rev. W. E. Johnson*.	Charles E. Dodge*.	Jacob W. Brewer*.	Stephen Bennett*.	James Price*.	Wm. Kinman*.	.....
1854 Rev. J. H. Hughes*.	Isaac R. Diller*.	John S. Winter	McKinzie Turner*.	Cyrus C. Palmer*.	Jonathn Young*.	.....
1855 Rev. J. H. Hughes.	James H. Matheny*.	P. A. Whitaker*.	J. C. McMurtury*.	A. J. Kuykendall*.	Robert Keith*.	.....
1856 Rev. Danl. P. Bunn*.	J. M. Palmer*.	Benj. F. Barry*.	E. J. Higgins*.	A. J. Kuykendall	G. D. Moody*.	.....
1857 Rev. L. P. Clover*.	Abraham Jones*.	John S. Winter	C. C. Sympton*.	E. A. Whipple*.	Daniel Frost*.	.....
1858 Rev. L. P. Clover.	Stephen A. Huribut*.	John S. Steele*.	C. C. Sympton*.	George R. McGregor*.	Lewis Keyon*.	.....
1859 Rev. N. W. Miner*.	Ely S. Parker*.	James Steele*.	N. W. Chapman*.	Reuben Cleveland*.	Robert Gibson*.	.....
1860 Rev. Jas. L. Crane*.	H. P. H. Bromwell*.	L. W. Shepherd*.	D. D. Irons*.	David B. Irons*.	John C. Baker	.....
1861 Rev. Jas. L. Crane.	H. P. H. Bromwell.	L. W. Shepherd.	D. W. Zink*.	Reuben Cleveland*.	Caleb Finch*.	.....
1862 Rev. N. E. Cobleigh*.	Allen C. Fuller*.	John C. Reynolds*.	Chas. T. Pace*.	J. M. Pearson.	G. W. Albin*.	.....
1863 Rev. R. G. Hamilton*.	Vincent Ridgely	John C. Reynolds*.	Chas. T. Pace.	James N. Buford*.	C. L. Underwood*.	.....
1864 Rev. J. T. Orr*.	M. W. Willis*.	John C. Reynolds	Alonzo Ransom*.	James Lowe*.	Daniel G. Burr*.	.....
1865 Rev. J. T. Orr.	J. I. Davidson*.	John C. Reynolds	Chas. Spalding*.	J. F. Alexander*.	Daniel Frost.	.....
1866 Rev. O. H. Tiffany*.	Newton Bareman*.	John C. Reynolds	Chas. Spalding*.	Samuel B. Dugger*.	Jay G. Callender*.	.....
1867 Rev. D. P. Bunn*.	Joseph Robbins	John C. Reynolds	George W. Staley*.	John G. Bagby*.	Jay G. Callender.	.....
1868 Rev. J. I. Davidson*.	H. P. H. Bromwell*.	John C. Reynolds	Geo. H. Raymond*.	Geo. W. Hartman*.	S. C. Buckman*.	.....
1869 Rev. J. I. Davidson*.	John M. Scott*.	John C. Reynolds	Thos. J. Whitehead*.	John W. Ross*.	John Evans*.	.....
1870 Rev. Jno. W. Agard*.	Jerome R. Gorin*.	John F. Burrill*.	Wm. H. Eastman*.	John F. Burrill*.	Isaac E. Hardy*.	.....
1871 Rev. Jno. W. Agard.	T. T. Gurney*.	John F. Burrill.	H. W. Dyer	Thos. J. Whitehead.	Isaac E. Hardy*.	.....
1872 Rev. Jno. W. Agard.	John Dougherty*.	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Thomas C. Clark	W. H. Long.	Wm. E. Ginther.	.....
1873 W. H. Scott.	C. H. Patton*.	Frank Hudson, Jr.	E. P. Chaffield	Harry Duval.	Wm. E. Ginther.	.....
1874 W. H. Scott.	George M. McConnell	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John A. Ladd.	A. H. Irvin.	Wm. E. Long.	.....
1875 George W. Martin.	Richmond S. Dement	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John A. Ladd.	Alexander H. Irvin*.	Robert Richards.	.....
1876 George W. Martin.	Alfred Sample*.	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell*.	John A. Ladd.	Geo. W. Cyrus.	.....
1877 George W. Martin.	John R. Thomas*.	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell	John A. Ladd.	John R. Thomas.	.....
1878 George W. Martin.	John P. Norvell*.	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Chas. M. Carter	Henry C. Cleveland*.	Loyal L. Munn.	.....
1879 George W. Martin.	John P. Norvell*.	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Chas. M. Carter	Henry C. Cleveland.	Loyal L. Munn	.....

*Deceased.

1880	John D. Gillham.....	W. H. Williamson.....	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	Chas. M. Carter.....	James C. McMurtry*.....	Owen Scott.....	Thomas Moore.....
1881	John D. Gillham.....	Owen Scott.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Chas. M. Carter.....	James C. McMurtry.....	John C. Bagby.....	F. A. Halliday.....
1882	John D. Gillham.....	William J. Allen.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Thos. S. Mather.....	James C. McMurtry.....	John C. Bagby.....	F. A. Halliday.....
1883	John D. Gillham.....	F. M. Youngblood.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Thos. S. Mather.....	James C. McMurtry.....	John C. Bagby.....	John W. Thrift.....
1884	Geo. W. Scawthon.....	W. S. Hooper.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Eugene L. Stoker*.....	Jas. C. McMurtry*.....	Rowley Page*.....	B. Mendennall.....
1885	Geo. W. Scawthon.....	Isaac Clements.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Edw. L. Cronkrite.....	Rowley Page*.....	W. H. Curtin*.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1886	H. W. Thomas.....	W. S. Hooper.....	D. B. Breed.....	Edw. L. Cronkrite.....	Rowley Page.....	W. H. Curtin.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1887	H. W. Thomas.....	W. J. Calhoun.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	B. F. Mason.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Rowley Page.....	J. O. Hughes*.....
1888	H. W. Thomas.....	Geo. C. Lorimer*.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	B. F. Mason.....	W. A. Stevens.....	R. S. Gordon.....	E. A. Krauz.....
1889	F. M. Springer*.....	A. T. Wolf.....	George L. Munn.....	B. F. Mason.....	R. S. Gordon.....	N. E. Roberts.....	J. G. Marston.....
1890	F. M. Springer.....	W. J. Calhoun.....	George L. Munn.....	B. F. Mason.....	R. S. Gordon.....	N. E. Roberts.....	J. G. Marston.....
1891	F. P. Davenport.....	W. M. W. Barr.....	Loyal L. Munn, Jr.....	B. F. Mason.....	R. S. Gordon.....	N. E. Roberts.....	J. G. Marston.....
1892	Ulysses G. Johnson.....	Geo. W. Warvelle.....	Loyal L. Munn, Jr.....	John H. Mitchell.....	R. S. Gordon.....	N. E. Roberts.....	J. G. Marston.....
1893	H. W. Thomas.....	John C. Black.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman.....	Haswell C. Clarke*.....	John W. Swatek.....	J. G. Marston.....
1894	H. W. Thomas.....	John C. Black.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Walter Watson.....	J. S. McClelland*.....
1895	Jerome R. Gorin*.....	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman.....	William Hartzell*.....	Walter Watson.....	Cicero J. Lindley.....
1896	Horace W. Bolton.....	W. H. Milburn*.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman.....	W. O. Butler.....	Walter Watson.....	Cicero J. Lindley.....
1897	Abel M. White.....	W. H. Milburn*.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Cicero J. Lindley.....	H. C. Clarke.....	Walter Watson.....	R. T. Spencer.....
1898	Frank Crane.....	John Corson Smith.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Joseph D. Everett.....	Cicero J. Lindley.....	Walter Watson.....	Adam Ortsfein.....
1899	Nelson G. Lyons.....	Waiter Reeves.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Walter Watson.....	Joseph D. Everett.....	Walter Watson.....	Adam Ortsfein.....
1900	Thos. B. T. Fisher.....	V. M. Blanding.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Thos. A. Stevens.....	Walter Watson.....	Jos. D. Everett.....	Philip Maas.....
1901	J. P. Brushingham.....	Richard Yates.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Thos. A. Stevens.....	Walter Watson.....	W. W. Watson.....	Saml. Coffinberry.....
1902	J. P. Brushingham.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Henry L. Whipple.....	Walter Watson.....	Herbert Preston.....	Saml. Coffinberry.....
1903	Joseph Stolz.....	Jas. B. McFatrict.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Henry L. Whipple.....	Walter Watson.....	Herbert Preston.....	Louis Zinger.....
1904	J. W. VanCleve.....	Wm. A. Northcott.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Henry L. Whipple.....	Louis Zinger.....	W. H. Peak.....	Louis Zinger.....
1905	W. S. Welsh.....	Owen Scott.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	James McCredie.....	Louis Zinger.....	W. H. Peak.....	J. R. Ennis.....
1906	H. W. Thomas.....	Rufus O. White.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	James McCredie.....	Louis Zinger.....	W. O. Butler.....	J. R. Ennis.....
19 7	Abraham Traugott.....	Elmer E. Beach.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Fred'ick W. Froelich.....	Louis Zinger.....	W. O. Butler.....	Jas. W. Willard.....
1908	Abraham Traugott.....	Euclid B. Rogers.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Fred'ick W. Froelich.....	Louis Zinger.....	W. O. Butler.....	Jas. W. Willard.....

*Deceased.

*Suspended

*Expelled

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.—Continued.

SR. GRAND DEACON.	JR. GRAND DEACON.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND TYLER.
1840 M. Helm*.....	J. Crocker*.....	Lucian B. Adams*.....	T. G. Johnson*.....	.....	C. Ludlum*.....
1841 John Crockett*.....	Saml. Matlack*.....	James Magorian*.....	A. V. Putman*.....	.....	Geo. Hackett*.....
1842 Samuel Matlack*.....	Henry Prather*.....	A. V. Putman*.....	.....	.....	Geo. Hackett.....
1843 J. B. Conyers*.....	John Bennett*.....	L. C. Kercheval*.....	.....	.....	Geo. Hackett.....
1844 Peter Sweat*.....	Chas. H. Pringle*.....	H. C. Reman*.....	.....	.....	John Gregory*.....
1845 William Lavelly*.....	Nathan Dresser*.....	John C. Heyl*.....	.....	.....	D. M. Kittinger*.....
1846 A. C. Dickson*.....	R. F. Kippingburg*.....	Harriison Dills*.....	.....	.....	D. M. Kittinger.....
1847 W. C. Hobbs*.....	W. B. Mills*.....	Timothy Souther*.....	.....	.....	N. Christy.....
1848 W. W. Bennett*.....	Hosa J. Armstrong*.....	John Bailey*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Stout*.....
1849 P. A. Whittaker*.....	Webb C. Quigley*.....	John E. Rearden*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Stout*.....
1850 P. A. Whittaker*.....	A. R. Stout*.....	J. W. Key*.....	.....	.....	M. McNamara*.....
1851 R. W. Scanland*.....	A. W. Blakesley*.....	D. A. Morris*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson*.....
1852 William S. Hurst*.....	R. S. Patterson*.....	Warren Brown*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1853 John C. Heyl*.....	Wm. M. Eubanks*.....	Robert Keith*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1854 John M. Scott*.....	R. W. Scanland*.....	Robert Keith*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1855 W. W. Jackson*.....	Henry T. Mud*.....	O. N. Stafford*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1856 J. S. Reardon*.....	Daniel Frost*.....	O. N. Stafford.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1857 Caesar A. Roberts*.....	James Monroe*.....	O. N. Stafford.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1858 Caesar A. Roberts.....	William Watson*.....	O. N. Stafford.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1859 Wm. V. Plum*.....	Thomas W. Hay*.....	Wm. A. Hacker*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1860 Wm. M. Egan*.....	Thomas Moore*.....	Charles Fisher.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1861 J. C. Luckey*.....	H. W. Hubbard*.....	O. N. Stafford*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1862 H. W. Hubbard*.....	John Bennett*.....	Charles Fisher.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1863 N. W. Huntley*.....	Thomas W. Hay*.....	Charles Fisher.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1864 Thomas W. Hay*.....	George Mason*.....	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr.*.....	.....	.....	A. R. Robinson.....
1865 James Lowe*.....	Rodney Ashley*.....	J. M. Burnett*.....	.....	.....	O. N. Stafford*.....
1866 James Lowe.....	Rodney Ashley.....	James Gourley*.....	.....	.....	O. N. Stafford.....
1867 Geo. E. Lounsbury*.....	D. A. Cashman*.....	Thomas C. Jewell*.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns*.....
1868 Wm. G. Swan*.....	Saml. C. Stearns*.....	R. D. Lawrence*.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1869 Wiley M. Egan*.....	Saml. C. Stearns.....	A. R. Robinson*.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1870 W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Henry W. Dyer.....	A. R. Robinson.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1871 W. J. A. DeLancey.....	H. E. Hamilton.....	Wm. H. Long.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1872 H. E. Hamilton.....	H. E. Hamilton.....	Wm. E. Ginther.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1873 H. E. Hamilton.....	John D. Hamilton.....	L. A. Hamblin*.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1874 John D. Hamilton.....	John D. Hamilton.....	L. A. Hamblin*.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1875 John D. Hamilton.....	R. T. Higgins*.....	J. B. Trull.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1876 John D. Hamilton.....	R. T. Higgins.....	George Rawson.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1877 John M. Pearson.....	H. C. Cleveland*.....	George Rawson.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1878 John M. Pearson.....	H. C. Cleveland.....	George Rawson.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1879 Alfred Sample*.....	Frank A. Halliday.....	A. M. Bennett.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....
1879 Alfred Sample.....	Geo. W. Hamilton.....	James L. Scott.....	.....	.....	John P. Ferns.....

* Deceased.

1880	Samuel Rawson...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	James L. Scott...	Morris R. Locke...	B. J. Van Court...	J. S. McClelland*	John P. Ferns...
1881	Samuel Rawson...	Chas. H. Brennan...	T. D. Palmer...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	B. F. Mason...	J. S. McClelland...	John P. Ferns...
1882	Leroy A. Goddard...	Rowley Page*	Geo. W. Hamilton...	J. S. McClelland*	A. B. Wicker...	S. T. Webber...	John P. Ferns...
1883	Leroy A. Goddard...	Rowley Page...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	S. T. Webber*	Eugene L. Stoker*	H. C. Murrat...	John P. Ferns...
1884	Leroy A. Goddard...	Thos. S. Mather*	Geo. W. Hamilton...	A. B. Wicker...	W. O. Butler...	J. G. Marston...	R. R. Stevens*
1885	Leroy A. Goddard...	Thos. S. Mather...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	A. B. Wicker...	J. G. Marston...	Benj. Steingard...	R. R. Stevens...
1886	Leroy A. Goddard...	Thos. S. Mather...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	Joseph Dixon*	John Schofield...	R. D. Lawrence*	R. R. Stevens...
1887	John O'Neill...	Thos. S. Mather...	A. J. Harbers...	E. A. Kratz...	Daniel Stewart...	C. S. Gurney...	R. R. Stevens...
1888	John O'Neill...	J. E. Evans*	A. J. Harbers...	Chester S. Gurney...	George W. Warvelle...	Henry R. Phinney...	R. R. Stevens...
1889	John O'Neill...	John W. Rose...	C. S. Gurney...	Thos. Worthington...	Wm. Jackson...	...	R. R. Stevens...
1890	John O'Neill...	John W. Rose...	A. W. Hitchcock...	Thos. Worthington...	Wm. Jackson...	...	R. R. Stevens...
1891	John O'Neill...	Eugene L. Stoker*	Thos. Worthington...	Wm. Jackson...	Chas. H. Starkel...	C. H. Starkel...	R. R. Stevens...
1892	John O'Neill...	Andrew J. Benson...	A. W. Hitchcock...	Wm. Jackson...	Chas. H. Starkel...	R. T. Spencer...	R. R. Stevens...
1893	Geo. M. Moulton...	Andrew J. Benson...	A. M. Boring...	Wm. H. Johnson...	J. M. Montgomery*	F. E. Eubeling...	R. R. Stevens...
1894	Geo. M. Moulton...	Andrew J. Benson...	H. C. Mitchell...	Wm. H. Johnson...	A. M. Boring...	Harry C. Purdy...	R. R. Stevens...
1895	E. C. Pace*	C. E. Allen...	John Lingo...	W. W. Bruce...	W. W. Watson...	A. M. Boring...	R. R. Stevens...
1896	E. C. Pace...	C. E. Allen...	W. W. Bruce...	Adam Orseifen...	J. S. McClelland*	W. H. Johnson...	R. R. Stevens...
1897	C. E. Allen...	H. C. Clarke*	Geo. W. Hamilton...	W. W. Watson...	J. S. McClelland...	S. Coffinberry...	R. R. Stevens...
1898	C. E. Allen...	H. C. Clarke...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	W. W. Watson...	J. S. McClelland...	S. Coffinberry...	R. R. Stevens...
1899	Haswell C. Clarke*	Louis Zinger...	J. S. McClelland*	W. W. Watson...	G. W. Hamilton...	G. S. Hummer...	R. R. Stevens...
1900	Louis Zinger...	Jos. D. Everett...	J. S. McClelland...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	Geo. S. Hummer...	I. M. Hornbacker...	R. R. Stevens...
1901	Jos. D. Everett...	James McCredie...	J. S. McClelland...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	Wm. B. Grimes...	W. M. Burbank...	R. R. Stevens...
1902	Jos. D. Everett...	James McCredie...	J. S. McClelland...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	Wm. B. Grimes...	W. M. Burbank...	Wm. L. Orr...
1903	Walter Watson...	Wm. H. Lathrop...	W. M. Burbank...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	Wm. B. Grimes...	Wm. B. Grimes...	Wm. L. Orr...
1904	Walter Watson...	Norman Mesnard...	W. M. Burbank...	Geo. W. Hamilton...	Wm. B. Grimes...	C. Rohrbough...	C. S. Gurney...
1905	Henry L. Whipple...	Lawrence C. Johnson...	W. M. Burbank...	G. W. Hamilton...	W. B. Grimes...	C. Rohrbough...	C. S. Gurney...
1906	Henry L. Whipple...	Lawrence C. Johnson...	H. S. Albin...	G. W. Hamilton...	W. B. Grimes...	C. Rohrbough...	C. S. Gurney...
1907	Henry L. Whipple...	Lawrence C. Johnson...	H. S. Albin...	G. W. Hamilton...	W. B. Grimes...	C. Rohrbough...	C. S. Gurney...
1908	Henry L. Whipple...	Lawrence C. Johnson...	H. S. Albin...	G. W. Hamilton...	W. B. Grimes...	C. Rohrbough...	C. S. Gurney...

* Deceased

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1907-8.

District.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.		
	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	
1	Harry Harvey.....	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 33, 217, 409, 524, 642, 697, 751, 776, 795, 818, 843, 863, 878, 890, 899.
2	R. R. Jampolis	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 81, 277, 410, 526, 643, 711, 758, 777, 797, 819, 850, 864, 879, 891, 900.
3	Albert Roullier.....	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 141, 308, 411, 540, 662, 716, 765, 779, 800, 832, 851, 865, 880, 892, 901.
4	David King.....	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 160, 310, 422, 557, 669, 717, 767, 780, 804, 836, 854, 869, 882, Utopia U. D., 894.
5	Wm. H. Beid... ..	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 182, 311, 437, 610, 674, 726, 768, 783, 810, 839, 855, 873, 887, 895.
6	Edw. W. Peterson.	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 209, 314, 478, 611, 686, 731, 770, 784, 831, 841, 860, 875, 888, 896.
7	Louis Pickett.....	Chicago.....	Lodges Nos. 211, 393, 508, 639, 690, 739, 774, 789, 815, 842, 862, 876, 880, 897.
8	Jay L. Brewster...	Waukegan.....	McHenry and Lake.
9	James M. Huff.....	Belvidere.....	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson
10	John W. Oliver	Apple River	Jo Daviess and Carroll.
11	W. J. Emerson.....	Oregon	DeKalb and Ogle.
12	James McCredie...	Aurora	St. Anne, DuPage and Kendall.
13	W. C. Stilson.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside and Lee.
14	Milton T. Booth....	Atkinson.....	Rock Island and Henry.
15	F. H. Bradley.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau, Putnam and Marshall.
16	S. B. Bradford.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.
17	J. B. Fithian.....	Joliet	Will and Grundy.
18	N. T. Stevens	Clifton.....	Kankakee and Iroquois.
19	L. E. Rockwood....	Gibson City.....	Livingston and Ford.
20	John C. Weis.....	Peoria.....	Peoria and Woodford.
21	C. T. Holmes.....	Galesburg.....	Knox and Stark.
22	C. L. Gregory	Aledo	Warren, Henderson and Mercer.
23	Emerson Clark....	Farmington.....	McDonough and Fulton.
24	David H. Glass....	Rushville.....	Hancock and Schuyler.
25	L. W. Lawton.....	Delavan.....	Tazewell and Logan.
26	Harry M. Palmer....	McLean.....	McLean.
27	C. L. Sandusky.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.
28	Wilson P. Jones....	Tolono.....	Champaign and Piatt.
29	N. M. Mesnard....	Boody	Macon and DeWitt.
30	Sidney E. Breese...	Springfield.....	Sangamon and Menard.
31	C. P. Ross.....	Jacksonville.....	Mason, Cass and Morgan.
32	W. W. Watson.....	Barry.....	Brown and Pike.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—*Continued.*

District			
	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
33	Emmett Howard..	Quincy.....	Adams.
34	Ralph M. Riggs...	Winchester.....	Scott, Green, Jersey and Calhoun
35	C. H. Burgdorff...	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.
36	D. W. Starr.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery and Bond.
37	Chas. G. Young ...	Taylorville.....	Christian and Shelby.
38	J. E. Jeffers.....	Arcola.....	Douglas, Coles and Moultrie.
39	H. Gassaway.....	Martinsville.....	Edgar, Clark and Cumberland.
40	H. A. Eldson	Willow Hill.....	Jasper, Crawford and Richland.
41	Eugene Stapp.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette and Effingham.
42	Anthony Doherty ..	Clay City.....	Marion, Clay and Wayne.
43	Enos Johnson.....	Upper Alton	Madison and Clinton.
44	Geo. S. Caughlan..	East St. Louis	Monroe, Randolph and St. Clair.
45	W. M. Webster....	Benton	Washington, Jefferson, Perry and Franklin.
46	J. R. Ennis.....	Burnt Prairie	Lawrence, Wabash, Edwards and White.
47	I. A. Foster.....	New Haven	Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
48	W. D. Abney.....	Marion.....	Jackson and Williamson.
49	W. H. Peak.....	Jonesboro.....	Union, Johnson and Alexander.
50	J. K. West.....	Brookport.....	Pope, Hardin, Massac and Pulaski.

GRAND LECTURERS

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS
W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield	Archibald Birse.....	Chicago
Charles F. Tenney.....	Bement	F. M. Pendleton.....	Quincy
A. B. Ashley.....	La Grange	R. H. Wheeler.....	Chicago
James John.....	Chicago	R. W. King.....	Chicago
H. S. Hurd.....	Chicago	E. E. Beach.....	Chicago
J. R. Ennis.....	Burnt Prairie	W. H. Robson.....	Chicago
H. T. Burnap.....	Upper Alton	H. W. Harvey.....	Chicago
H. A. Snell.....	Litchfield	F. H. Morehouse.....	Chicago
Isaac Cutter.....	Camp Point	F. J. Burton.....	Chicago
M. B. Iott.....	Chicago	I. A. Foster.....	New Haven
C. W. West.....	Galesburg	C. M. Babbitt.....	Oregon
G. A. Stadler.....	Decatur	S. M. Frankland.....	Chicago
John E. Morton.....	Perry	C. B. Ward.....	Rock Island
W. O. Butler.....	La Harpe	J. G. Huntoon.....	Rock Island
Wm. E. Ginther.....	Charleston	G. R. Smith.....	Bloomington
T. H. Humphreys.....	Charleston	John H. Griffiths.....	Downers Grove
C. Rohrbough.....	Kinmundy	A. Jampolis.....	Chicago
D. E. Bruffett.....	Urbana	W. A. Dixon.....	Decatur
I. H. Todd.....	E. St. Louis	Edw. W. Peterson.....	Chicago
C. E. Grove.....	Rock Island	Albert Davis.....	Chicago
H. C. Yetter.....	Galesburg	Albert Roullier.....	Chicago
C. E. Allen.....	Galesburg	E. D. Brothers.....	Chicago
D. D. Darrah.....	Bloomington	N. M. Mesnard.....	Boody
H. S. Albin.....	Chicago	John C. Weis.....	Peoria
J. M. Willard.....	Decatur	Adam Schmidt.....	Chicago
J. E. Wheat.....	Sterling	Wm. Balhatchet.....	Chicago
Arthur G. Goodridge.....	Irving Park	H. E. Van Loon.....	Chicago
S. M. Schoemann.....	McLeansboro	E. W. Eggman.....	East St. Louis
W. K. Bowling.....	Thayer	Will C. Stilson.....	Tampico
J. G. Seitz.....	Upper Alton	H. C. Michels.....	Flora
Chas. G. Young.....	Taylorville	C. J. Wightman.....	Grays Lake
Emerson Clark.....	Farmington	William Gardner.....	Chicago
James McCredie.....	Aurora	W. H. Bied.....	Chicago
W. H. Peak.....	Jonesboro	Peter C. Gray.....	Chicago
Enos Johnson.....	Upper Alton	William Rothmann.....	Chicago
C. N. Hambleton.....	Jeffersonville	Emmett Howard.....	Quincy
G. A. Lackens.....	Good Hope	W. E. Anderson.....	Chicago
A. O. Novander.....	Chicago	J. M. Hederick.....	Chatham
J. B. Roach.....	Aurora	D. W. Starr.....	Raymond
T. N. Cummins.....	Reevesville	J. M. Hannum.....	Lostant
Louis Pickett.....	Pullman	Nimrod Mace.....	Bloomington
Anthony Doherty.....	Clay City	R. G. Bright.....	Normal
Chas. T. Holmes.....	Galesburg	W. S. Welsh.....	Toulon
C. P. Ross.....	Jacksonville	N. B. Carson.....	Bloomington
Lawrence C. Johnson.....	Galva		

GRAND LECTURERS—Continued.

NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS
H. A. Eidson.....	Willow Hill	Roys Nelson Strohn.....	Aurora
David Richards.....	Chicago Lawn	Orien Ely Tandy.....	Jacksonville
Louis J. Frahm.....	Chicago	Floyd Orlando Lorton	Auburn
Geo. E. Carlson.....	Moline	John Thomas Pierce.....	Decatur
E. C. Jackson.....	Chicago	James Lloyd Hammond.....	Wilmette
G. M. Harmison.....	Chicago	William Austin Mentzer... ..	Chicago
H. M. Witt	Chicago	Thomas Weeks.....	Bloomington
J. K. West.....	Brookport	Fred Grove Trenary.....	LaSalle
A. T. Summers.....	Decatur	Richard Daniel Mills.....	Ottawa
C. B. Pavlicek.....	Chicago	Wm. Elmer Edwards.....	Chicago
Andrew McNally.....	Chicago	Charles Seymour Borden.....	Chicago
J. M. Simpson.....	Chicago	James Elsworth Jeffers.....	Arcola
W. P. Jones.....	Tolona	Zarah S. Saylor	Oakwood
W. H. Rupe.....	Olney	Schuyler Colfax Scrimger.....	Pekin
W. W. Roberts.....	Nunda	C. A. Prather.....	Edinburg
Alva W. Cain.....	Chicago	H. M. Palmer.....	McLean
W. H. Welch.....	Lexington	W. E. Moore.....	Chicago
Hiram Vanderbilt.....	Chicago	W. D. Price.....	Chicago
P. A. Reinhard.....	Peoria	Harry A. Dever.....	Chicago
D. D. King.....	Chicago	Walter E. Marble.....	Chicago
L. E. Simons.....	Chicago	Theodore Christensen.....	Chicago
M. T. Booth.....	Atkinson	James M. Huff.....	Belvidere
E. T. Osgood.....	Harvey	George Low.....	Chicago
H. W. Mason.....	Bloomington	H. H. Milnor.....	Chicago
C. L. Montgomery.....	Blue Mound	A. R. Howser.....	Decatur
J. S. Edmondson.....	Decatur	H. O. Folrath.....	Decatur
F. D. Fletcher.....	Chatham	Chas. H. Graves.....	Chicago
C. M. Borchers.....	Decatur	H. M. Robinson.....	Chicago
F. H. Blöse.....	Bloomington	C. H. Thompson.....	Cairo
T. M. Land.....	Carmi	Amos Ball.....	Gibson City
B. A. Cottlow.....	Oregon	O. H. Woodworth.....	Arcola
A. I. Porges.....	Chicago	R. H. Gully.....	Tolono
Wm. E. Fitch.....	LaSalle	R. M. Riggs.....	Winchester
Wm. Grube.....	LaSalle	Otto Brail.....	Chicago
Samuel Bradford.....	Ottawa	J. W. Mills.....	Granite City
Herman Blanchard.....	Chicago Heights	Alfred E. Holmes.....	Chicago
L. E. Rockwood.....	Gibson City	W. C. Towbridge.....	Crete
W. A. Hoover.....	Gibson City	C. L. Gregory.....	Aledo
L. B. Dyer.....	Chicago	James F. Boyle.....	Chicago
Geo. N. Todd.....	Mattoon	Frank F. Collins.....	Arcola
William Ferris Wood.....	Chicago	John H. Brown.....	Chicago
William George Houghton	Chicago	A. B. Collom.....	Marissa
John Frederick Lockett....	Chicago	John W. Johnson.....	Chicago
J. M. James.....	Benton		

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alberta.....	Wm. G. Ibbotson.....	Edmonton
Alabama.....	W. W. Daffin.....	Grove Hill.
Arizona.....	Artemus Loudon Grow.....	Tombstone.
Arkansas.....	Frank L. Wolverton.....	Blythesdale.
British Columbia.....	W. W. Northcott.....	Victoria.
Canada.....	Abraham Shaw.....	Kingston, Ont.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central City.
Connecticut.....	Geo. E. Parsons.....	Norwich.
Cuba.....	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro.....	Havana.
Delaware.....	Geo. M. Jones.....	Dover.
District of Columbia.....	L. Cabel Williamson.....	Washington.
England.....	Walter Henry Harris.....	London.
Florida.....	James C. Craver.....	Sutherland.
Georgia.....	James Whitehead.....	Warrenton.
Idaho.....	Stephen Dempsey.....	Boise.
Indiana.....	B. M. Wiloughby.....	Vincennes.
Indian Territory.....	Silas Armstrong.....	Wyandotte.
Ireland.....	Obadiah Ternan.....	Enniskillen.
Kansas.....	Matthew M. Miller.....	Topeka.
Louisiana.....	Chas. F. Buck.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	John Leslie.....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	William R. G. Estes.....	Skowhegan.
Maryland.....	David C. Avery.....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	Arthur M. Hume.....	Owosso.
Minnesota.....	A. T. Stebbins.....	Rochester.
Mississippi.....	Frederic Speed.....	Vicksburg.
Missouri.....	W. F. Johnson.....	Boonville.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thummel.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Charles E. Mack.....	Virginia.
New Brunswick.....	William A. Dougherty.....	Saint John.
New Hampshire.....	Sewell W. Abbott.....	Wolfboro.
New Jersey.....	Jos. A. Gaskill.....	Mount Holly.
New York.....	Geo. H. Klays.....	New York.
New Zealand.....	Murdoch McLean.....	Auckland
North Carolina.....	Leo. D. Hearrt.....	Raleigh
North Dakota.....	E. George Guthrie.....	Fargo.
Nova Scotia.....	Theo. A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	O. P. Sperra.....	Ravenna.
Oklahoma.....	Selwyn Douglas.....	Oklahoma City.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetow.
Quebec.....	E. C. Rothwell.....	Montreal.
Queensland.....	Chas. H. Harley.....	Brisbane.
Rhode Island.....	Newton D. Arnold.....	Providence.
Saskatchewan.....	Geo. W. Bilborough.....	Regina.
Scotland.....	Miles McInnes.....	Dumfries.
South Australia.....	John Trail McLean.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	John F. Ficken.....	Charleston.
South Dakota.....	Oscar S. Gifford.....	Canton.
Tasmania.....	Rev. Wm. Hoggs.....	
Tennessee.....	A. V. Warr.....	Rossville.
Texas.....		
Utah.....	A. Scott Chapman.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Delos M. Bacon.....	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia.....	Wm. L. Andrews.....	Roanoke.
Washington.....	Louis Ziegler.....	Spokane.
Western Australia.....	Frank R. Perret.....	Perth.
West Virginia.....	Hiram R. Howard.....	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin.....	Charles C. Rogers.....	Milwaukee.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	Edward Edwards.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	W. Beavis.....	Sydney.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alberta.....	H. A. Snell	Litchfield.
Alabama.....	Chester E. Allen.....	Galesburg.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Chicago.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport
Canada.....	Sylvester O. Spring.....	Peoria.
Colorado.....	Albert Roullier.....	Chicago.
Connecticut.....	Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria.
Cuba.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Delaware.....	William S. Cantrell.....	Benton.
District of Columbia.....	L. A. Goddard.....	Chicago.
England.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	R. R. Jampolis.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	W. B. Wright.....	Effingham.
Indian Territory.....	Delmar D. Darrah.....	Bloomington.
Ireland.....	Thomas E. Miller.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Louisiana.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Amos Pettibone.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Hugh R. Stewart.....	Chicago.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	Joseph E. Dyas.....	Paris.
Minnesota.....	R. H. Wheeler.....	Chicago.
Mississippi.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	George A. Stadler.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Ashley.....	LaGrange.
Nebraska.....	A. Jampolis.....	Chicago.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
New Brunswick.....	John C. Weis.....	Peoria.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	Isaac Cutter.....	Camp Point
New Zealand.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
North Carolina.....	James B. McFatrigh.....	Chicago.
North Dakota.....	Geo. W. Warvelle.....	Chicago.
Nova Scotia.....	L. B. Dixon.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Oklahoma.....	D. D. Darrah.....	Bloomington.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island.....	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec.....	John Johnston.....	Chicago.
Queensland.....	George M. Abbott.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	Albert B. Wicker.....	Franklin Gr've
Saskatchewan.....	Jas. A. Steele.....	Sullivan.
Scotland.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
South Carolina.....	Elmer E. Beach.....	Chicago.
South Australia.....	William L. Milligan.....	Ottawa.
South Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Tasmania.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Chicago.
Tennessee.....	Alexander H. Bell.....	Carlinville.
Texas.....	C. M. Forman.....	East St. Louis.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Decatur.
Vermont.....	H. A. Eidson.....	Willow Hill.
Virginia.....	Amos Pettibone.....	Chicago.
Washington.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
West Australia.....	H. T. Burneap.....	Upper Alton
West Virginia.....	Charles Reifsnider.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Chicago.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alberta.	Dr. Geo. Macdonald.	Calgary
Alabama.	Geo. A. Beauchamp.	Montgomery.
Arizona.	George J. Roskruge.	Tucson.
Arkansas.	Fay Hempstead.	Little Rock.
British Columbia.	R. E. Brett.	Victoria.
California.	George Johnson.	San Francisco.
Canada.	Ralph Leeming Gunn.	Hamilton, Ontario
Colorado.	Charles H. Jacobson.	Denver.
Connecticut.	John H. Barlow.	Hartford.
Cuba.	C. G. Chas. Y. Hunter.	Havana.
Delaware.	Virginus V. Harrison.	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.	A. W. Johnston.	Washington.
England.	Edward Letchworth.	London.
Florida.	W. P. Webster.	Jacksonville.
Georgia.	W. A. Wolihin.	Macon.
Idaho.	Theo. W. Randall.	Boise.
Illinois.	Isaac Cutter.	Camp Point.
Indiana.	Calvin W. Prather.	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.	Joseph S. Murrow.	Atoka.
Iowa.	Newton R. Parvin.	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.	H. E. Flavelle, D. G. Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas.	Albert K. Wilson.	Topeka.
Kentucky.	Henry B. Grant.	Louisville.
Louisiana.	Richard Lambert.	New Orleans.
Maine.	Stephen Berry.	Portland.
Manitoba.	James A. Ovas.	Winnipeg.
Maryland.	William M. Isaac.	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.	Thomas W. Davis.	Boston.
Michigan.	Lou B. Winsor.	Reed City.
Minnesota.	John Fishel.	St. Paul.
Mississippi.	Frederic Speed.	Vicksburg.
Missouri.	John R. Parson.	St. Louis.
Montana.	Cornelius Hedges, Jr.	Helena.
Nebraska.	Francis E. White.	Omaha.
Nevada.	Chauncey N. Noteware.	Carson City.
New Brunswick.	J. Twining Hartt.	St. John.
New Hampshire.	Frank D. Woodbury.	Concord.
New Jersey.	Benjamin F. Wakefield.	Trenton.
New Mexico.	Alpheus A. Keane.	Albuquerque.
New York.	Edward M. L. Ehlers.	New York.
New Zealand.	Malcolm Niccol.	Wellington.
North Carolina.	John C. Drury.	Raleigh.
North Dakota.	Frank J. Thompson.	Fargo.
Nova Scotia.	Thomas Mowbray.	Halifax.
Ohio.	J. H. Bromwell.	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma.	Jas. S. Hunt.	Guthrie.
Oregon.	James F. Robinson.	Portland, 388 Yamhill St.
Pennsylvania.	Wm. A. Sinn.	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.	Neil Mac Kelvie.	Summerside.
Quebec.	Will H. Whyte.	Montreal.
Queensland.	Chas. H. Harley.	Brisbane.
Rhode Island.	S. Penrose Williams.	Providence.
Saskatchewan.	Jno. M. Shaw.	Regina.
Scotland.	David Reid.	Edinburg.
South Australia.	J. H. Cunningham.	Adelaide.
South Carolina.	J. T. Barron.	Columbia.
South Dakota.	George A. Pettigrew.	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania.	John Hamilton.	Hobart.
Tennessee.	John B. Garrett.	Nashville.
Texas.	John Watson.	Waco.
Utah.	Christopher Diehl.	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	John Braim.	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.	Arthur H. Bray.	Sydney.
Vermont.	Henry H. Ross.	Burlington.
Virginia.	Geo. W. Carrington.	Richmond.
Washington.	Horace W. Tyler.	Tacoma.
Western Australia.	J. D. Stevenson.	Perth.
West Virginia.	H. R. Howard.	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin.	Wm. W. Perry.	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.	Wm. L. Kuykendall.	Saratoga.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department:

The Illinois Freemason—Bloomington, Illinois.

Masonic Advocate—Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Masonic Chronicler—Chicago, Illinois.

The Australasian Keystone—Melbourne, Victoria.

The Trestle Board—408 California street, San Francisco, California.

Masonic News—Peoria, Illinois.

Masonic Token—Portland, Maine.

The Masonic Constellation—St. Louis, Missouri.

The New Zealand Craftsman—Dunedin.

Square and Compass—Denver, Colorado.

The Texas Freemason—San Antonio, Texas.

The American Tyler Keystone—Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Freemason and Fez.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Masonic Review—Tacoma, Washington.

Square and Compass—New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Tennessee Mason—Nashville, Tennessee.

Masonic Standard—New York, New York.

Masonic Voice and Review—18th floor, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

Eastern Star Signet—Chicago, Illinois.

The Masonic Observer—Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Masonic Trestle Board—Chicago, Illinois.

Missouri Freemason—St. Louis, Missouri.

The New England Craftsman—Boston, Massachusetts.

Corner Stone—411 W. 145th St., New York City.

The Mosaic—Saginaw, Mich.

Masonic Review—Johannesburg.

PERMANENT MEMBERS

- M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P.G.M., Quincy No. 296.
- M.W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.
- M.W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.
- M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, P.G.M., Miners No. 273.
- M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P.G.M., Piasa No. 27.
- M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P.G.M., Jonesboro No. 111.
- M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, P.G.M., Fellowship No. 89.
- M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, P.G.M., Wade Barney No. 512.
- M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, P.G.M., Blaney No. 271.
- M.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, P.G.M., Temple No. 46.
- M.W. Bro. George M. Moulton, P.G.M., Covenant No. 526.
- R.W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P.D.G.M., Central No. 71.
- R.W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P.D.G.M., Centralia No. 201.
- M.W. Bro. William B. Wright, P.G.M., Effingham No. 149.
- R.W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P.S.G.W., Lincoln Park No. 611.
- M.W. Bro. Chester E. Allen, P.G.M., Alpha No. 155.
- M.W. Bro. Alexander H. Bell, G.M., Mt. Nebo No. 76.
- R.W. Bro. Albert B. Ashley, D.G.M., LaGrange No. 770.
- R.W. Bro. Delmar D. Darrah, S.G.W., Bloomington No. 43.
- R.W. Bro. Henry T. Burnap, J.G.W., Franklin No. 25.

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

Bro. Charles C. Marsh

D. D. G. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

Bro. Charles Henry Morrell

Member Mileage and Per Diem Committee

Twenty-two Years

Our Fraternal Dead

Other Grand Jurisdictions

JOSHUA B. THOMAS

Past Grand Master, Missouri.

Died November 15, 1907.

JOHN STEWART

Past Grand Master, New York. Died January 1, 1908.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND

Past Grand Master, New York. Died March 11, 1908.

ROBERT MULLIGAN CAROTHERS

Past Grand Master, North Dakota.

Died February 4, 1908.

JOHN F. SELBY

Past Grand Master, North Dakota.

Died January 8, 1908.

JOHN R. BELLINGER

Past Grand Master, South Carolina.

Died August 27, 1908.

JOHN THOMAS IRION

Past Grand Master, Tennessee.

Died August 9, 1908.

REV. EDW. WHEELOCK

Grand Chaplain, Vermont. Died December 18, 1907.

ROBERT TEMPLETON CRAIGHILL

Past Grand Master, Virginia.

Died September 26, 1907.

ROBERT ENOCH WITHERS

Past Grand Master, Virginia.

Died September 21, 1907.

HENRY BYRON BAGULEY

Junior Grand Warden, West Virginia.

Died May 1, 1908.

ELI MARSH TURNER

Past Grand Master, West Virginia.

Died February 29, 1908.

MYRON REED

Past Grand Master, Wisconsin.

Died October 10, 1907.

GANEM W. WASHBURN

Past Grand Master, Wisconsin. Died October 7, 1907.

HIS ROYAL MAJESTY KING OSCAR 2nd

King of Sweden.

Died December 8, 1907.

Our Fraternal Dead

Past Masters of Illinois Lodges

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Allen, Malachi N.....	Donnelson No. 255.....	December 14, 1907.
Aplin, A. W.....	Stronghurst No. 847.....	November 27, 1907.
Bartley, Samuel.....	Edgewood No. 484.....	May 21, 1908.
Beauman, Harry.....	Reynoldsborg No. 419.....	October 28, 1907.
Beamer, Harry H.....	Pacific No. 66.....	December 26, 1907.
Berryman, Samuel Lorenzo	Chesterfield No. 445.....	January 5, 1908.
Blackler, William H.....	Ashlar No. 308.....	February 17, 1908.
Bohn, Henry Clay.....	Morrisonville No. 681.....	October 25, 1907.
Bookhalter, James Lewis...	Maquon No. 530.....	January 27, 1908.
Brush, Richard G.....	Elgin No. 117.....	August 19, 1907.
Buckingham, Enoch.....	Washburn No. 421.....	July 19, 1907.
Burchard, Horatio C.....	Evergreen No. 170.....	May 14, 1908.
Calder, James A.....	Illinois No. 263.....	April 8, 1908.
Cavins, William.....	Raritan No. 727.....	February 8, 1908.
Christie, David.....	Murphysboro No. 498.....	February 20, 1908.
Clark, Lyman C.....	Amity No. 472.....	July 15, 1907.
Clayton, George F.....	Walnut No. 722.....	November 26, 1907.
Crough, Daniel.....	LaMoille No. 383.....	July 10, 1907.
Conkey, William Alexander	Homer No. 109.....	December 2, 1907.
Cody, Hiram H.....	Euclid No. 65.....	December 16, 1907.
Cole, Cyrenus.....	Clay City No. 488.....	December 14, 1907.
Covey, John Elsworth.....	Lexington No. 482.....	December 13, 1907.
Crawford, Frank J.....	Mystic Tie No. 187.....	.....
Cross, Thomas J.....	Shiloh Hill No. 695.....	February 15, 1908.
Cross, J. H.....	Bowen No. 486.....	.....
Cummings, James F.....	Bunker Hill No. 151.....	July 23, 1907.
Cunningham, Robert.....	Mattoon No. 260.....	February 26, 1908.
Davis, Aquilla J.....	Tremont No. 462.....	.....
DeLapp, John M.....	Gill No. 382.....	.....
Dwyer, William Robert....	Mitchell No. 185.....	March 30, 1908.
Edwards, Gideon A.....	Windsor No. 322.....	July 11, 1907.
Emery, John W.....	Galva No. 243.....	November 6, 1907.
Enos, Zimri A.....	Central No. 71.....	December 8, 1907.
Finch, William John.....	Chesterfield No. 445.....	February 16, 1908.
Fisher, William F.....	New Canton No. 821.....	August 29, 1907.
Fuller, Harry T.....	Wauconda No. 298.....	May 11, 1908.
Girodat, Ernest L.....	Somonauk No. 646.....	June 11, 1908.
Gleason, Isbon S.....	Libertyville No. 492.....	December 15, 1907.
Haines, Josiah Warren....	Tamaroa No. 207.....	December 7, 1907.
Hall, Nathaniel T.....	Fisher No. 585.....	February 9, 1908.
Hamilton, William R.....	Hancock No. 20.....	August 6, 1907.
Harshburger, John.....	Atwood No. 651.....	.....
Hazlitt, George K.....	Cleveland No. 211.....	July 23, 1907.
Headley, Jessie M.....	Odin No. 503.....	August 6, 1907.
Hearn, P. N.....	Andrew Jackson No. 487.....	.....
Higgins, John P.....	Youngstown.....	May 8, 1908.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Hilts, William	Towanda No. 542	
Holland, William H.	Evergreen No. 170	July 15, 1907.
Jackson, Andrew	Stark No. 501	
James, Albert W.	Cobden No. 466	July 27, 1907.
Kuhn, John Frank	Waukegan No. 78	October 9, 1907,
Lawler, Thomas G.	Rockford No. 102	February, 2, 1908.
Lee, William D.	Forrest No. 614	July 23, 1907.
Lee, Arthur Melvin	Shekinah No. 241	April 2, 1908.
Lindley, Hiram Wallace ..	Havana No. 88	October 8, 1907.
Lytton, Barnett	Farmers No. 232	July 16, 1908.
Marsh, Horace H.	Wataga No. 291	May 20, 1908.
Mason, Henry H.	Cleveland No. 211	January 24, 1908.
McDermott, John E.	Temple No. 46	November 6, 1907.
McGregor, William	Hermitage No. 356	January 20, 1908.
McMahan, William L.	Logan No. 210	May 23, 1908.
McManus, John Henry	Litchfield No. 517	December, 31, 1907.
Milnor, John K.	Litchfield No. 517	February 24, 1908.
Moore, Isaac N.	Ashmore No. 390	June 16, 1908.
Murdoch, Frank	Oneida No. 337	February 14, 1908.
Niether, Herman	Germania No. 182	February 4, 1908.
Nesmith, Oliver P.	Belle Rive No. 696	January 10, 1908.
Oleson, John	Oxford No. 367	October 21, 1907.
Orndorff, Thomas A.	Marshall No. 133	
Peirce, Aiden P.	Calumet No. 716	August 1, 1907.
Quanstrum, John F.	Union Park No. 610	April 12, 1908.
Riddler, Alexander McS. S.	Euclid No. 65	November 9, 1907.
Sanders, David R.	Jonesboro No. 111	July 22, 1907.
Saylor, William A.	Greenfield No. 129	June 30, 1908.
Schafer, John	Philo No. 436	
Schroeder, Fred H.	Trio No. 57	December 5, 1907.
Seymour, Henry E.	Kaskaskia No. 86	July 4, 1907,
Shamhart, Reason H.	Mayo No. 664	February 17, 1908.
Shattuck, Charles H.	William B. Warren No. 209 ..	September 12, 1907.
Skinner, Albert	Normal No. 673	November 23, 1907.
Slater, Albert S.	Wataga No. 291	September 11, 1907.
Smith, George W.	Murphysboro No. 498	November 30, 1907.
Steeley, George	Star No. 709	August 15, 1907.
Sturtevant, Hamden A.	Prophetstown No. 293	February 7, 1908.
Sweet, George W.	Thomson No. 559	February 24, 1908
St. John, Everett	Waubansia No. 160	April 22, 1908.
Telling, Edward T.	Broadlands No. 791	June 28, 1908.
Tenley, James Malcolm	Farmington No. 192	December 27, 1908.
Thorogood, Robert F.	Park No. 843	February, 15, 1908.
Tower, Emery J.	Rising Sun No. 115	August 6, 1907.
True, John R.	Lake View No. 774	April 6, 1908.
Tyler, John H.	DeWitt No. 261	January 24, 1908,
Whitney, Robert, Sr.	Lockport No. 538	March 14, 1908.
Wise, Thomas C.	New Burnside No. 772	March 16, 1908.
Wills, John	Beecher City No. 665	May 3, 1908.
Youngblood, Francis M.	Shekinah No. 241	December 12, 1907.
Zimmer, Christian	Aurora No. 254	August 23, 1907.

APPENDIX

PART 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE

1908

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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1908

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A. Masons:

We have reviewed in the following pages the proceedings of fifty-four of the fifty-eight North American grand lodges, three of them for two years; two of the three grand lodges of the British Islands, and the seven comprising the Australasian group, one of them for two years, making in all sixty-seven reviews of sixty-three jurisdictions. This excludes Alberta, Montana (for the first time in history), Oklahoma and Saskatchewan, on this side of the Atlantic, and England beyond the seas. Of the English proceedings we find when it is too late to send for the other pamphlets, that we have only the record of one quarterly communication (September, 1907), which we greatly regret. Of the jurisdictions that have found a place in this year's review, subsequent proceedings have come in from British Columbia, Nebraska, Nevada and New Hampshire, but too late to be taken up this year. There is comparatively little in the year's history of Masonry that stands out with such prominence as obviously to demand special attention. The most striking thing, to our apprehension, has been the sudden change of tone if not of front on the part of the board of general purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, and of the grand committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, towards some of the Australasian grand lodges, as noted in our reviews of Western Australia and New Zealand. There

has been nothing startling yet, but a manifest abatement of arrogance which in itself seems to have been sufficient to breed a speculative expectancy that something more important may happen, and that possibly a United Grand Lodge of Queensland may be nearer than we think. Surely this were a consummation devoutly to be wished. It must come sometime, and the sooner cordial, trusting fellowship takes the place of bristling suspicion and aloofness, the better for Masonry the world over.

As has long been our custom we have transferred to our pages the valuable table of statistics compiled by the New York committee on correspondence; and as we again tender to the chairman of that committee, Past Grand Master WILLIAM SHERER, our thanks for this privilege, we tender with them an apology for calling him JOHN last year. Names are like babies and tooth brushes—one prefers his own.

We are thankful for the opportunity to acknowledge our increasing appreciation of the courtesies extended by our brother reviewers, and to tender to the craft fraternal greetings.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Committee.*

Quincy, Ill., September 29, 1908.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1908

JOSEPH ROBBINS, P. G. M.,

ALABAMA, 1907.

87TH ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DECEMBER 3.

The Alabama volume has for a frontispiece a speaking half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, a native of our own home city where he is most favorably remembered.

Six past grand masters were present, and thirty-five grand representatives in evidence, including the Illinois envoy, WILLIAM W. DAFFIN, of Grove Hill.

The grand master, BENJAMIN M. JACOBS, announced the death of CHARLES A. ALLEN, grand tiler, after nineteen years' service. He was buried by the grand lodge with well earned masonic honors.

Twenty-one decisions are reported, some of which we reproduce:

4. In a case where one applies to a lodge other than that of his residence, the petition is regularly received, but the statutory questions, must be asked and answered before the petition is referred to a committee. The answer of the lodge, that it knows of no just cause, why the petitioner should not be made a Mason, is a waiver of jurisdiction, subject of course to the right of the home lodge to demand the fees.

5. In the event of the death or removal of the W.M. all the rights, powers and duties of the office survive in the S.J. or J.W. as the case may be. This, however, does not create a vacancy in the warden's office, he is still warden and "acting master."

7. An E.A. or F.C. has the right to be present, when the lodge is opened in those degrees, even though his advancement has been stopped by vote or objection.

11. Where a profane petitions for initiation, but before his petition has been acted upon, he removes permanently into another state, upon his request, his petition may be withdrawn, and his fee returned, and the reasons therefor, noted on the minutes.

14. When a person has lost part of the first joint only, of his right thumb, he is not thereby rendered ineligible, if enough of it remains to enable him to perform all the work and comply with the physical requirements, in the three degrees of Masonry.

15. The senior or junior warden, as may be the case, acting as the master, at a called meeting of the lodge, this communication having been called by the master, has the power at this called meeting, at which he is presiding, the master being absent from the same, to call another communication for conferring the degrees, even though the master is in the city. The senior or junior warden being the acting master at the time, he has all the power and the authority of the worshipful master.

16. The loss of either eye does not disqualify a candidate for the degrees, so long as the vision of the other is good.

17. A subordinate lodge, as such, cannot appear in public or in parade for the purpose of attending church for divine services, except in connection with the funeral ceremonies of a deceased brother.

20. A subordinate lodge has the authority to instruct its representatives, as to its preference for any measure to be presented before the grand lodge for consideration or ballot.

21. The fact of having sat in chapter, council, commandery, or Scottish Rite with another, is not of itself sufficient evidence, to vouch for the latter as a Master Mason.

All but one of these were approved without question, and singularly enough the exception is one whose correctness is almost never questioned. We refer to No. 20, of which the jurisprudence committee say, with grand lodge approval:

The representatives in the grand lodge of a subordinate lodge are *ex-officio* such, and are not elected by the subordinate lodge solely or simply to represent the subordinate lodge in the grand lodge, and, therefore, we are of the opinion that the subordinate lodge has no right to instruct its representatives on any measure that may be presented before the grand lodge.

When Masonry took on the grand lodge system, the essence of the change was the creation of a representative governing body, which took the place of the mass meeting, or general assembly at which it was the right and duty of every Mason to be present and exercise an equal voice in its proceedings. The absolute right of every lodge to be represented was insured by making the grand lodge to consist of "the masters and wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the grand master (of their own choosing) at their head."

The effect of the substitution of this restricted representation for the unwieldy presence of the whole lodge, is stated by MACKEY in the fewest possible words, but conclusively:

The right of instruction follows, as a legitimate corollary from that of representation, for it is evident that a lodge whose instructions to its officers for their conduct in the grand lodge should not be obeyed, would not, in fact, be represented in that body.

While it is true that the master and wardens are not elected solely to represent the lodge in grand lodge, but have other duties to perform, it is just as true that they are elected for that purpose as that they are elected for the performance of such other duties. The fathers left no room for doubt on this point, as they took the precaution to safeguard the rights of the lodge by the adoption of the following regulation at the same time that the Charges of a Freemason were agreed to (1721):

X. The majority of every particular lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their master and wardens, before the assembling of the grand chapter or lodge, at the three quarterly communications hereafter mentioned, and of the annual grand lodge too; because their master and wardens are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind.

The first and only time so far, as we recall, that the right of a lodge to instruct their representatives was denied was in 1887, one hundred and sixty-six years after the adoption of the above regulation, when the grand master of Ohio, in the interest of one of the warring factions of Scottish Ritters who were just then making that jurisdiction their battle ground, decided that a lodge has no right or authority to instruct its master how he should vote on a given question in grand lodge, and sustained the master of a lodge in refusing to entertain a motion to adopt a resolution so instructing him, and the grand lodge approved his decision and his action.

It is quite safe to say that but for the fierce passions engendered by what is known as the Cernean War, such a decision would not have been made, and but for the corrupting influence of the Scottish Rite through which so many Masons have become familiar with an aristocratic, hierarchical form of government, called masonic although it is the extreme of dissent from the original plan of Masonry, it could not have been approved. Beyond extending recognition to some alleged masonic governing bodies of high rite origin, which might reasonably be attributed chiefly to the imitative habit, the Grand Lodge of Alabama has not shown a disposition to run after strange gods; and it is therefore amazing that either with or without realizing the full bearing of its action, it could turn down Grand Master JACOB's restatement of a right that is ingrained in the very structure of Free and Accepted Masonry.

The other decisions we have quoted are all in accord with Illinois law except No. 4, and none except that, as we think, calls for adverse criticism. That, in our judgment, calls for both explanation and criticism.

We have, in other reports, repeatedly stated that all Alabama lodges enjoyed concurrent jurisdiction, none of them possessing a definite, limited, exclusive territorial jurisdiction. This remains true if when a profane applies to a lodge other than that of his residence, the petitioned lodge may proceed when the statutory questions (asked of the lodge where he resides) have been answered, regardless of the nature of the answer; but if, as the statement that answer of the interrogated lodge that it knows of no just cause why the petitioner should not be made a Mason is a waiver of jurisdiction, would indicate, the receipt of a clean bill of health from his home lodge is a necessary prerequisite to any action by the petitioned lodge, we have conveyed a wrong impression. The possession of an absolute veto power, even if confined to the cases of the unworthy, would mean to that extent, exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

The statement of the grand master as to the right of the home lodge to demand the fees in worthy cases seems to indicate that there is a *quasi* territorial jurisdiction possessed, practically, by the lodges; and this subject of fees brings us to that feature of the Alabama law, or usage, which the decision discloses, that calls for adverse criticism. In our judgment there is nothing to recommend, or even to excuse the law or usage which permits the entanglement of a financial dicker with the question of waiver. That its influence is wholly bad was long since recognized by our grand lodge, and it forbade making any financial consideration of a condition of releasing jurisdiction.

The following from the grand master's report shows that in Alabama membership in a lodge may be attained by a majority vote:

On March 11, 1907, I issued a special dispensation permitting Middleton Lodge No. 527 to consolidate with Ohatchie Lodge No. 380, a majority of the membership of both lodges having petitioned me to grant said dispensation.

The consolidated lodge to be known by the name and number of Ohatchie Lodge No. 380.

Who knows but that the minority in each lodge who declined to petition for the consolidation did so for the reason that the merger would make them fellow members of a lodge with those who could not have become such had they been permitted to "signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way"—by the secret ballot. We do not think that the convenience of the majority, or even the life of a lodge will warrant setting aside the immemorial law of the ballot.

The grand master made a number of recommendations, the first and most important of which was that so much of their law as permits the stay of advancement by summary objection be eliminated, forcibly urging the same unanswerable considerations which in Illinois long ago prevailed to eliminate the same feature, and also to bring about a return to the ancient law that one clear ballot elects to the three degrees. When initiated the candidate becomes a brother, has acquired masonic rights, and among these the right to be heard in his own defence on any allegation of sufficient gravity to debar him from advancement. Another recommendation was the repeal of recently enacted constitutional amendment limiting the office tenure of the grand master to a single term of one year, by which the grand lodge had its hands tied, no matter what the emergency, just to give more fellows a chance to wear the purple.

Another, made, we think, without sufficient reflection (inasmuch as its adoption would be an interference with the indefeasible right of a lodge to select its own officers), was that before one can take the position of master he must have a certificate from the chairman of the committee on work that he possesses certain ritualistic proficiency.

Another recommendation was to make mandatory in all lodges the custom already existing in some, of presenting an Entered Apprentice, on the night of his making, with a lamb-skin apron, to be his own thereafter. We refer to this not on account of its importance—though we like the custom—but because it illustrates a vicious tendency on the part of grand lodges to legislate on subjects that should be left to the lodges if they are to preserve any individuality, and because we wish to call attention to one of the reasons given for making it, as follows:

We have adopted a beautiful and impressive lecture, in which we are directed to present to the candidate a lamb-skin apron and say, "It is yours, yours to wear throughout an honorable life, etc.," and then hand him one made of linen or cotton, which is returned to the lodge as soon as the initiation is completed, thus making the solemn and inspiring words mere "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal."

This well illustrates the process by which the pretty interpolations of ritual tinkers (usually grand lecturers who are ambitious to leave their impress upon the ritual which they have been chosen to teach because of their supposed ability to preserve it unchanged), not only get established as a part of the immemorial language of the craft, but in time get appealed to as a source of law.

The same danger lurks in model by-laws designed to help inexperienced lodges in constructing the by-laws under which they are to live, the tendency being to ultimately impose them upon the lodges in violation of their right of self-government, ingrained in their very structure and never ceded, to make such regulations as suit their several conditions.

not conflicting with the laws of the grand lodge; it lurks also in model records, and even in forms of notice which may chance to be required by a change in the regulations of the grand lodge requiring notice but for which no set form is prescribed for the obvious reason that a dozen different forms—so long as they cover the points upon which lodges or individuals are entitled to be notified—may be equally valid. Some dealer in blanks, perhaps a grand secretary devises a form which comes into general but not universal use. All goes well until the employment by some secretary of an extemporized form happens to coincide with the incumbency of the grand master's chair by some cranky pundit or by one who does everything by rote, when the chances are that the chief executive will decide that somebody's rights have been forfeited, or that somebody has been guilty of a misdemeanor in using other than the "established" form, although the latter never had any authority but convenience behind it. In these divers ways the rights of lodges get nibbled away until it becomes a misnomer to call them free.

Another recommendation was the following:

That in such instances where the grand representatives of sister grand jurisdictions, near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, absent themselves from attendance, from three consecutive annual communications of this grand lodge, that it be requested, of the grand lodge, whom they represent, that their commissions as such be revoked.

Why make two bites at a cherry? Since the selection of grand representatives has come to be only so much more patronage in the hands of the grand master of the jurisdiction to which the envoys are accredited, why not give every grand master an equal chance at the swag by empowering him to demand the revocation of a commission at any time when he wants the holder's place for another whom he is not otherwise able to place? True, it might happen that the jurisdiction commissioning the representative would decline to revoke the commission. In one notable instance such a thing did happen, the commissioning grand master declining to help the demanding party thus to "land" on a distinguished Mason. However, the influence that was after his scalp got it, being strong enough in his grand lodge to secure, for plausibly assigned reasons, the abandonment of the grand representative system.

The grand master recommended raising the salary of the grand secretary to the constitutional limit, \$2,000, and thus was done a tardy and still inadequate recognition of the increase and quality of Brother BEAUCHAMP'S work since his incumbency.

The committee on address, instead of referring the recommendations to appropriate committees, "butted in" and recommended what final disposition should be made of some of them that would naturally have gone to the committee on jurisprudence, advising concurrence in the recom-

mendation of *bona fide* gift of an apron to each initiate, and that referring to grand representatives, and non-concurrence in the proposed constitutional amendment extending the possible service of the grand master from one year to two years. Notwithstanding the adoption of their report the latter proposition when brought forward achieved a favorable report from the law committee, and the necessary vote to send it to the lodges for consideration.

The grand master was in high feather over the result of the vote of the lodges on the constitutional amendment raising the per capita dues from fifty cents to one dollar, the increase to go to the establishment of a Masonic Home. He had a right to plume himself over the result of the campaign which he largely organized and directed, in view of the repeated defeat by increasing majorities of a proposition to raise the dues from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents, for the same purpose, the last being in 1906, when 280 lodges voted against the proposition, to 135 in its favor. The successful proposition carried by the affirmative vote of 392 lodges against 50 lodges in the negative.

To this campaign the grand master gave his entire time for about six months, traveling into every part of the state, visiting lodges and groups of lodges. "Every possible objection," he says, "was to the best of my ability logically met with sound arguments." It would have been interesting to those outside of Alabama if he had set forth his manner of meeting the obvious objection that the plan for which he was contending was the longest stride yet taken in his jurisdiction towards a complete revolution of the basis on which masonic relief is required by his engagements to be extended, his plan taking no note of the relative ability of brethren to pay—an ability of which each individual is, according to his engagements to be the judge—but compelling the brother who finds it hard to keep the wolf from the door, to contribute as much to the relief of the distressed as the brother at his side who cannot spend his income.

On the favorable report of the committee on correspondence the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized. The same committee had before it a request for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Greece, signed by PACE C. PETRACKIS, 33°. With the parenthetical remark that the Grand Lodge of Alabama, as such, does not know any 33°, the committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the following:

As to the regularity or legitimacy of the grand body making this request your committee is not as yet informed. To the best of our information there appear to be two grand bodies, both claiming to be regular and each denouncing the other as clandestine. In view of the situation, we recommend, as regards official relations with either of these Grecian bodies, maintenance of a "wise and masterly inactivity," save, for the present, to courteously decline recognition.

The grand lodge chartered twenty new lodges; directed the grand master to furnish each member of the law committee with a copy of his decisions for the year at least ten days before the annual meeting; ordered a new edition of the Masonic Manual of Alabama, with edicts and decisions codified to date; dispatched a large amount of routine business, and while temporarily at refreshment exchanged literal and verbal bouquets with the ladies of the Eastern Star, who were in high favor on account of efficient aid rendered by them in the campaign for the Home.

HUGH S. D. MALLORY, of Selma, was elected grand master; GEORGE A. BEAUCHAMP, Montgomery, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (330 pp.) is again by Bro. WILLIAM YATES TITCOMB, and is up to high water mark in interest and ability. He gives nearly eleven pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906, and devotes over nine pages to a reproduction of, and commentary on our report for 1907. Our proceedings for 1906 are very thoroughly reviewed, summarizing the grand master's address and much of the work of the grand lodge and its committees; quoting two of the grand master's decisions and finding no fault in any of them, and reproducing with approval the resolutions setting forth the requirements of the law of Masonry relative to the admission of visitors as understood by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He notes the impressive oration delivered by Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT, of which we venture to say that whoever reads and re-reads it will find the last reading even more impressive than the first; comes very near the truth when he says that the practical value of such a gathering as was contemplated by a resolution convoking, in Chicago, an assemblage of delegates from all English-speaking grand lodges, to secure uniformity of work, would be confined to the hotel keepers and shop keepers of Chicago, overlooking only the educational value to the delegates of seeing the Magic City by the Lake; and, referring to abdication of sovereignty by the individual grand lodges composing the German Grand Lodge Alliance, he suggests the following inquiry:

In connection with the foregoing we are inclined to ask Brother ROBINS if in his opinion, we are far from a correct view of conditions when we affirm that those eight German grand lodges should forfeit recognition by American grand lodges, which are sovereign bodies, after having surrendered control of foreign policy to an individual, for the time being, the acknowledged head of the alliance. Since during this headship, on one of the eight German bodies can act independantly in respect of such relations.

If Brother TITCOMB had had before him the Illinois proceedings for 1907, he would have seen by our special report, appearing on page 11 of the appendix, that the Illinois view of this matter was fully set forth in 1898, and reaffirmed by the adoption of the special report of 1907. If he is not in possession of the Illinois proceedings for 1898, it will pay him,

at the cost of whatever trouble, to get it from the library of his grand lodge long enough to read the special report found on page 125 of the appendix, for the valuable matter therein quoted from Bro. GOTTHELF GREINER's paper on German Freemasonry, then but recently read before the Lodge Quatnor Coronati No. 2076, in London, and conceded by the most erudite masonic scholars to be unequalled as a compendium of masonic affairs in Germany.

In his very generous reference to the Illinois report on correspondence Brother TITCOMB says:

Commenting on the writer's special report on the Queensland situation, our good brother says that we confess to have "received some new light on masonic matters in Queensland." Very true, but equally true is it that our objection to recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Queensland, rests upon the fact that said body only commanded (received, rather) the concurrence of less than one-third of the lodges in the territory to be affected. As has been often repeated, it is of almost universal acceptance that given territory must unite in the movement. That "new light" which we received was not strong enough to enable us to see that it is right for the minority to assume jurisdiction over the large majority without the concurrence of the latter. It is asserted that the English and Scottish lodges would have joined in the Brisbane movement if they had been permitted to consider the matter. Perhaps they would; perhaps they wouldn't, many of them.

The only difference between Brother Robbins and the writer as to Queensland is, that he is willing for the minority to rule, while we would have the majority to take the reins in their hands.

It is evident that his printer has dropped a whole line of his "copy," and thus prevented him from saying that a majority of the lodges in a "given territory must unite in the movement," as the context shows he meant to have said.

With this explanation we have quoted all that he says on this matter in order that it may be seen what leads him up to the last sentence with which we are chiefly interested. There is nothing in the Queensland situation to warrant the assertion that we are willing that the minority should rule. No one can now say with certainty what would have been the result had all the lodges been free from duress, and the parent grand lodges have taken every possible precaution to prevent any future disclosure of the then probable result. But that the English and Scotch intermediary authorities fully believed that a majority of the lodges of their obedience would go into the movement would seem to be beyond question. Their unheard of, unmasonic, bull-dozing course could have been prompted by no other consideration than the certainty, or the fear, that they were about to lose their occupation and their official importance. The new grand lodge has not, as intimated, assumed jurisdiction over the lodges that have not affiliated with it, preferring to pursue a con-

ciliatory course. It is ungracious to find fault with this attitude among Masons, and we can only defer to the judgment of the Grand Lodge of Queensland; but we are free to say that as between the possible but improbable risk of sustaining a grand lodge that does not have the support of the majority of the craft on the one hand, and supporting or condoning lynch law terrorism in Masonry on the other, we would accept the shadowy risk.

Moreover, if the lodges who were not represented in the convention were really opposed to the formation of an independent grand lodge, they ought to have made that opposition felt in the only place where under the law governing the formation of grand lodges such opposition could be made effectual, viz.: in the convention called to determine whether one should be formed. Given an open, autonomous territory, containing a sufficient number of lodges to form a grand lodge, and concede the right of the lodges therein to form one, and it follows as the night the day, that jurisdiction over that subject rests in the lodges. This jurisdiction, shared equally by all the lodges entails upon each a corresponding responsibility and duty, and when the machinery is regularly set in motion for a convention to decide whether or not an independent grand lodge shall be established, lodges which fail to stand up and be counted, either on one side or the other, when the question is put by the only organization that can put it authoritatively, have failed in their paramount duty and are justly estopped from questioning the result afterwards.

Brother **TITCOMB** reproduces at considerable length our interchange of opinions with Brother **GREENLEAF**, of Colorado, on the usurpation by the supreme councils of authority to govern symbolic lodges; on the alleged regularizing effect of recognition of grand lodges of high right parentage, and on the mythical period when Masonry was geographically universal.

He reproduces our review of Alabama in our 1907 report, entire (from advance sheets) that being all he had received from Illinois. Unless by their miscarriage, we cannot account for his not having received our entire proceedings in time for notice. Our grand lodge closed on the third day of October, and in two weeks thereafter the proceedings were published and their distribution begun.

Moved by our comments on an Alabama decision, he says he cannot agree to the prevailing rule that an applicant must apply to the nearest lodge, because "Before a person makes application for admission to the fraternity, we as Masons have no authority over him. This is true, but we do have authority over the lodges and may prohibit a lodge from receiving a petition from one residing nearer another lodge. Our law does not direct a profane where he shall apply; it simply invests every lodge with the "exclusive right to accept or reject all original petitions from

persons residing within its territory," and it amounts to the same to him.

We have said that we could think of no good reason for the Alabama decision that a petition for affiliation cannot be withdrawn without a ballot, he says:

Let us see about that; since the applicant for affiliation submits his petition with a view of its undergoing the ordeal of investigating committee and ballot, the time for him to withdraw it, if he desires so to do, is before the same is referred to a committee, because after such reference the case must be disposed of by ballot after the committee's report thereon. The matter is not complete until a ballot is had after the committee reports. Any other course is trifling.

We see no more trifling in withdrawing the petition after reference than before if some sufficient reason occurs to the petitioner for the first time at that late hour. The matter is as complete when the record shows a withdrawal as when it shows a ballot. Inasmuch as an unfavorable ballot does not impair, or even impugn, the masonic standing of the petitioner, the good reason for insisting upon that which in the light of his confessed change of intention must be a mere formality still eludes us.

ARIZONA, 1907.

26TH ANNUAL.

MORENCI.

NOVEMBER 19.

The Arizona pamphlet has a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, HERBERT BROWN, and is further embellished with a cut of the grand lodge grouped for the photographer in its novel meeting-place in the spacious "stope" (space from which the ore has been worked out) in the Lone Star Mine, under the town of Morenci.

The representative of Illinois, ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, of Tombstone, was one of ten past grand masters present, and with other representatives swelled the diplomatic corps to twenty-one.

Grand Master BROWN reported an almost uneventful year. Happily no deaths had occurred in the official circle. His address took for the most part the form of chronological report of correspondence without segregating his decisions. A brother who had received the degree of Entered Apprentice in Kentucky, but now a resident of Arizona wrote to his lodge asking that it request the lodge of his residence to confer the remaining degrees on him; instead they sent him a dimit. The situation being laid before the grand master, he says:

On looking up authorities I reached the conclusion that a dimitted Entered Apprentice, from a foreign jurisdiction, seeking membership in

an Arizona lodge, would be required to apply and pay for the three degrees in like manner to an uninitiated applicant. I advised him, however, to be reinstated in his home lodge and again renew his request relative to the remaining degrees.

That this decision should have passed muster with the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge is perhaps as extraordinary as the decision itself. When one finds an authority that appears to justify making a brother pay a second fee for a degree for which he has already paid the required amount, it is not only time, but it is safe to dismiss authorities and fall back on common sense. We confess ourself utterly at loss to know what the fact that the brother was made in another jurisdiction had to do with the core of the situation. The brother was an Entered Apprentice in good standing by the testimony of the lodge that made him, and by the same token he was able to show that no lodge claimed any personal jurisdiction over him. Arizona does not, we presume, dimit its unfinished material, but does waive jurisdiction over it when occasion requires. Kentucky, as this case shows, sometimes, perhaps always, makes its waiver of jurisdiction take the form of a dimit. The same end is reached in both cases: lodges elsewhere are thereby advised that they can receive the petition of the party without danger of being called to account for trespass.

The "Wisconsin idea" of reimbursement for aid given to a sojourner, the bill to be paid by his lodge, or in case of the inability of the lodge then by the grand lodge under which it holds, a plan widely discussed in the early nineties with the result of its being discredited, comes to the front in Arizona, through the case of a member of a Texas lodge who had been injured in a railroad wreck. His home lodge contributed to his care to a certain extent, but the larger share of the burden fell on the Arizona craft in the neighborhood where he was cared for. The grand master took the ground that the Texas craft should pay the bill, and the grand lodge adopted the report of the finance committee, who, after recommending that the grand master take the matter up with the Grand Lodge of Texas, say:

And the M.W. grand master of Arizona inform the M.W. grand master of Texas, that this grand lodge has adopted the principle that each grand lodge, as well as its subordinate lodges, are responsible for the indigent of its own jurisdiction and that this jurisdiction holds it to be good masonic law that when a subordinate lodge is unable to care for its needy, that the grand lodge should supply the required relief.

If the revolutionary principle which the Grand Lodge of Arizona here avows were to become the rule and usage in Masonry, the institution would have ceased to be in any sense a charitable organization and have been reduced to the commercial level of a mere mutual benefit society, with a regular system of debit and credit between its constituent bodies.

This is so apparent that we need not continue the discussion here; we content ourselves with reproducing the matchless statement of the lamented DRUMMOND, who gave the whole general argument in a nutshell—*"Charity is never sold, therefore it cannot create a debt."*

The Grand Lodge of Alberta and the Grand Orient of Greece were both recognized by the adoption of a brief, naked resolution from the committee on correspondence. The grand master had properly recommended the recognition of the former (whose regularity is known of all men), and of the latter if it were found regular. The committee must have resorted to the wireless to have established its regularity so promptly, when most of the grand lodges of the country whose recognition of the grand orient has been sought by its walking delegate for the United States and Canada, one Angal Romeos, have hung up the application pending the discovery of which of the rival bodies in Greece, the "Grand Orient" and the "Grand Lodge," if either, is really regular, or whether both are right in calling each other clandestine.

But they do things rapidly in Arizona; the following resolution, signed by eleven brethren belonging to seven lodges, was adopted (apparently without debate):

Resolved, That this grand lodge in regular communication assembled, adopt a standard ritual of work in the several degrees, for this territory, that the same be made of record, reduced to cypher, *published in that form*, and a copy furnished the master, senior and junior wardens of each lodge in this jurisdiction, in order that the uniformity that should exist throughout this territory may be absolutely maintained.

Suppose an unsophisticated Entered Apprentice had overheard that; would it have jarred him?

The following regulation was offered by the representative of Illinois, and adopted:

Hereafter, when a petition for the degrees, or an application for affiliation in a lodge in this jurisdiction shall be received, the master, when appointing the committee of investigation, shall not announce the names of said committee in open lodge, but shall privately inform the Secretary as to the names of the committee. When this committee make their report it shall be to the master, and he to the lodge, and after the vote has been taken, said reports shall be destroyed.

In Illinois the names of the committee are announced, but each makes a private verbal report to the master, who announces the nature of the report and the degree of unanimity, but only the fact that the report was made (not its nature) goes on the record.

The following, which is awaiting the action of the committee on jurisprudence, leaves one in doubt whether this is designed to give the "Ancient Impostor"—as Brother GURNEY was wont to call the alleged Past

Master's degree—a home in Arizona which it has not heretofore enjoyed, or whether it is to decide that the “play” past master of the Royal Arch chapter series, does not fill the bill:

Resolved, That hereafter newly elected masters of lodges in this jurisdiction, be required to receive the degree of past master in a convocation of actual past masters as a part of his installation before being installed into the office of master of his lodge.

CYRUS GRANT JONES, of Tempe, was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

ARKANSAS, 1907.

65TH ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOVEMBER 19.

This volume has for its frontispiece the portrait in half-tone of the incoming grand master; and the report on memorials has similar portraits of EDMUND METCALF, grand tiler for nearly a quarter of a century, and of GEORGE T. SPARKS, for a number of years chairman of the committee on the books of the grand treasurer and grand secretary.

Eight past grand masters were present and thirty-nine grand representatives, he of Illinois not among them.

The grand master, JACOB TRIEBER, reported that the ritualistic work had become more thoroughly uniform than ever before, and that this is due more to a single school of instruction held annually at Little Rock, and attended by the grand lecturer, the custodians of the secret work, and all the district deputy grand masters, than to any other one thing.

Out of over five hundred matters submitted to the grand master for rulings only four decisions were rendered which were considered by him to be of sufficient importance to be reported. Such as we reproduce we number for our convenience:

I. Only two ballots can be taken upon an application for initiation in any event (sections 73 and 74 Digest), but if the master is of the opinion that, by reason of a defect of the box there might have been an error, he has the power to order another ballot.

Only No. 1 failed of approval by the committee on law and usage, and on this they recommend:

That No 1. be amended by striking out after the first two lines, stopping after the word digest.

Under the conditions existing in this case it strikes us that the question was not whether there should be a third ballot taken, but whether in view of the defective ballot box there had been any ballot taken within the meaning of the law, and this question the master would have to decide. The question of fact would have first to be determined before it could be told whether the law had been satisfied or not.

With reference to the publication of reports on correspondence, the grand master says:

A few years ago when, owing to the embarrassed financial condition of the grand lodge, it was necessary to economize in every way possible, the grand lodge decided not to publish the reports of the committee on foreign correspondence any longer. In my opinion, nothing tends to a greater extent to keep us in touch with Masons the world over than a review of the proceedings of all grand lodges with whom we have fraternal relations. It is only in this manner that we can keep in touch with them and see what Masonry is doing the world over. I believe the time has come when we are able to pay the small cost of this publication, and I would therefore recommend that the committee on foreign correspondence, to be appointed at this meeting, be directed to prepare a report and that the same be published with the proceedings of the annual convocations hereafter.

This was ignored by the committee of reference, and the subject did not again come up.

If Grand Master TRIEBER had himself read the current reports on correspondence for recent years, he would have saved his jurisdiction the spectacle of his being played by one faction of Scotch Ritters against another on evidence whose misinformation ought to have been apparent to anyone. But we will let him tell the story:

The first of this month I was informed that a body of Cerneau Masons had established itself in the city of Pine Bluff, claiming authority to organize lodges to confer the three symbolic degrees of Masonry. As it is against all masonic law and usage for any body or lodge of Masons to act in a state where there is a grand lodge by authority or charter from any other grand lodge, I deemed it my duty to address the following communication to each of the lodges of Pine Bluff:

“BRETHREN:—Information has been received by this grand lodge that an organization has been effected in the city of Pine Bluff by certain Masons claiming the authority to establish bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, which said organization is understood by us to be what is commonly known as the Cerneau organization; which said organizations claim the authority to establish lodges of so-called Masons to confer the three first degrees of Freemasonry, which said establishment of said so-called and pretended lodges is a flagrant violation of the jurisdictional rights of all Grand Lodges within whose limits said so-called lodges are organized. We, therefore, deem it appropriate to call your attention to this matter at the outset, and to advise you that all such lodges as shall be established by such pretended authority are held and

considered by this grand lodge as being SPURIOUS, CLANDESTINE AND IRREGULAR, and all members in such lodges so established are held and considered by this Grand Lodge as clandestine Masons, not entitled to visit any of the lodges of our organization, nor any members of the lodges of our organization, nor any members of our lodges to visit them, nor to hold any masonic communications with the members of such so-called lodges; nor to permit them to use or occupy any hall or lodge room held, owned, rented or occupied by any of the lodges of our organization either for the purpose of organizing any lodge or other so-called masonic bodies, or for any other purpose; and it is desired by us that you and each of you particularly see to it that no aid, assistance or encouragement be given to such persons in their efforts to organize any of their so-called bodies, all of which are regarded as being hostile and inimical to this grand lodge.

Fraternally,

Attest:

FAY HEMPSTEAD,
Grand Secretary.

JACOB TRIEBER,
Grand Master.

I have not been advised of efforts of that nature being made in any other city in the state, but as it might be done hereafter I respectfully recommend that this grand master lodge enact an edict for the government of all lodges in the state in matters of this nature.

Since preparing the foregoing a committee of this Pine Bluff lodge called on me and informed me that I had been misinformed as to their lodge attempting to exercise any of the functions of a masonic lodge so far as the three symbolic degrees of Masonry are concerned. They claim that their lodge is strictly a Scottish Rite Consistory, working only in the degrees above the Master's.

The time was too short for me to investigate this matter and in view of its great importance to Masonry and the further fact that other grand masonic bodies have had this same matter before them, I recommend that the entire subject be referred to the committee on masonic law and usage, with full power to investigate and report their conclusions to the grand master, who may be empowered to act on their recommendation, subject to the approval of the grand lodge at its next session.

Pending this investigation it may be advisable to let the matter rest where it was before I acted on it.

A letter from M. W. Bayliss, Esq., commander of this supreme council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General 33d and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Orient of New York, together with a circular addressed to all Masons of all rites and degrees has been received by me on this subject and I present the same herewith for the information of the committee and this grand lodge.

Of course had it been true that the Pine Bluff aggregation claimed authority to establish lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry, frequently referred to as the blue lodge degrees, the symbolic degrees, and by Grand Master Trieber as the "three first degrees of Freemasonry," to distinguish them from various side degrees erroneously called "masonic," it would have

been his duty to have called attention at once to their clandestine character; and it would have been equally his duty to do this had the claim to exercise any authority in genuine Masonry been put forward by the Scottish Rite organization at Little Rock, planted by the authority of the Southern Supreme Council, or by any other body however named within the state of Arkansas, save the grand lodge of that jurisdiction.

The grand master having learned that the Pine Bluff body made no claim to organize symbolic lodges or to exercise any authority in Ancient Craft Masonry, he saw at once that the only excuse for his manifesto had disappeared, but the same influence which had induced him to rush into print, induced him to recommend, as we have seen, that the subject be sent to the committee on law and usage, who reported thereon (with grand lodge approval) as follows:

As to the matter referred to us in connection with the order said to have been organized at Pine Bluff, set forth in the grand master's address, your committee feel that the time is not sufficient to enable us to report at this session of the grand lodge, and would recommend that your committee be empowered to sit during the recess of the grand lodge and after a thorough examination report to the grand master who shall be authorized to take such action as shall be recommended by your committee and that the expenses of the committee be paid by the grand lodge.

The committee on correspondence, reporting as to communications from two distinct bodies each calling itself the Grand Orient of Greece, each claiming regularity for itself and condemning the other as without authority, had vainly tried to open up correspondence with both, in order to gain some additional information as to which, if either was entitled to recognition, recommended that action be postponed; referring to masonic affairs in Central America, it seems that in 1906 the committee found that the proceedings leading up to the formation of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Guatemala were regular, but recommended that recognition be withheld pending the securing of the conditions in Guatemala. Now, notwithstanding they quote the New York committee, in speaking of the Grand Orient of Central America in Guatemala, as saying that "there seems to be good and regular masonic work performed in this republic," the Arkansas committee say:

We have reliable masonic information that while originally Guatemalan Masonry was governed by a supreme council which existed in that republic, a year or two ago it resigned the government of the lodges and these lodges have organized as a grand lodge. To sum the matter up, from the most reliable information at hand it appears that the grand lodge is regularly organized, that it is doing good masonic work, that it claims to be the governing body in symbolic Masonry only in Guatemala and that it is at peace with the other masonic bodies in Central America and throughout the masonic world so far as we are advised. *The only question that gives this committee trouble is, as to the origin of their Masonry and their practices.*

The italics are ours, used to emphasize the fact that therein the committee has struck the kernel of the whole question. It matters not what may have been the steps leading up to the formation of their alleged grand lodges, if those steps were not taken by *Masons*. Practically the subject went over for future consideration. It will not be found so perplexing if those who have to deal with it will but remember their oft-repeated promise to discountenance "all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry." The same remark is applicable to the Grand Orient of the Republic of Paraguay, the Grand Orient of Uruguay, at Montevideo, and the Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic, at Buenos Ayres, which also went over for further inquiry.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, in recommending which the committee were on safe ground.

On the night of the first day of the session, the grand lodge being at labor was called to refreshment to allow the members of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, then in session, to hear the address of the grand orator, W. S. CHASTAIN—in many respects an admirable production—at the conclusion of which the visiting women were invited to talk, a privilege of which some of the leading officers of the Stars availed themselves, returning thanks for the courtesies they had received.

The grand lodge chartered twelve new lodges; made adequate provision for the comfort of the beloved GEORGE A. DANNELLY, the senior past grand master, now helpless from age and infirmity; heard and ordered printed in the proceedings a communication from R.W. ROSWELL T. SPENCER, the representative of Arkansas in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, giving a brief summary of the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1907, and, without sufficient thought, we fear, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, By the exercise of brotherly love we are taught to regard the whole human race as of one family, and,

WHEREAS, The application of that principle the relation of nations to each other is but the extension of its operation; and,

WHEREAS, The representatives of the principal nations of the world recently assembled a second time in a conference for the avowed purpose of promoting peace, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas, that we heartily approve the efforts made for world-wide peace and we fraternally urge Masons throughout the world to support the general plan of eventual disarmament of nations and the crystallizing in the minds of them everywhere the principle of universal peace which is but a corollary of the principle of the brotherhood of man.

Resolved, That the grand master of this grand lodge be *ex-officio* a delegate to any conventions or assemblies held for the promotion of peace. And the grand master may appoint such other delegates as he may deem proper.

We greatly regret this action, and particularly that feature of it which provides for the official representation of the body of Masonry, through the appointment of delegates to a non-masonic organization or conference. Masonry has its own methods for teaching the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, far more potent and without the perils which attend any departure from those methods, than any coalition however innocent it may appear. Any projected or suspected use of Masonry as a body in the politics of the world, the state, or any sub-division thereof, is fraught with danger only too clearly emphasized by the history of the century. That this Arkansas movement is in line with all our sympathies, makes it none the less the distinct beginning of the same disintegrating process which has honeycombed the Masonry of a considerable portion of Continental Europe out of all semblance to the Masonry of the original plan, and laid it under suspicion of being inimical to the peace and good order of society. We trust the grand master will think twice before he acts under the resolutions, either in person or by the appointment of other delegates.

M. W. GREESON, of Prescott, was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no general report on correspondence. Its absence gives us space to reproduce the closing stanza of a poem written by Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD and read just before the closing. It is entitled Sextennial, referring to his sixtieth birthday, then only four days distant:

As the day lies out with a golden gleam,
And the red West glows with its parting beam,
So would I, friends, when it comes my lot,
Wish to depart thus calmly, and not
As the Old Year passes, sad and slow,
Wrapped in the shroud of the Winter's snow,
But the rather in twilight, fair and clear
Where the quivering discs of the stars appear.

The whole is worthy of the preservation which the grand lodge gave it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1907.

36TH ANNUAL.

VANCOUVER.

JUNE 20.

Excellent photogravures of the retiring grand master (JAMES H. SCHOFIELD) and two of his predecessors, HENRY BROWN (1882) and EDGAR C. BAKER (1883-4), adorn this volume.

Seven past grand masters were present; also the representatives of twenty-seven jurisdictions, Illinois not among them. Death had claimed but three members of the grand lodge during the year, two past masters and one senior warden.

Grand Master SCHOFIELD submitted three decisions (all approved) as follows:

1. Can a past master of this jurisdiction, who has dimitted from the lodge of which he is a past master, and who does not hold membership in this jurisdiction, but who is still a member of a lodge of the Grand Lodge of Canada, confer degrees in this grand jurisdiction?

Answer. He can confer degrees in this grand jurisdiction, providing he is requested to do so by the master or acting master of any lodge.

2. Can a suspended Mason prefer charges against a member of the lodge which suspended him?

Answer. He cannot do so personally, but the charges may be laid by another Mason who is in good standing.

3. Is a candidate eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry who has lost the first finger of his right hand between the second and third joints?

Answer. No.

Number one is not only true of affiliated past masters in Illinois, but of all affiliated Master Masons as well. No. 2 is supported by general usage, and No. 3 is a contribution to the now varied literature of physical qualifications.

He properly refused a dispensation to a lodge to take part in a funeral conducted by the Odd Fellows; and reported that the long drawn out correspondence with Canada over the invasion of the province by Canadian lodges had been satisfactorily terminated.

Relative to the deprivation of masonic rights for the non-payment of lodge dues the grand master wisely and forcibly says:

There is one thing above all others that I desire to call to the attention of this grand lodge, and that is the matter of suspension for non-payment of dues. If we look back through the records of previous years we find that in 1905 there were forty-one and in 1906 seventy-four suspended for non-payment of dues. Surely, brethren, we have not had annually within

our ranks such a large number of members who were able financially to pay their dues and neglected doing so wilfully. Some grand lodges handle this without suspension, and in my opinion this is the true masonic manner. I would strongly recommend that this Grand Lodge take some action to amend the constitution and prevent the possibility of a brother being placed upon the same plane as a masonic felon because he is or may be unable to pay his dues.

The committee on address, dissenting, say (with grand lodge approval):

While we regret that it has been found necessary to suspend so many members for non-payment of dues, yet we are not of the same opinion as that expressed by the grand master relative to the suspension of members for non-payment of dues, and wish to point out that the question of suspension of a member for this cause comes entirely within the purview of subordinate lodges, and surely it can be safely left in the hands of these bodies to distinguish as between the member who is unable to pay his dues and the one who is able, but from neglect or disinclination fails to do so. It must be remembered that subordinate lodges have the power to remit the dues of any brother who through financial stress is unable to make his payments.

This is plausible, but it does not touch the point apparently but dimly seen and not clearly brought out by the grand master, of the inequitable as well as otherwise unmasonic character of the legislation which permits a lodge to deprive a brother of masonic rights for which he has fully paid—if the financial equation is to be brought in—for neglect to pay an additional sum for lodge privileges.

The reports of the district deputies show that their work had been done with the traditional thoroughness which usually prevails in that branch of service north of the United States border (and seldom south of it).

The committee on correspondence reported the consideration of an application for recognition by "an alleged Grand Lodge of Guatemala," and having written to the secretary of that body for information as to its origin and formation without eliciting a reply, recommended that action on the request be indefinitely postponed, and the recommendation was wisely concurred in.

On the question whether the grand lodge could lawfully issue a warrant to a lodge in Yukon Territory, precipitated by receiving petitions for warrants from two lodges in that territory, already holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was answered by the committee on constitution, as follows:

That in their opinion the territory in question being "unoccupied," that is, no other grand lodge having exclusive jurisdiction therein, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia can lawfully grant a warrant for a subordinate lodge within this said territory.

And it follows that your committee are further of opinion that the constitution does not require amendment to enable the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to exercise the jurisdiction in question.

This was adopted by the grand lodge, and although the order that the warrants should be issued was made contingent upon the reception of expected letters from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba confirmatory of telegrams already received (presumably indicating that the transfer of allegiance would be looked upon with favor by that body), we regard the conclusions of the committee as correct without reference to whether their application would be agreeable to the body granting the original warrants. The right of a lodge in unoccupied or open territory to transfer its allegiance is closely correlated with the right of a lodge under the same conditions to join with others in the formation of an independent grand lodge; and we welcome this declaration of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, in strict accord with the usage by which the absolute nature of that right has become firmly established.

The constitution was amended to provide that recommendation for expulsion, by a lodge, shall carry with it suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, pending the decision of the grand lodge; one new lodge was chartered, and Victoria was selected as the place of next meeting.

FRANCIS BOWSER, of Vancouver, was elected grand master; ROBERT E. BRETT, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (172 pp.) is the eleventh by Bro. W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, whose ability, studious habits, courage and facile literary style, have placed him in the front rank of reviewers.

He devotes between four and five pages to a review of our proceedings for 1906, reflecting a careful examination of what was done and said. The four rulings of Grand Master ALLEN are reproduced with only this comment:

We fail to see why, in No. 1, the grand master made an exception in favour of the "Marble Monument," or what objection there is to the loose-leaf method of keeping records.

The decision of Grand Master ALLEN referring to stereopticon views has been a puzzle to other reviewers. The mystery will be somewhat abated when it is known that it was his interpretation of the language of an approved edict issued in 1900 forbidding spectacularism in the rendition of the work. His decision against "loose leaf" record books was stated without other reason than that they were "inconsistent with the requirements." Grand Master CHANDLER, of New Jersey, in making the same decision, the same year, indicated that the most important of these

requirements was that the book should be so bound that a leaf could not be removed without showing the mutilation.

Brother SMITH (there being no alimony involved we venture to write his name thus, but with some misgivings lest we have unwarrantably divorced it from the DEWOLF) notes without emotion the failure of our grand lodge to go into the magnificent scheme of convoking a pan-English-speaking conference to secure absolute uniformity of work; compliments the eloquent oration of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT; records his surprise and regret at the retirement of Grand Secretary DILL, and of the resolution proposing the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, says:

In the resolution it is said that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico possesses full and exclusive authority over the three degrees of Masonry within the Republic of Mexico. If this is the case circumstances have changed vastly within the last couple of months. The latest information we have on the subject of Mexican Masonry is to the effect that some six or eight grand lodges claim authority in the republic. Brother McAlpin proposes to hail the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico as, "the peer of all other sister grand lodges." There are some curious grand lodges in this country, but it is pretty hard, even on them, to rank them with the Mexican hybrid. Anyway, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign correspondence, from whom, no doubt, Brother McAlpin will receive some much needed information as to the status of this alleged grand lodge.

He quotes approvingly from our review our denial of the right of a lodge to impose a penalty upon full-fledged Master Masons for not learning the ritual of that degree; and, as absolutely correct our statement that a lodge working the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, owing its existence or its allegiance to a supreme council of the Scottish Rite, would be a lodge working the same degrees, chartered by a grand commandery of Knights Templars, or by an imperial council of the Bedouins of the Mystic Shrine.

We share his regret that he does not agree with us touching the Queensland situation. Quoting our rejoinder, he says:

We regret not to be able to see this matter in the same light as Brother Robbins. It seems to us that a lodge is bound to obey the laws of the grand lodge from which it holds its warrant, and if these laws prescribe certain formalities to be observed by any lodge which wishes to join in the formation of a new grand lodge the lodges of that obedience are bound to respect them. The Grand Lodge of England laid down certain rules to be followed by its lodges in a contingency of this kind and it is not for another grand lodge to say that these rules are too stringent. Neither can another grand lodge question the right or authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to suspend or expel certain members of its obedience. As Brother Robbins says in another place (page 78):

"The whole masonic fabric rests upon the axiom that every regular and lawful masonic body is bound to give full faith and credit to the masonic acts of every other like body wherever located."

Any departure from this excellent rule is bound to result in trouble and untold confusion, and Brother Robbins would be the first to complain if another grand lodge questioned the right of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to discipline any Mason belonging to any of its lodges. We cannot agree with him that because all the lodges in a given territory have been invited to consider the question of the formation of a new grand lodge, the action of a few of them is binding upon all. It is not the invitation to take part in a convention of this kind that justifies the formation of a new grand lodge, but the favorable action of a majority of the lodges in the territory. The mere fact of the approval or disapproval in the case in question of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland does not influence us in our action concerning Queensland. If the grand lodge in that province had been regularly formed by the representatives of a majority of the lodges in the province (not a majority of the lodges of each constitution, necessarily) we should have been among the first to recommend recognition. We hope soon to see a majority of the lodges join in the movement, and for the present subscribe to another axiom laid down by Brother Robbins (page 79):

“It is the well-nigh universal consensus of the masonic world that when a territory becomes autonomous a majority of the lodges therein, not less than three, have a right in their discretion to establish an independent grand lodge.”

We agree with him that any departure from the rule which he quotes from page 78 of our report, and commends as “excellent,” is bound to result in trouble and untold confusion. We think he will agree with us that there can be no greater departure from it than to claim the same faith and credit for *unmasonic* or *extra-masonic* acts. If he does, then he ought to be able to see that the rule affords no justification for the unmasonic as well as extra-masonic acts of the English intermediary authority in Queensland.

It will be seen that we make a distinction between unmasonic and extra-masonic acts. While all extra-masonic acts—acts on matters over which the acting body has no jurisdiction—are unmasonic, it is true that even in matters where the acting body may have jurisdiction, its behavior may be so unmasonic as to be inexcusable. In Queensland the bulldozing acts of the English intermediary authority—which possessed no jurisdiction whatever over the question of the formation of an independent grand lodge, even in the eyes of those who hold that the parent grand lodge may have some *quasi* jurisdiction in the matter—we feel sure found no warrant in the regulations of the Grand Lodge of England, although our British Columbia brother and others speak of the existence of that time of *some* English grand lodge regulations on that subject. And right here let us say that it will be a favor if he will state briefly what those regulations were and when they were adopted. He takes occasion to refer to them again in his review of Wyoming (page 171), as follows:

The committee seems to be under the impression that the English and Scotch lodges were prevented from discussing the question, which is not

quite correct, so far as the English lodges, at least, were concerned. They were not prevented, but were required to take the matter up in conformity with the regulations of their parent grand lodge.

And in the following, found on the same page :

Although, as already noted, Brother Kuykendall advised his grand lodge to defer recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland for another year, he is evidently almost persuaded that recognition is advisable. He quotes, in his review of Illinois, Brother Robbins' observations on the subject addressed to Brother Wright, of Georgia. After admitting that the voice of a majority of the lodges should decide whether or not the formation of a new grand lodge is advisable, Brother Robbins states that the time for the voice to be heard is when the question is put to a convention to which all the lodges have been invited, and goes on to say :

"If they are not present to seize that one opportune moment they are estopped from subsequent opposition by the law of Masonry, which has been recognized and applied in the organization of every Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the last one hundred years."

Brother Kuykendall then adds :

"There should have been no interference in Queensland by either of the three parent grand lodges, and their provincial and district grand lodges and grand masters should have been warned not to interfere in any manner."

We fear that Brother Robbins' reasoning, if carried to its logical conclusion, would bring us up against an absurdity, for, to take an extreme case, according to it one lodge might form a grand lodge "all on its own." So far as the Grand Lodge of England, at all events, was concerned, there was no further interference with its lodges than to require them to conform to its regulations, just as the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, or any other grand lodge, expects its lodges to obey its laws. We confess that we have no knowledge of the law appealed to by Brother Robbins; in fact, several precedents distinctly support the view that those lodges which do not favour the movement for a new grand lodge have a perfect right to continue, by refraining from joining, to protest.

Touching the question of interference by the English district authorities, we have, as we stated in our special report on the subject in 1904, conclusive evidence. The statement there made that "circulars were issued by those in authority in the English district grand lodge for bidding participation in and discussion of the project, not only in the lodge when open but even among the brethren while at refreshment, under pain of suspension," was written with the original official circular before us.

The fear expressed that our reasoning carried to its logical conclusion might lead to one lodge creating a grand lodge, should have been allayed or forfended by the language of the quotation from page 79 of our report stating that not less than three lodges are required to establish an independent grand lodge.

Our brother confesses, or professes, to have no knowledge of the law which we said had been applied in the organization of a grand lodge for a century. So we might say that we have no knowledge of such a thing as international law, seeing that such law has never been enacted, and in the nature of things cannot be enacted, but it exists nevertheless, and that the masonic law to which we appealed also exists is attested by a hundred years of usage. Moreover, he himself admits its existence when he says that if the Grand Lodge of Queensland had been formed by a majority of the lodges in the province he would have been among the first to recommend recognition, the approval or disapproval of the parent grand lodges cutting no figure. To say that the attitude of the parent grand lodges is not to be regarded is only another way of saying that when under the conditions warranting the formation of an independent grand lodge the lodges are confronted with the necessity of determining the expediency of such action, all parental control is absolutely in abeyance so far as that question is concerned, pending its settlement, jurisdiction over the entire subject matter being plenary in the lodges, meanwhile. The greater includes the less, and for any grand lodge or all the grand lodges granting warrants in open territory to attempt to regulate the exercise of the right (which he concedes) of the lodges to form a grand lodge, is to deny the right itself. Either the right to form a grand lodge does not exist, or all hampering legislation, or any other form of duress on the part of parent grand lodges, is clearly *ultra vires*.

That the Grand Lodge of British Columbia goes even further in this direction than to recognize the right of a sufficient number of lodges in open autonomous territory to form a grand lodge of their own, and recognizes the right of an individual lodge in such territory to change its allegiance, is shown by its action in the case of the two lodges in Yukon Territory to which it granted warrants at the session under review, already holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. The right to issue such warrants was clearly contingent upon the right of the Manitoba lodges in Yukon to petition for them, and their issue was a recognition of it. If our brother will cite the several precedents supporting the right of lodges to maintain their old allegiance, that we may see how many of the attempts to maintain such precedents have petered out under the pressure of general masonic opinion, he will perhaps have a new conception of its weight in the long run.

The importance of this subject has beguiled us into giving it so much space that we fear we must neglect some of the passages which we have marked for quotation or reference.

To correct a misapprehension on his part, we take the following from his notice of Kentucky:

We gather from reading Kentucky's draft constitution in this volume, that the office of district deputy grand master does not exist in that jurisdiction, but where it does exist we think the district deputy always has authority to suspend a brother. The exercise of an authority definitely given him by the constitution can hardly, we think, be called a "usurpation" by the district grand master.

We think there are few of the jurisdictions in the United States having the district deputy grand master system, possibly not one, wherein that functionary is clothed with power to even suspend a brother from office, unless he is at the same time the special deputy, or proxy, of the grand master; and none wherein he is empowered to suspend a brother from masonic rights.

Of a provision in the same draft giving one who has been secretary of a lodge in Kentucky for three years the eligibility for the master's chair possessed by past masters, past wardens and wardens, he wisely says that it is "certainly a departure from ancient and universal custom and has nothing to recommend it."

He quotes the following from the report of Brother BARLOW, of Connecticut:

If everything of Scottish Rite origin is to be thrown out, lawful Masonry must be confined to a small portion of the globe, that they are independent grand lodges not under control of supreme councils we think is all that should be required.

And in reply says:

We do not agree with Brother Barlow. By far the larger part of the Masonry in the world—we use the term in the generally accepted sense—is of the regular, or English Rite, but even if such were not the case we do not favour recognition of a body which has no claim to the name "masonic" except that it draws its material from the masonic lodges or has usurped the right to confer the masonic degrees. The independence of these bodies does not enter into the question. The negro grand lodges of the United States are independent, but we venture the guess that Brother Barlow does not recommend their recognition.

In all of which Brother SMITH is clearly right, and so clearly states the insuperable objection to recognition that nothing need be added. But with reference to the comparative strength of the alleged Masonry of the Scottish Rite—that is, the number of those who have received the blue degrees in its lodges and of the adherents of the grand lodge system of Free and Accepted Masonry—Bro. J. Q. A. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, and THEODORE S. PARVIN, of Iowa, both active thirty-thirds, and both making their estimates at about the same time independently of each other, agreed that the dissenters from the original plan numbered about one-twentieth of the whole. Since that time the growth of genuine Masonry has been so phenomenal that the denominator of the fraction must be much larger.

In a case where a lodge in asking another lodge to examine one of its Fellow Crafts, and, finding him proficient, to confer the Master Mason's degree upon him, erroneously included a request that he be balloted upon, thus leading to a disagreement as to which lodge owned him, the grand master decided that certain formalities were necessary "in order that he might be properly healed." Brother SMITH very properly says that the error of asking the lodge to ballot upon as well as to examine the candidate could hardly invalidate the proceedings, and he can see no necessity for any "healing." We not only agree with him, but hold that whatever irregularity may occur in the proceedings, if the lodge is lawfully at labor when it confers a degree, the recipient thereof is as lawfully a Mason of that degree as if the proceedings had been flawless. The only conditions under which healing properly comes in are those under which without masonic authority one has been invested with that which, when authoritatively given, makes a man a Mason. A gathering of Masons not met as a regular and lawfully constituted lodge can no more confer the masonic status than a gathering of impostors, although every jot and tittle of the ceremonial be carried out with faultless regularity. The same gathering of Masons lawfully met as a regular and lawfully constituted lodge, cannot fail to confer that status, no matter how blunderingly the work may be done or how much the regulations have been violated, so long as the essential which "makes" has not been omitted.

In consonance with this principle Brother SMITH correctly holds that however much we may condemn the predatory propensities of the lodges North of Tweed, we cannot properly declare a sojourner made in a Scotch lodge in violation of the jurisdictional rights of his home lodge, to be clandestine. He fails to see either rhyme or reason in requiring all correspondence between lodges in two jurisdictions to pass through the hands of the respective grand masters, with which we agree, but we regard this lack as the least important objection to the requirement, the most serious being that it is an unwarranted interference with the right of any lodge to correspond any other regular lodge on any masonic subject without espionage or duress; is also in accord with us touching the conditions of lawful avouchment, in his dislike of spectacular accessories in conferring degrees, and of suspending brethren from masonic rights for which they have paid, because they fail to pay additional for lodge privileges; naturally looks quizzically at the record of a grand lodge laying a corner-stone while at refreshment; is, we judge, of the sensible opinion that it requires an amazing exhibition of gall for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons to ask the lodges from which its membership is recruited to keep it advised of the status of their members, when the Royal Archers could obtain the knowledge at first hand by attending to their lodge duties; after confessing that his grand lodge regulations

forbid masonic burial to a non-affiliate, thinks aloud that the failure to pay a few dollars should deprive a Mason of such burial is "monstrous," which deprives us of a word strong enough to fitly characterize the idea that the grand lodge can by vote absolve a brother from the performance of any duty imposed by Masonry; and characterizes as "foolish" the "waiver system." Why?

CALIFORNIA, 1907.

58TH ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCTOBER 8.

This volume carries a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, EDWARD H. HART, and a vignette portrait of SAMUEL PRAGER, for many years president of the Los Angeles board of relief, now deceased.

Fourteen past grand masters were present.

Grand Master HART made formal announcement of the death of Brother PRAGER, and also of JOHN A. HOSMER, chairman of the committee on grievance and ELI T. BLACKMER, the oldest inspector in the state.

With the grand master's decisions, eight in number, was submitted the correspondence out of which they grew.

He decided that a lodge had, by virtue of its action in ordering its junior warden to prefer charges against a brother, disqualified itself from trying the same; of this the law committee say, the grand lodge concurring:

While your committee are not willing to establish the general rule that a lodge by ordering its junior warden to prefer charges thereby renders itself disqualified from trying the case, yet in this particular instance your committee find good and sufficient reasons in the correspondence of San Bernardino lodge with the grand master to justify the transfer of the trial to Phoenix Lodge No. 178, and commend his wisdom in so acting.

The grand master further decided that the vote on the sufficiency of objections to stay the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft should be by secret ballot; that "No Mason can rightfully vouch for a visiting brother unless he shall have sat with him in open lodge or shall have examined him under proper authority;" that the anniversary day of a lodge is the date of its dispensation, and also as follows:

The question was asked, "If the past masters of old Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanic No. 124, A. and A. S. R., are to be considered as past masters within the meaning of that term as defined in our constitution?"

His reply thereto was to the effect that inasmuch as Oceanic Lodge No. 371, is in every sense of the word the successor under a new name masters by service in the old lodge are to be regarded in the light of past masters by service in Oceanic Lodge No. 371, and as such are entitled to all the rights and privileges as past masters of the jurisdiction.

These were all approved by the law committee except the one relating to avouchment, which was recommitted and later became the subject of majority and minority reports.

The decision was called out by a letter from a brother who was cognizant of the admission to a lodge, of a sojourner on the voucher of one of its members who had recently sat with him in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Deeming the decision held to warrant such a voucher (although found in Anderson's manual) to be of doubtful authority, the writer asked a ruling from the grand master. We presume the decision found in the manual was the following, approved in 1902:

One is entitled to vouch for a brother where he has examined him for admission to a chapter of Royal Arch Masons or a commandery of Knights Templar, or sat in either of these bodies with him.

We had occasion to criticize this decision in our report for 1903 (p. 46), and on re-reading what we then said, we do not think we left it with a leg to stand upon. We are gratified now to find that both the majority and minority reports repudiate the idea that a brother can obtain masonic knowledge of the status of another brother by sitting with him in any body save a lodge of Free and Accepted, or Symbolic Masons. The minority report was adopted, as follows:

No Mason can rightfully vouch for a visiting brother unless he shall have sat with him in open lodge or has examined him under proper authority, or in case a member of one lodge has sat in open lodge with a visiting brother, such brother so sitting can vouch for such visiting brother to a member of any other lodge, all three being present, and such brother to whom such avouchment is made can then vouch for such visiting brother to the master of his lodge, provided such visiting brother can and does produce written evidence under seal of his lodge that he is in good standing in his own lodge, and no proper avouchment can be made except as herein defined.

The only practical difference between the above and the decision framed by the majority, is that it properly recognizes the fact that absolute masonic knowledge that a brother possesses the true masonic status, may be passed on indefinitely on the one essential condition that the avoucher, the avouchee and the person vouched to, shall all be present.

The following interpretation of the resolution designed to secure absolute secrecy as to the committee of inquiry, was approved by the law committee and adopted by the grand lodge:

The intention of the resolution being to secure absolute secrecy, the names of the brethren appointed on these committees should not, in our

opinion, be given by the master to the secretary, to enable him, as formerly, to notify the brethren of their appointment; neither should their reports be returned to the Secretary; but the master himself should severally notify the members of the committees of their appointment, not revealing to one the identity of the others, and their reports should be rendered by them directly to him, and when practicable should be given verbally, and if in writing, after having subserved the purpose of informing the master of the results of the investigations should be by him destroyed; and his simple announcement to the lodge of such results will be all the information concerning these reports conveyed by him to anyone.

A resolution was offered to withhold mileage from the representative of a lodge having an inmate of the Masonic Home at Decoto unless he shall have visited said Home at some time within twelve months next preceding his application for mileage, but fortunately it was discovered that it could not be recommended for passage without a change in the constitution and general regulations, and it was rejected.

The grand master speaks in the highest terms of the condition of the Masonic Home of California, to the superintendency of which Bro. WILLIAM HARVEY EDWARDS had just been called after ten years' service as grand lecturer. Since the untimely death of Dr. HIRAM N. RUCKER, his wife had performed the duties of superintendent and matron, proving herself thoroughly equipped in all directions.

Under the head of "Visits" the grand master paints with a broad, firm hand and a wealth of color a series of word pictures of California places, scenery and Masons quite remarkable.

The reports of the various boards of relief hold their usual prominence in these proceedings, the Los Angeles board jumping into first place in the magnitude of its operations. This board reports \$1,021.25 disbursed for the relief of Illinois Masons, of which amount \$335.50 was refunded; the Oakland board reports two Illinois cases relieved to the amount of \$76; the Sacramento board (number of cases not given), \$199.75. The burial record of the Los Angeles board includes the name of OREN E. SWICK, of Hesperia Lodge No. 411, Illinois.

The committee appointed in 1906 to report on the status of lodges in the Philippine Islands hold in under the grand orients of France and Spain, again reported that they were still without sufficient information to make a definite report. The grand lodge concurred in the recommendations embodied in this, the closing sence:

As this committee has been unable to get full information on the matter, we deem it advisable and recommend that it be continued, with power to add to its number in order that they might obtain the fullest information possible and that this matter be continued until the next communication of the grand lodge; that in the meanwhile we recommend that no masonic communication be held with said masonic bodies or their subordinate lodges.

For the information of our Illinois brethren we add here that California already had three chartered lodges in the Philippines, viz.: Manila Lodge No. 342, at Manila; Cavite No. 350, at Cavite, and Corregidor No. 385, at Manila. All these are of course regular and may lawfully be fellowshiped by Illinois Masons.

The question of the status of past masters was settled by the adoption of the following:

This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as master of a chartered lodge within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates; provided, that one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as master of a chartered lodge within the jurisdiction of any other grand lodge recognized by this grand lodge, and who has affiliated with or become a member of a subordinate lodge within this jurisdiction and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates may take the honorary title of "past master," but shall not thereby become a member of this grand lodge.

We think the limitation of the title to one who is affiliated with a California lodge is unwarranted. The rank of past master having been regularly acquired, we know of no principle that warrants his being divested of it, that might not as well be appealed to to divest a brother of his status as a Master Mason which he has lawfully acquired.

In the following the statement of law is by the grand master:

Our reply thereto was to the effect that inasmuch as Oceanic Lodge No. 371, is in every sense of the word, the successor under a new name of Lodge Le Progress de l'Océanie No. 124, A. & A. S. R., the past masters by service in the old lodge are to be regarded in the light of past masters by service in Oceanic Lodge No. 371, and as such are entitled to *all* the rights and privileges of past masters of that jurisdiction.

This refers to the French lodge in Hawaii which was taken over by the Grand Lodge of California. The grand lodge having juggled with its conscience in taking into the family a lodge none of whose members had a lawful masonic status, and thereby regularized it, we think the grand master's statement was correct law.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan; on the strength of advices from the Grand Lodge of New York provided for a resumption of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg; and listened to an allegorical oration by the grand orator (JACOB NIETO), managed with more than usual success.

GEORGE M. PERINE was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON (Spreckels Building), re-elected grand secretary, both of San Francisco. There is no report on correspondence.

CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1907.

52ND ANNUAL.

OTTAWA.

JULY 17.

A very excellent half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master is the frontispiece of this volume.

Nine past grand masters were present, including one honorary, M.W. WM. A. SUTHERLAND, of New York. Thirty-three grand representatives were in evidence, including ABRAHAM SHAW, the envoy from Illinois. At the outset of the proceedings a deputation from the Grand Lodge of New York, consisting of R.W. THOMAS PENNEY, of Buffalo, and R.W. A. CROOK, of Brooklyn, was received and welcomed, and each of the brethren made eloquent acknowledgments.

The grand master (JAMES H. BURRITT) reported the passing of three past district deputy grand masters, WILLIAM ROAF, K.C., long chairman of the committee on credentials: J. W. ST. JOHN, who at his death was speaker of the local legislature of Ontario; and J. S. DEWAR, chairman of the committee on printing and supplies.

The grand master promptly sent \$1,000 to the sufferers by the Kingston earthquake, and his act received, as he safely anticipated, the approval of the grand lodge.

With reference to several foreign jurisdictions the grand master says:

I have been asked whether we have or desire to have an exchange of representatives with the above grand jurisdiction. In looking over the grand lodge proceedings I find representatives have been and are still exchanged with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and that we had a representative near the Grand Lodge of the Valley of New Mexico some years ago, but have not now.

I see no formal recognition of the Grand Lodge of Mexico. Our relationship with Greece ended with the death of M.W. Bro. Spry, in 1896; with St. Domingo, with the death of M.W. Bro. Klotz, in 1901; with Switzerland, by the death of R.W. Bro. Hamilton, in 1893; with Uruguay, in 1878; with New Granada, in 1883; with respect to the Grand Jurisdictions of Central America, Costa Rica and Venezuela, with whom we have had no exchange for about 25 years, I advise that all of them be dropped from our list. With respect to the others named I recommend that the matter be placed in the hands of M.W. Bro. Robertson, chairman of the sub-committee on foreign correspondence, to investigate and report.

The grand master here seems to be not quite clear as to the *habitat* of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. The board of general purposes in reporting on the address, ignore the whole subject.

The grand master did the craft a great service in the following:

In January last a bill was sent me entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Masonic Protective Association of Canada," introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. (and Bro.) Parmalee, M.P. for Shefford, Quebec, to incorporate six persons of Granby in said county, together with such other persons as became shareholders in the association. I immediately consulted the deputy grand master and several past grand masters, and with M.W. Bro. Murray, grand secretary, went to Ottawa for the purpose of opposing the passage of the bill, or to have it amended by the elimination of the word "Masonic." This bill, if passed, empowered the company to do business throughout the Dominion. Remembering the unfortunate experience the craft in our jurisdiction had with respect to two masonic assurance companies, the members of grand lodge desired and determined, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of that experience, or to have any company or body of men use the word "Masonic" for business purposes.

The Ontario companies were essentially life assurance companies, as distinguished from the sickness, accident and death benefit plan, being contracts of indemnity. M.W. Bro. Murray and myself met Brother Parmalee at Ottawa, and subsequently a deputation composed of Messrs. Parmalee and two of the promoters of the bill (all Masons) came to see me at my home, and we went fully into the methods upon which their company were to do business, and thereafter it was agreed that they would consent to striking the word "Masonic" out of the name of the company, and thereupon further opposition was withdrawn. The bill became law, the company being called "The Protective Association of Canada."

The ghost of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 293, Jerusalem, is still vexing the earth. In 1902 it became apparent that this body had degenerated into a graft run for the benefit of its chief officers, and the Grand Lodge of Canada empowered the grand master to cancel its warrant. The grand secretary wrote to the master, Brother TADROS, of the action of the grand lodge, and directing him to return the warrant, books, papers, seal and other effects of the lodge. These directions were never obeyed. This year complaint was made that the lodge was still doing "business," and the grand master on looking up the matter found that the warrant had never been canceled. This he at once did; notified the master, and directed him to return the warrant and other effects to the grand secretary, warning all other grand lodges of his action. Up to the time of the meeting of the grand lodge nothing had been heard from the lodge or master, and he recommended that his successor cause proceedings to be taken to recover the property, and if necessary and advisable, to proceed against the master.

Seventeen rulings are reported, among them the following:

A ballot upon a candidate for initiation was passed by a lodge under dispensation, and only one black ball was cast. The master declared the candidate rejected and my ruling was asked by a member of the lodge. A lodge under dispensation, having no by-laws approved by the grand master

must abide by the constitution in this matter at all events. Clause 194 governs this case. It says:

1. No person shall be initiated if more than one black ball appears; but a lodge may, by by-law, require the unanimous consent of the members, and therefore the declaration of rejection by the master was wrong. I put the matter in the hands of the D.D.G.M. of the district for adjustment.

2. I ruled that every candidate must take the necessary obligations prescribed, and that an affirmation was not permissible.

3. Royal Arch Masons cannot legally appear in their regalia at a blue lodge meeting or function.

4. No dispensation can be granted to initiate a candidate under 21 years of age.

9. Can an illegitimate man, born of free parents, be made a Mason?
A. Yes.

10. Is a man with a cork leg eligible? Ans. No.

11. Is a man with left hand off at wrist eligible? Ans. No.

12. A Fellow Craft lost one leg and part of other foot, can he be raised? Ans. No.

13. Second finger of right hand gone. No disqualification.

16. Has the master of the lodge authority to ask another lodge to confer a degree or degrees on a member of the first lodge, without a resolution of the lodge? Ans. No, the lodge must make the request in the usual way, by resolution.

This loosening up of the ancient law requiring unanimity of the ballot, recognized in the Canadian constitution, came from England, and from the English regulations of a later period than those prevailing when the grand lodges of English parentage in the United States were formed, or the lodges composing them were chartered. In all United States grand lodges the rule requiring a unanimous ballot has been maintained in its integrity, just as it was laid down in the general regulations coeval with the first publication of the ancient charges and doubtless reflecting the universal usage of the craft. The rule is laid down in the following, the sixth of the old regulations, and the reason why it should be maintained inviolate are as cogent now as then:

But no man can be entered a brother in any particular lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that lodge then present when the candidate is proposed, and their consent is formally asked by the master; and they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with unanimity; nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a particular lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony, or hinder their freedom; or even break and disperse the lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good brethren.

No mention of No. 4 is made in the report of the board of general purposes, whether from inadvertence cannot be determined—all the rest were confirmed except those mentioned in the following paragraph:

The facts regarding the cases referred to in rulings numbered 10, 11, 12 and 13 are assumed to have been clearly placed before the grand master, who no doubt applied to such facts the governing test of this grand lodge, viz., "a candidate who can comply literally with all the ceremonies of grand lodge and who is mentally and morally worthy of admission is a fit subject to become a Mason." The board does not see fit to make any further pronouncement thereon.

We are moved to make a very decided pronouncement on No. 12, which we regard as the very climax of unmasonic jurisprudence. We know of no reason for withholding from a maimed Fellow Craft the Master's degree, that would not with equal justice warrant his expulsion from Masonry if he had suffered the same terrible misfortune after he had been raised. The barbarism that would withhold advancement from one who becomes a maim after he has assumed the sacred relation of brother, no matter how extensive the mutilation, disappeared from Illinois jurisprudence a generation ago, if indeed it had any standing before that time.

The apt remarks of Grand Master BURRITT on canvassing for office, show that the trail of the serpent is over their jurisdiction, as, in varying degree, it is over all others. He says:

I am sorry to have to report a case which has lately been put into my hands, but it is so flagrant, so contrary to the principles governing our order, that I am compelled to make special reference to it.

A document sent me by a past master of a Western Ontario lodge, which he received through the post, is in type writing, soliciting the brother's vote and influence for the election of the author to an office in grand lodge at this communication, with a postscript that if the brother does not attend himself to please interview his proxy. This circular letter is not addressed to the past master, from which I infer it is more or less widespread. Surely the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

Republics are said to be ungrateful, but this is not true of the Republic of Masonry in the province of Ontario. A special committee appointed to deal with the question of assistance in the grand secretary's office, reported and the grand lodge promptly adopted the following:

1. That, owing to advancing age and long and faithful services, the assistant of the Grand Secretary, Brother Muir, be relieved from further service, and that grand lodge be requested to continue the present salary of \$800 per annum to Brother Muir during life in recognition of his services faithfully and honorably performed during a period of thirty-eight years.

2. That the grand secretary be authorized to retain the services of Bro. Thomas Pedler at a salary of \$800 per annum, if Brother Pedler's services are satisfactory to the grand secretary.

3. That the grand secretary be authorized to secure an additional assistant at a salary of \$600 per annum.

Surely thirty-eight years of faithful service at a salary of \$800 per annum, entitled Brother MUIR to be retired on full pay.

BRO. JOHN SWEETMAN, grand tiler for the past year, having completed fifty-two years of service as tiler of the Ottawa lodges, was presented to the grand lodge, his age being eighty years.

The grand lodge selected Niagara Falls as its next place of meeting.

AUGUSTUS T. FREED was elected grand master; HUGH MURRAY, re-elected grand secretary, both of Hamilton.

The report on correspondence (94 pp.) is again from the long practiced hand of Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, who gives nearly six pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906, chiefly devoted to the correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the German Grand Lodge League touching the conditions of visiting Illinois lodges.

Of the action of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in deferring indefinitely action on the recognition of Queensland, he says:

This was done to preserve "the comity which has ever existed between the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and of the District of Columbia." Other grand lodges have accorded recognition and we have not heard of any declaration of non-intercourse by the Grand Lodges of England or Scotland in consequence, nor are we likely to. It was also decided that their grand secretary "be authorized to continue to exchange reports" with the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and if this is not recognition, it is something very like it.

Brother ROBERTSON comments very sparingly, but what he does say is always to the point.

COLORADO, 1907.

47TH ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPTEMBER 17.

This volume, which the grand secretary and the printer have combined to make very attractive, carries a fine half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master.

Twenty-six past grand masters were present, the only other survivor, Past Grand Master ALPHONSE A. BUMAND, sending regrets for enforced absence, from Los Angeles, Cal., to which an appreciative response was made, signed by the whole corps and also by the grand master. The diplomatic corps numbered forty-six, the senior past grand master, HENRY

M. TELLER, representing Illinois. The reception of the corps in a body and its welcome by the grand master, preceded all the other business. Speaking in response, Past Grand Master FOSTER claimed priority for Colorado in this custom, saying:

If I am not mistaken, Colorado was the first to introduce this ceremony, which has now spread to many other jurisdictions; the custom, for it may be called such now, was first adopted by this grand lodge by Past Grand Master William D. Todd in 1889, when he presided over the craft, and has ever since been an annual feature of our grand communications, it has most assuredly been productive of greater respect for the position and rendered it more honorable to those to whom it has been entrusted, we congratulate the Grand Lodge of Colorado that in this custom as in many others, it has not merely been an imitator, but a pioneer and originator.

The grand master (ARTHUR E. JONES) announced the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE KEITH KIMBALL, aged seventy-six, a half-tone portrait of whom illuminates the text. Born in Boston, of the earliest New England stock, he crossed the plains to Denver in 1860. He served with distinction in the Civil War and subsequently held many positions of honor and trust, the gift of the national government and of his fellow citizens.

The grand master reported but three decisions, two of which we copy:

1. Blue lodges should not endorse public entertainments given in the name of a corporation, association, company or individual, for the purpose of influencing public patronage.

3. An applicant for the degrees in Masonry living in a certain town or city in this grand jurisdiction, desiring to be made a Mason in some other town or city within said jurisdiction, shall make his application in regular form and present it to the lodge of his choice, before which said lodge it shall be read, but not formally received, until the lodge so petitioned, through its secretary, shall have applied for and received a waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge within whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, and where there is more than one lodge having jurisdiction, then a waiver from all such lodges. Then formally receive the application and act upon it in the regular way.

The first ought to have gone without saying, but as it did not it is well that it was so well said. The second clearly preserves the distinction between the presentation and reading of a petition, which is not an act of the lodge, and its formal reception which is such an act. It also shows that the Colorado law relative to the waiver of concurrent jurisdiction is the same as prevailed in Illinois for many years, until within a few years ago. Both decisions received merited approval.

He details no less than twenty-eight requests for work by courtesy passing through his hands, to and from other jurisdictions. Many of these took the form of a request that he would permit some Colorado

lodge, sometimes specified, sometimes not, to confer one or more degrees on the material of lodges in the requesting jurisdiction. In all these cases he expressly states that he granted the permission. If it will not be embarrassing to Brother GREENLEAF we should like to ask him whether there is any enacted grand lodge regulation in Colorado making the grand master's permission necessary to enable a lodge to do work by courtesy for a lodge in another grand lodge jurisdiction? Also, whether asking the grand master's permission to do such work was ever heard of in Colorado prior to the establishment of the Circumlocution Office?

Five "removal permissions" are reported, of which the following will serve as a sample:

On January 11, 1907, I granted a removal permission to Hesperia Lodge No. 120, A.F. and A.M., located at Fruita, Colorado, to remove their lodge to its new hall in the Fruita Bank Building, Fruita, Colorado, on or before the 11th day of February, A.D. 1907.

This would indicate that Colorado lodges are not permitted, like Illinois lodges, to move their place of meeting anywhere within the limits of the city, town or village named in its charter or dispensation, without executive sanction.

The grand master has some admirable remarks on the misuse of the ballot. He says:

After twelve months' experience in grand lodge affairs, I am firmly convinced that fully four-fifths of all the annoyance, dissensions and petty differences that our subordinate lodges are heir to, have had their origin in a suspicion of the unjust, improper and unmanly use of the black ballot.

There are instruments so delicately attuned by the hand of man that they will indicate, with unerring certainty, which way the wind blows, no matter how subtle and quiet may be its movements. Likewise, there are circumstances and conditions and combinations of things surrounding the ballot, that point with almost equal certainty to the prostitution of its secret and sacred privileges, by a few, and I am pleased to emphasize by saying again, only a few, of the members of the masonic fraternity in Colorado.

Giving the text of a resolution adopted by a lodge asking him to come there and investigate its action on petitions that had been rejected, and if he deemed it wise to call for a surrender of its charter, he replied that in view of the past reputation of the lodge, he assures them that it is not now, and must not be permitted to get into a condition which would warrant the arrest of its charter, and further says:

Under our laws and the ancient landmarks, the ballot is secret and sacred. No man has the right,—on the other hand, he is strictly forbidden, to inquire into the kind of a ballot cast by any other brother, or to disclose the nature of his own ballot. Even the grand master may not assume such a prerogative without treading on dangerous ground, and without subjecting himself to the severest criticism by the grand lodge.

While I have said that no member has a right to inquire into the ballot, I may safely modify this statement by saying that every man has the right, and should look down deep into his own heart, and in solemn communion with himself, ask the question, "In casting my ballot for this or that candidate, have I been influenced by unholy or unworthy motives; have I prostituted the privilege of my ballot by permitting malice or personal enmity, or a fancied grievance, to influence my action?" If, perchance, the answer should be "Yes," then should he vow anew to sanctify the ballot by never again using it for other than the best interests of our glorious institutions,—for the holiest and most manly purposes. Men should always be men,—much more should brothers always be brothers.

As a means to an end, I would suggest a sort of reunion of your membership,—a love feast, as it were. Gather in all the members, talk over the affairs, have a good time, break bread together, and finally vow the vow of eternal friendship each for the other. This will draw you together, and your fancied differences will melt away as the freshly fallen snow before the noon-day sun.

Among his recommendations which became law, the following is of general interest :

Waiver of jurisdiction. A lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over one whose petition has been received and referred to a committee. Such petitions must take the usual course. Nor shall any lodge waive its jurisdiction over a "profane" unless said profane shall have resided within its jurisdiction not less than twelve months prior to, and immediately preceding, the date of request for waiver, and not until after sufficient investigation into his character by committee, in the usual way, to satisfy the membership of the waiving lodge that he is a reputable and worthy citizen, and then only by a clear ballot.

The following report of the publishing company organized by the grand lodge to bring out Brother BROMWELL's posthumous work will gladden the heart of every craftsman who reveres the memory of its great author, and fully justifies the faith of those who assumed the responsibility of its publication :

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M., of Colorado:

The Henry P. H. Bromwell Masonic Publishing Company desires to report to the grand lodge that, during the past year, a large number of books have been disposed of, and that it has been able to refund the grand lodge \$575 of the money advanced, leaving only \$100 yet to be repaid.

This amount is already insured by books sent out and not yet paid for, and by books ordered for future delivery, so that, undoubtedly, before the end of the year, the grand lodge will have been entirely repaid, and Miss Bromwell will reap some reward for her labors in disposing of this work.

Under the lead of the committee on correspondence the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, and so also was the Grand Lodge of Queensland, whose recognition the committee had refrained from recommending in deference to the three mother grand lodges, England, Ireland

and Scotland. From the following it would seem that the committee had reached the conclusion that this deference or courtesy had been wasted:

From the tripartate agreement among these grand lodges, with regard to the steps to be taken before a new grand lodge can be formed in the Colonies, any such organization in the future would seem to be an impossibility. Much of the history of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland has been given in previous reports, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon it at this time. From the data at hand, upwards of fifty lodges are upon its roll, and others are acknowledging its authority from time to time. Recognition has been granted by the Grand Lodges of New South Wales, New Zealand, Western Australia, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and some twenty of the grand lodges of the United States. A most hopeful sign, and one that augurs well for its future, was the election last June of Lord Chelmsford, governor of the Province, grand master.

Nothing can be accomplished by further delay. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the M.W. Grand Lodge of Colorado hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and cordially welcomes her into the sisterhood of grand lodges.

In the necrological report of Past Grand Master GREENLEAF—always among the most discriminating, tender and poetical papers which come under our notice—mention is made of the death of THOMAS NICHOL, past grand tiler, who for nearly a quarter of a century had served the craft in many capacities.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; did a little tinkering on the ritual, listened to an oration by H. W. WOODWARD, grand orator, which showed an unusually discriminating conception of masonic principles and their application, and of the significance of the organic structure of the institution; directed the grand secretary to instruct all future lodges to get on a Procrustean bed of uniform by-laws; on the advice and motion of one who, having seen the devastation wrought in California, was convinced that the brethren there needed the "return surplus," ordered it returned to the brethren of San Francisco for use in their benevolent fund or for any other purpose they might choose to apply it; changed its meeting day from the third Tuesday to the third Monday in September; and for reasons that do not appear of record or suggest themselves as applying to a practical question, adopted the following with reference to quorum:

No lodge shall be opened nor any business transacted, nor work done, unless there be present at least three Master Masons, all of whom shall be members of the lodge.

The proposition to celebrate the bi-centenary of the Grand Lodge of England in 1907 received favorable mention, but it was held to be too early for definite action.

Past Grand Master TELLER's paper on the Powers and Prerogatives of Grand Lodges was allowed to slumber in the jurisprudence committee, and what with the half holiday which the grand lodge took to assist the grand master in laying the corner-stone of the Auditorium, and the presentation of a jewel to the retiring grand master, the members enjoyed a session phenomenally harmonious and satisfying.

JOSEPH A. DAVIS, of Boulder, was elected grand master; CHARLES H. JACOBSON, Denver, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (207 pp.) is the twenty-third by its author, Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. As with all good reports they grow mellower with age, like good wine, although with the author's temperament, which absorbs the masonic spirit as a sponge takes up water, it was never possible that his work should show much of the acetous fermentation.

Brother GREENLEAF finds enough in the Illinois proceedings for 1906 to fill six of his interesting pages with fact and comment.

Summarizing the work of Grand Master ALLEN and quoting most of his decisions without comment, as he does also the resolutions evoked by German complaints respecting visitation, he touches upon our Masonic and Orphans' Homes; reproduces the resolutions thanking his grand lodge for its generous assumption of the responsibility of bringing out the work of Past Grand Master BROMWELL, and thus refers to the oration:

Bro. Owen Scott, grand orator, delivered a very able address, taking for his theme "The Mission of Masonry," which contains many gems of thought which, did space permit, we should be pleased to reproduce.

In his generous reference to the Illinois report on correspondence, quoting without comment our comments on the Circumlocution Office, and on some of the decisions of the grand master, he reproduces our criticism on their regulation, requiring a post-raising examination, in which we claimed for every Master Mason the right to decide for himself how much time he would give to the study of Masonry, he says:

We do not care to discuss the above further than to say that Colorado endeavors to give her completed ashlar a "polish" before sending them forth from her quarries. We believe it is preferable to the "dull finish" so frequently met with.

He refers to our accord in the opinion that the Scottish Rite has no authority to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and also to the difference in our estimates as to how much deference should be paid to the precedents set by the Grand Lodge of England in the matter of recognizing new grand lodges. This difference has practically faded away since he has, wisely as we think, recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and thus paved the way for others who have occupied the same position as he, to go and do likewise.

Of another matter in which we have felt compelled to differ with him, he says:

Our claim that Masonry had been found in remote quarters of the globe and among the Indian races on this continent, and that they were in possession of its secrets prior to the advent of the white man, provokes his challenge to cite a single instance. We will endeavor to comply. The late Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell related a conversation he had with the past grand master of a large jurisdiction, who is now deceased, in which the latter stated that when he was the master of a lodge he had conferred the degrees of Masonry upon an Indian chief. During the ceremonies it was noted that the chief acted as if familiar with the same, but he still appeared to be much pleased. Some time after the chief desired to express his appreciation by making the W.M. a medicine man of his tribe, to which he consented. The time and place were set and a number of medicine men of the tribe duly assembled. When the ceremonies were conferred, he was as much surprised as the chief had been in going through the degrees of Masonry. As related, there were three degrees in that medicine lodge, which were almost a counterpart of the degrees of Masonry as known to us with the exception of one word, and that is now found in the work of the chapter. Here is the conclusion which the brother arrived at, as expressed by Brother Bromwell:

He felt entirely sure that the ceremonies through which he had passed in that Indian lodge could not have been borrowed from the white race at any time since the latter came to America, but were the genuine ancient mysteries of the medicine-men (so-called) of the tribe mentioned, and some other related tribes, and had descended to them from their remote ancestors, of unknown antiquity.

The above may be an old wife's tale, but the name of the past grand master given me is a sufficient guarantee of the truthfulness of what he related.

Personally we have known but one full blood American Indian who was a Mason, and he was a very accomplished one. At our semi-centennial, in 1889, the grand master, JOHN CORSON SMITH, having spoken of him as the private confidential military secretary of the great commander, in introducing him to the grand lodge referred to him as "a past master of Miners Lodge No. 273 (Galena) of this state, the past grand orator of this grand lodge, a Seneca Indian by birth and blood, a lineal descendant of the great Red Jacket, a Mason and orator, the present chief of the Six Nations of New York, that old confederation. The worshipful master who brought me to light in Freemasonry is here before you today, and I present him to you brethren—Gen. ELI S. PARKER."

It was our good fortune to have ample opportunity to talk with him, and to learn that he knew nothing of any trustworthy tradition of anything answering to our Freemasonry among the Indians—no Masonry not recently derived from the same source whence ours comes. We are grateful to Brother GREENLEAF as the first who has essayed, in response to our numerous requests to all comers to cite an instance of the existence of Masonry among the aborigines not directly traceable to a white source.

We readily accept as correct his recollection of Brother BROMWELL's statement of the narrator's conclusion, but if we were to accept the conclusion itself we should be up against what the historian GOULD might call the "prodigious hypothesis" that given the common starting point of one degree such as existed at the time of the formation of the first grand lodge, as maintained by the distinguished masonic antiquarian, HUGHAN, or of two degrees as maintained by the historian ROBERT FREKE GOULD, the "expansion," or evolution—going on upon independent, isolated lines had been completed among the roving, barbarous tribes of North America a century and a quarter at least before the same end was reached in enlightened Britain—where not more than two degrees are known to have existed earlier than the third decade of the 18th century—and so exactly parallel must these isolated, non-intercommunicating lines of evolution have been that in the 19th century their resultant is in both cases a system of three degrees which are counterparts of each other! The single exception of a word found in the Medicine-Man Masonry, known to us only in the work of the Royal Arch chapter does not appeal much as evidence of antiquity to one who has seen how much the ritual tinkers, in some localities, have appropriated from the rituals of superimposed bodies and stuck into the ritual of Masonry, inasmuch as the Royal Arch degree was not heard of until about 1740.

Brother GREENLEAF is generally so careful a reader that he is not apt to misapprehend a reviewer's position, but the unexpected happens in his notice of Tennessee. A Tennessee lodge having tried and punished a member of a Virginia lodge, resident in Tennessee, for the offence of liquor-selling, Virginia denied the right of the lodge to discipline him for what was not a masonic offence in Virginia. In reporting the Tennessee side of the case, he says:

A similar case occurred between Illinois and Missouri, and Brother Robbins of Illinois denied the right of a Missouri lodge to discipline a member of an Illinois lodge for what was not a masonic offence in Illinois.

In looking up our comments on the Missouri-Illinois case, we found them in our report of 1905. If Brother GREENLEAF will kindly refer to page 167 of that report he will find that we maintained the unqualified right of a lodge to try a sojourner within its territory—its jurisdiction being complete unless his home lodge had anticipated its action and instituted proceedings against him for the same offence—and deal with him under the regulations of its grand lodge. In other words, our position on the question was precisely the opposite of what he states it. It is one of the primary duties of a Mason to obey the laws of the jurisdiction wherein he may reside. Its grand lodge is necessarily, and in the eyes of all recognizing grand lodges confessedly, the ultimate authority in Masonry within its territorial limits.

CONNECTICUT, 1908.

120TH ANNUAL.

HARTFORD.

JANUARY 15.

Ten of the seventeen living past grand masters were present, and the diplomatic corps numbered forty-one; the representative of Illinois was absent. Past Grand Master HAMILTON WALLIS, of New Jersey, was a visitor.

The grand master, ANDREW J. HALLOCK, announced the death of Past Grand Master ASA SMITH at the ripe age of 78 years, and of Past Grand Chaplain the Rev. ANDREW C. HUBBARD. Both received the last honors of Masonry at the hands of the grand lodge.

A long list of visitations and attendance on public masonic occasions, shortened by an illness which put him out of commission for three weeks, attests the industry of the grand master.

Among the dispensations reported we find the following which shows in that latitude the mint, anise and cummin of the law is strictly observed:

To St. John's Lodge No. 4, Hartford, to accept an invitation received from Tabernacle Lodge No. 598, New York City, to confer the degree of M.M. in hall of said lodge May 2. The M.W. grand master of New York consenting thereto.

Without the permission of the two grand masters the Connecticut lodge might have been guilty of "invasion," and the New York lodge of constructive treason. O fiddlesticks!

No decisions are reported.

Presenting a request for recognition by the new Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, the grand master says:

After looking the matter up carefully we decided to establish fraternal relations with this grand lodge, and we accordingly did so on the 20th day of August, appointing Bro. F. S. Proctor, of Qu'Appelle, our representative near said grand lodge, and nominating Wor. Bro. William E. Hunter as the representative of said grand lodge near our grand lodge.

Naturally, we turned to the report of the committee on jurisprudence to see how that committee would intimate to the executive that it was the province of the grand lodge and not the grand master to recognize or decline to recognize other grand lodges. Perhaps it could not be done more delicately, the committee simply ignored his action, saying:

In regard to recognition of and establishing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, your committee is of the opinion that such recognition should be granted, and so recommends.

Among the closing observations of the grand master, is the following:

We feel that the practice of encouraging young Masons to advance as rapidly as possible through the several degrees of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, in order that they may join the Order of Mystic Shrine, is wrong. Our observations along this line have been that such an one never becomes a good Mason, never appreciates what he has passed through, and derives no benefit from the beautiful lessons taught therein. This we know to be the practice of many Masons in different lodges, and a sense of duty to their mother lodge and Masonry, should cause them to stop the same at once.

Why not urge the same considerations why young Masons should not be hurried through the degrees of Masonry in order that they may join the chapter, council and commandery? Do they not apply with equal force?

The following looks as though some who have been captivated by its glamor might soon begin to inquire whether the "pride and glory" of attaching the eleemosynary institution system to Masonry at the sacrifice of the fundamental principle of relief, is going to outweigh the evils it brings in its train:

Lodges should examine with great care those who have been unaffiliated for a number of years, and ask for reinstatement; the reason for their asking this, should be carefully considered and closely scrutinized, and if, in your judgment they are liable to become a burden upon the lodge, or if it appears that the application is made solely that they may receive some pecuniary benefit from the lodge, or from the craft, now that they have become old and infirm, it is our opinion that it would be unwise for a lodge to accept them. We fear that our Masonic Home has been, and doubtless will be an incentive to such applications.

A revision of the grand lodge regulations was reported and adopted which makes Lockwood's "Masonic Law and Practice," so far as it does not conflict with their enacted law, the standard authority on jurisprudence. Among other things they prohibit the introduction of spirituous or malt liquors upon lodge premises, a rule which in Illinois includes vinous liquors as well and whose salutary influence an experience of nearly thirty-four years has abundantly demonstrated; fix the minimum fees for the degrees at ten dollars for the Entered Apprentice, five for the Fellow Craft and five for the Master Mason, aggregating five dollars less than in Illinois; retains the alleged degree of past master as a necessary part of the installation of a master; provides that no waiver of concurrent jurisdiction is complete without the consent of all the lodges possessing it; and that a communication from a lodge in that state to the grand lodge or grand master of another jurisdiction, must go through the grand master of Connecticut. This rule, however, is silent as to communications between lodges in Connecticut and those in other jurisdictions, and leaves one in doubt whether the Circumlocution Office is to be quietly discontinued or is still to exist under its short-lived "usage."

Another rule is that "a candidate physically disqualified, who has received one degree contrary to the landmarks, must not be advanced." We do not think this is sound law, because when the landmarks took shape there was but one degré, and the fact that he has been "made" and thereby clothed with masonic rights, not alienable except for blame, foreclosed all question of his eligibility.

Another rule which we regard as unsound is this—"The grand lodge has jurisdiction to try any offenders."

Whence does the grand lodge get such jurisdiction? Not from the landmarks. The Charges of a Freemason, which the grand lodge upon its formation solemnly agreed to as the unchangeable law, explicitly declaring the lodge to be "the proper and competent judges of all such controversies (unless you carry it by appeal to the grand lodge)." Original jurisdiction to try could not be more clearly recognized as residing in the lodge, and that only appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the grand lodge is equally clear.

The following special report from the committee on correspondence was adopted:

Your committee on correspondence has received request for recognition from the Grand Orient of Greece, The Grand Orient of Paraguay and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has been withdrawn and the Grand Lodge of New York has again extended full recognition. To them we extend fraternal greetings, but like further time for consideration before recommending full recognition.

EDWARD E. FULLER, of Tolland, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

During the morning session of the second day Brother BARLOW was obliged to retire from the grand lodge by reason of sudden and serious illness. The grand lodge adopted resolutions of regret and sympathy, and, expressing the hope that he would take an immediate holiday, appropriated \$100 for such purpose. The grand chaplain at the altar made an earnest prayer for his recovery, and Past Grand Master HAVENS was deputed to go to his house and formally install him as grand secretary. The action and hope of the grand lodge will find an answering echo in the hearts of the craft everywhere.

The report on correspondence (203 pp.) is the fourteenth by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, who finds enough in the Illinois proceedings for 1907 to fill five of its everywhere interesting pages. Noting the fact that our grand lodge met on the first of October (closing on the third), and that he was in receipt of the printed proceedings on the twenty-sixth of the same month, he says: "We have

to look after our printers pretty sharp to get ours in two months." He briefly summarizes the more important features of the address of Grand Master ALLEN and the legislation of the grand lodge; credits our special report on grand lodge recognition with containing much valuable information, but cannot endorse all its conclusions; reproduces our remarks on various subjects, including at length our remarks showing wherein we differed from him on the proper attitude of the craft towards non-affiliates, and with emphatic approval our remarks under New York on the obligation imposed upon grand lodges by the spirit of comity, to respect the differing regulations of other jurisdictions.

On the subject of the ballot he says:

Brother Robbins claims that the regulations requiring a separate ballot for each degree is a modern innovation, we had supposed the contrary, but believe one ballot should be sufficient unless objection is made and a second ballot called for.

His remark relative to the call for a second ballot when objection to advancement is made indicates the Connecticut practice.

Many years ago while discussing this question we wrote to the distinguished English masonic antiquarian, WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, for information. After looking up the subject he wrote us that he could find no instance in the history of English lodges, from the formation of the grand lodge down, of a departure from the original practice of one ballot for all the degrees.

Brother BARLOW reproduces from the report of Brother JENKS the Arkansas method of giving the public grand honors, and his comments thereon, as follows:

The grand lodge decided that the public grand honors (not funeral honors) should be given by raising the hands above and a little in front of the head and clapping them once and then letting them fall to the side, repeating this action twice, making there times that the hands are brought together. This is something new to us. We have never seen them so given.

"This," he says, "is the Connecticut public grand honors, omitting the words 'little in front of.'"

In most things Brother BARLOW stands by the old ways; he has no use for printed rituals, ciphers, or any other substitute for the time honored system of mouth-to-ear instruction in Masonry, either as profitable in themselves or as being consistent with our obligations.

DELAWARE, 1907.

102ND ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCTOBER 2.

This volume contains fine half-tone portraits of the retiring grand master, and of Grand Secretary BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM, whose death occurred at four o'clock in the morning of the day on which the grand lodge convened.

Eleven past grand masters were present and twenty-six grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Past Grand Master GEORGE MASSEY JONES.

Distinguished visitors were FRANCIS J. WOODMAN, grand master of the District of Columbia, and JOHN D. GOFF, district deputy grand master of the Thirty-sixth district of Pennsylvania, who were received with the grand honors, and both of whom addressed the grand lodge.

The grand master (ROBERT K. STEPHENSON) had a long list of deaths to announce, including JOHN A. NICHOLSON, senior past grand master; CHARLES C. HEISLER and JOHN P. MARSHALL, past senior and junior grand wardens, respectively; CHARLES H. HEALD and BENJAMIN F. SHEPPARD, past grand treasurers, and four other past masters. To these, as we have seen, he was compelled to add the most grievous loss of all, that of Grand Secretary BARTRAM, who had served the grand lodge for fifteen years in that capacity. Beautiful tribute to his memory was paid by the grand master and by a special committee.

The grand master submitted two decisions, one of which is of general interest, to-wit:

1. I decided that a brother having received the degree of E.A. and F.C., and who thereafter met with an accident in which he lost his left arm was not thereby disqualified to receive the degree of Master Mason.

This is in accord with long-established Illinois precedents, and with the most enlightened jurisprudence. It was approved through the report of the committee on address, who also reported a clause approving dispensations issued by the grand master for miscellaneous purposes. For this, the report being considered *seriatim*, the following was substituted by a large majority, designed, we take it, to emphasize the view that the issue of dispensations is a matter wholly within the grand master's discretion:

That the grand lodge decline to assume to approve or disapprove of the grand master's exercise of discretion in granting dispensations.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, and the following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence (referring to a resolution offered by the committee on correspondence) was adopted:

We also recommend that the resolution offered by the same committee as to the Grand Lodge of Washington be adopted and an exchange of representatives asked as they have receded from the objectionable position taken by them some years ago, and are now in fraternal intercourse with all other grand jurisdictions throughout the world.

The adoption of the following shows how Delaware has "gone the limit" in the traveling card business:

Resolved, That each lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Delaware be required to furnish each one of its members who are in good standing, a card certificate annually, one side of said card shall bear the imprint of the seal of the grand lodge or a *fac simile* thereof, and certifying that the lodge named on the opposite side is a legitimate lodge and operating under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. The signature of the grand secretary to be affixed thereto.

The opposite side of said card shall bear the imprint of the seal of the lodge named thereon and certifying that the brother whose name shall appear on the margin in his own handwriting, is a member of said lodge in good standing. The signature of the secretary to be affixed thereto. Be it further

Resolved, That from this date all visitors to lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Delaware shall, before examination, be required to produce a certificate of good standing.

It has been the boast of Masonry, and a feature that differentiated it from the numerous imitative societies surrounding it, that its members carried their credentials in their heads instead of their pockets; and we do not see how any thoughtful Mason can view without concern any step which tends in any measure to rob it of this distinctive feature. The existence of clandestine lodges does not in our judgment warrant the panicky feeling which has led several grand lodges into taking this step, whose tendency is unquestionably in the direction of robbing the fraternity of one of its characteristic, immemorial features. Moreover, it is a question whether this plan, by unduly magnifying the value of documentary evidence, does not increase rather than diminish the facilities for imposition. With increased vigilance along the old lines, and with lists of regular lodges within easy reach of every lodge, we believe the fraternity is already amply equipped to protect itself from the intrusion of clandestines.

THOMAS J. DAY was elected grand master; VIRGINIUS V. HARRISON (P.G.M.) elected grand secretary, both of Wilmington.

The report on correspondence (78 pp.) is again by LEWIS H. JACKSON, past deputy grand master, who has been long and favorably known in this department of masonic labor.

He gives our proceedings for 1906 a necessarily condensed but comprehensive notice, with quite liberal quotation from the "able oration" of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT, and some comments upon the fancied evils of non-affiliation, from the Illinois report on correspondence.

The report throughout shows no abatement of the tenacity with which Brother JACKSON has always stood for the old ways.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1907.

97TH ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 18.

Here we find two fine half-tone portraits, those of the retiring grand master, FRANCIS J. WOODMAN, and Past Grand Master R. B. DONALDSON, and a cut from the architect's drawing of the new masonic temple.

Five regular communications were held, and several specials, the most notable of the latter being for the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple, held June 8, at which President ROOSEVELT was the chief among the many guests of honor, and made a brief address. Enforcing the idea that there was upon each Mason a peculiar obligation to be a good citizen every day, and not to wait for times of unusual crisis before becoming such, he said:

We are all of us aware of the temptation to think what a splendid and heroic part we would play if the times demanded it; while at the same time it is not always easy to do the workaday, humdrum duties of the moment.

I remember down in the village where I live there was a very decent but rather dreamy young fellow, a little bit apt to spend his time in thinking of how exceedingly well he could have led his life under other conditions. His mother was a very hard-working woman, and one day he was reading in the paper an account of a fire in New York and the heroic deed of a fireman in rescuing certain people from that burning building. His mother was very busy about the room. Pretty soon he put down the paper and said, with a sigh: "Oh, how I would like to rescue somebody from a burning building!" His mother answered: "Well, I'll tell you. This building ain't on fire, but if you will get in the kindling wood I'll be obliged to you."

At the annual communication fourteen past grand masters were present. The grand representatives were not listed at that communication, but at the St. John's Day round-up forty-one were in evidence, the envoy from Illinois, Past Grand Master L. CABELL WILLIAMSON, not among them. He was, however, an active participant in the business of most of the communications.

The necrology of the year, reported at the annual, included the names of ROBERT BRUCE DONALDSON (who died at 81), past grand master; JOHN LOCKIE (82), past deputy grand master; WILLIAM EASBY HUTCHINSON (79) and ANDREW GLASS (74), past senior grand wardens; GEORGE W. BALLOCK (81), past junior grand warden, and sixteen other past masters.

Four decisions were reported, three of them presenting points of interest. The question arose whether in face of the regulation requiring such applications to be made by the applicant himself in writing, a lodge could properly receive and act upon a request from a Maryland lodge (through the Circumlocation Office) for a release of jurisdiction over a rejected applicant thereof. The grand master, took, as we think, the common sense view that coming through the Maryland lodge, according to Maryland regulations, the request should be construed to be a request in writing by the rejected applicant.

Question having arisen whether a dimit lacking the lodge seal but otherwise complete was in proper form. The dimit being from a lodge under English jurisdiction, inquiry was made of the grand secretary of England who replied "that the 'clearance certificate' presented in this case was all that was required under the English constitution, no private lodge seal being required and a majority of the lodges not using any." It was of course decided that the "clearance certificate" was a proper dimit.

The subject of the other decision presented, in the opinion of the grand master, a case without precedent in any jurisdiction. The facts are sufficiently presented in the grand master's letter, in part as follows:

It appears that Bro. ——— was elected April 25, 1907, initiated May 9, 1907, and passed June 13, 1907, and that at a special communication of your lodge, on August 20, 1907, called for the purpose of conferring the Master Mason's degree on Bro. ———, he presented himself, was received, and the degree proceeded with to a point just prior to the culmination of the esoteric portion of the work, when, because of unma-sonic conduct on the part of Bro. ———, an objection was made by a brother to the conferring of the remainder of the degree upon him; and he was conducted from the room. You submit for decision the following questions:

1. What is the present status of Bro. ———, with reference to that part of the degree conferred upon him?

2. What is his status with reference to the objection raised?

With respect to the first question, I am of the opinion that the culminating point of the degree not having been reached, Bro. ——— lacks two absolutely essential things without the possession of which, or the knowledge of the manner in which to communicate them, he can neither make himself known, nor be recognized as a Master Mason. I therefore decide that, notwithstanding the fact that he has passed through some of the forms and ceremonies incident to the Master Mason's degree, his status is that of a *Fellow Craft*.

With respect to the second question, I am of the opinion that the objection which was made must, in order to become effective for the purpose of depriving Bro. ——— of the right to receive the remainder of the Master Mason's degree, be referred to a committee for investigation and report, and be acted upon by the lodge, in strict conformity with the provisions of section 95 of the grand lodge constitution.

While the circumstances described in your communication have no precedent in this jurisdiction, so far as I am able to learn, there are precedents in other jurisdictions for the suspension of a degree, for cause, while it is being conferred.

We confess that we are unable to agree with the grand master that the status of the brother is that of a Fellow Craft. When we ask ourselves the question what it is that makes one a Master Mason, we can not, as it seems to us, escape the conclusion that while underdone as a Master Mason, the brother is a Master Mason still. He may lack some of the essentials to enable him to make a practical use of what he has received, but we think that the integrity of our ritual and of our jurisprudence require us to admit that he has THE essential which confers the status of any degree wherein it is received in due form in a lodge lawfully at labor. It seems to us also, that in deciding the second question he distinctly recognizes the principle which we think should govern in the first. His decisions were all approved. Referring to the grand representative system, the grand master reported that he had brought about a more equitable distribution of commissions and given representative honors to some valuable members of the grand lodge. There were more pegs than there were holes, or as he puts it:

The number of deserving brethren being greatly in excess of the opportunities for such honors afforded by death or resignation, it was my opinion that it would be to the best interest of the grand lodge to adopt the rule which is in force in many grand lodges, that no brother should hold more than one commission, thereby making a wider distribution of representative honors. My views were concurred in by the brethren who represented two or more jurisdictions, all of whom resigned all but one of their commissions, and they have my thanks for the fraternal co-operation which enabled me to carry the single commission rule into effect. The nomination of grand representatives being a prerogative of the grand master, I am aware that my action is not binding upon my successors, but I trust that they will see the wisdom of maintaining the rule.

This is about as naive a statement as we have seen of the view which regards the system as of value because of the increased patronage it gives the grand master. If the nomination of representatives to his own court is a perquisite of the grand master, it lacks a good deal of being a prerogative. It has not been in vogue long enough to have achieved that dignity. It had scarcely achieved a beginning anywhere when we first begun writing reports on correspondence, and even now in the

Australasian grand lodges the practice prevails generally, if not universally of designating candidates for diplomatic honors by a ballot of the members. Formerly the selection was made by the grand master who commissioned the representative.

We are sorry to see so fine an address as this of Grand Master WOODMAN, marred by a "write-up" of a purely business enterprise which makes the word "masonic" a part of its title, an insurance company operating in that jurisdiction. It is true that he finds abundant precedent in the addresses of his predecessors, but now that one grand lodge after another is declaring this and all other forms of trading on the masonic name to be unmasonic conduct deserving discipline, the present would seem to be a favorable time to give such precedents the go by.

He chronicled the discovery of the resting place of the first grand master of the District, VALENTINE REINTZELL, in the old Presbyterian cemetery in Georgetown (now being graded and leveled by the District authorities), where they were buried ninety years ago. His order for their removal to the Masonic Circle of Glenwood cemetery, and the steps taken to appropriately mark their present resting place, were approved.

On the report of the committee on correspondence the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, and an exchange of representatives was authorized with the Grand Lodge of Chili, which body, it was discovered, had been formally recognized in 1863, but had been lost sight of probably for the reason, as the committee suggest, that it had not been mentioned in the register of the grand lodge since 1874. The Grand Lodge of Greece and the Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic also preferred requests for recognition; these were hung up for further investigation. The Grand Lodge of Paraguay was also under consideration, of which the committee say:

We took up the subject with that grand lodge by inquiring the origin of their grand lodge, its sovereignty, its relations with the other rites, and whether or not the three great lights were displayed on the altar, if they exacted a belief in Deity, etc., and with what other grand lodges they were in correspondence.

In reply the "Chancellor of Foreign Affairs" sent a copy of their constitution, which the committee refer to as the "Constitution of Symbolic Masonry in the Republic of Paraguay." In view of the following quotation it would seem superfluous to include the question of the origin of the grand lodge in the list of questions which the committee recommend that the grand secretary shall repeat to the Paraguayan body, as the lines we have italicized therein are a complete give-away of its Scottish Rite parentage:

Art. 76, page 63: "The grand master of the order, in the symbolic order, has the right to preside at all meetings or assemblies which he may

attend. * * * Lodges and triangles will pay him honors as they will to the vice grand master, and to the advisers of the supreme power (probably the grand lodge officers) by giving them a place on the first line in the orient. *Like prerogatives will appertain to the members of the Supreme Council, whose names shall be posted in the lobby.* In case the grand master and the grand commander of the supreme council thirty-third degree should attend the same meeting the precedence shall be tendered the grand master."

It gives away something more than the parentage of alleged grand lodge; it shows that the boasted independence of the symbolic lodges is a sham. If the quotation means what it distinctly says, any member of the supreme council of the Scottish Rite may go into a symbolic lodge and receive the homage of the lodge, and if the grand master is not also present, one of these members, the grand commander, may exercise the prerogatives of the absent officer.

From an explanation by the District committee it appears that a "triangle" is something akin to a lodge under dispensation. They say:

Where there are but three Masons, of the third degree, who desire to open a lodge, they may have a dispensation to do so, confer degrees, etc., but as soon as they have seven members they must ask for a charter. This trio is a "triangle."

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; modified its regulation requiring a proposed visitor to present documentary evidence of his good standing as a condition of being examined, by providing that if he hail from a jurisdiction where such evidence is not required, the voucher of one known in the lodge proposed to be visited, as a Master Mason, to the credibility of the visitor, may be accepted in lieu of the documents; learned from a committee considering the inevitable increase of house-keeping expenses when the craft should move into its new temple, that there were between two and three hundred clergymen in their membership, from which dead-head class no capitation revenue could be derived; donated the returned California surplus to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home; learned that the committee on the bi-centenary of the Grand Lodge of England were lying on their oars waiting for time, and received from the committee on its own centennial in 1911, a tentative program showing the lines on which the committee is working.

AUGUSTUS R. COOLIDGE was elected grand master; ARVINE W. JOHNSTON re-elected grand secretary, both of Washington; the address of both is Masonic Temple.

The report on correspondence (202 pp.) is the eighth by Past Grand Master GEORGE W. BAIRD, and we are sorry to note in his conclusion an intimation that it may be his last. We are correspondingly glad to see that he is continued at the head of the committee. In presenting his report he stated that he had succeeded in borrowing from the government

a number of electro-plates illustrating important things in the discovery and identification of the body of our late brother, Admiral JOHN PAUL JONES, and that he had in his possession advance sheets of the address of Gen. HORACE PORTER, U. S. minister to France, on the subject, of which material as much as the grand lodge desired to use was at its disposal. He was authorized to print as much of it as he thought best, and his very interesting compilation appears as a supplement to his review of grand lodges, occupying 109 pages of the volume. Among the many illustrations are cuts of two busts of JONES by different sculptors (one by Houdon), and a fac simile of his petition to the Lodge of St. Bernard, at Kirkcudbright, to be made a Mason, in which he was entered November 27, 1770.

The skill shown by the members of the French academy, illustrated by the measurements, and notably by their showing of the viscera, particularly of the kidneys (magnified reproductions of sections of all the viscera accompanying their report), is remarkable; and the conditions found correspond so exactly with those pointed to by his fatal illness as to amount to a positive demonstration of the identity of the remains. That an autopsy of an embalmed body more than a century after death could disclose so much under the microscope, is one of the extraordinary revelations of modern science.

Referring now to Brother BAIRD's general review we find the following in his Conclusion:

During the month of August the Boston papers gave illustrated accounts of the funeral services of a distinguished Chinese Mason in that city. I was disappointed that the brethren in Massachusetts did not repudiate the relationship. I have been informed by a distinguished member of the Chinese legation, here, that the laws of China forbid all secret societies, and there are no native lodges in China. This gentleman was, at the time, a member of Federal lodge. He also informed us that secret societies exist in China only among the criminal classes of Chinese. There are, however, lodges of white men in China, in the sea-board cities, but none of the members are Chinese subjects.

Illness for 1907 is included in his review. He thinks the form of report adopted by our committee on appeals an ideal one, giving sufficient facts for the grand lodge to understand without the mention of names or offences.

Quoting the report of the Illinois committee on correspondence assigning as a sufficient reason for denying recognition to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, the fact that that body was formed by the splitting up of the lone existing alleged lodge in the territory now claimed as its jurisdiction, into three parts and calling each part a lodge in order to make the three lodges conceded to be necessary to the formation of a grand lodge, he says:

If this committee is correct in its information a number of grand lodges have made a mistake in giving formal recognition to this "alleged"

grand lodge. But we would like very much to learn where and how the committee got this information? We are all apt to make mistakes, and we think the Illinois committee on correspondence may not be an exception in this respect.

A few years ago the same committee wrote for *El Revista Masonica Mexicana* (June, 1905) an essay on the "*Origin of Negro Lodges in America*," in which the learned doctor quoted Albert Pike as saying:

"Prince Hall Lodge was as regular a lodge as any lodge created by competent authority, and had a perfect right (as other lodges in Europe did) to establish other lodges and make itself a mother lodge. That's the way the Berlin lodges, Three Globes and Royal York, became grand lodges."

The writer accepted this as true, but our friends at the House of the Temple, including the sovereign grand commander and the supreme grand secretary of the A.A.S.R., made an exhaustive search among the writings and utterances of General Pike without finding anything of that tenor. It would be equally interesting to learn to whom General Pike wrote the remarkable letter containing that opinion.

However, if African Lodge (or Prince Hall Lodge) had the right to form other lodges it would follow that the Grand Lodge *Valle de Mexico* had the same right.

If he alone were interested in the source of our information we should content ourself with citing him to page 153 of the proceedings of the questionable grand lodge in question, where in a sketch entitled "History of the M.W. Grand Lodge 'Valle de Mexico,'" the information is given; but as the most of our readers do not have access to the volume referred to, we quote therefrom:

In 1865 another effort was made to revive Masonry in the republic. One Lodge, "La Union Fraternal," was in existence in the city of Mexico, the only one, so far as can be learned, in the republic, in fact. Its master was Bro. JAMES C. LOHSE, who informed the writer that the business of the lodge was conducted simultaneously in four languages. Brother LOHSE was visited by one CUHNA REIS, who was vouched for by ANDRES CASSARD as a Mason of New York in good standing and a sovereign inspector general of the 33rd degree. Brother REIS advised the division of "La Union Fraternal" into three lodges: "Union Fraternal," working in Spanish; "Emules d'Hiram," in French, and "Eintrach," in German, and the formation by these of a grand lodge which should assume the lapsed rights of the grand lodge of 1825. He also, under claimed authority from the Charlestown Supreme Council, organized a supreme council in this city. Brother LOHSE carried out these ideas and was elected and installed grand master of the "Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico" and also sovereign grand commander of the new supreme council. By the same advice the grand lodge was placed under the control of the supreme council.

Having disposed of the question where and how we got the above information, we turn for a moment to a bit of misinformation in the extract we have made from Brother BAIRD's report.

Neither a few years ago nor at any other time did we write an essay on the origin of negro lodges in America, nor did we ever write a line for *El Revisita Masonica Mexicana*; we were therefore more than surprised when a brother reviewer inquired where the original of the language which in that essay we had credited to Brother PIKE, could be found. We informed him that the quotation was not ours, and that we had not written the essay in which it appeared; but in attempting to aid him in his search we happily stumbled onto the sponsor for Brother PIKE's authorship of it, in the report of the special committee to the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1898, which we had transferred to our own pages. The quotation from PIKE appears on p. 113 of our report for that year, where it is followed by asterisks signifying an elision of a portion of the letter, and these in turn by further words of PIKE, as follows:

"I am not inclined to meddle in the matter. I took my obligations to white men, not to negroes. When I have to accept negroes as brothers or leave Masonry, I shall leave it.

"Better let the thing adrift. *Après vous le deluge.*"

It is possible that we have never before in *print* disavowed the authorship of the Mexican publication. In any event that fact seems never to have got around to the District of Columbia.

We may say in passing that the failure of the officers of the southern supreme council to find Brother PIKE's letter does not prove that it was not written. The scholarship of Past Grand Master UPTON, the author of the Washington report, was so broad, and his care as a writer so great that there can hardly be a doubt that he spoke advisedly in this matter. In his remark that "if African Lodge had the right to form other lodges it would follow that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico had the same right," it is manifest that by a slip of the pen he substituted the name of the latter for Lodge "La Union Fraternal," which he had in mind.

Doubtless African lodge did many irregular things, and among them it assumed the functions of a grand lodge and chartered, or in some way became the parent of lodges in Philadelphia, and in Providence, R. I., but we haven't heard that it scouted the fundamental laws of both morality and mathematics by pretending that one was three. If Lodge La Union Fraternal had, like African Lodge, without subterfuge assumed to be a "mother odge," the quality of its act and that of African Lodge would have been the same in essence, both being in violation of the landmarks, but the act of the Mexican body would also have been in the face of another century's numerous and uniformly adverse precedents.

Of our criticism on the action of his grand lodge in acceding to the request of the grand chapter of the District that the former should keep the latter informed, under its seal of all droppings from the roll, suspensions and expulsions occurring in the lodges, Brother BAIRD says:

Probably Brother Robbins does not know that in the District of Columbia, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter has a by-law which obliges every chapter to drop from its rolls any member who has been dropped, suspended, or expelled by his blue lodge. The grand commandery, the Mystic Shrine, and the A.A.S.R., in the District have the same provision in their laws. The purpose is obvious. The loyalty of these "extra masonic" bodies to the blue lodges in the District needs no apology. The rule is a splendid one, and might profitably be copied elsewhere.

The grand lodge having made provision to keep the craft warned of all those who in consequence of disciplinary proceedings may not lawfully be fellowshipped, and this information being equally accessible to every brother whether he belongs to one body or a dozen, we confess we do not appreciate the gilt edged loyalty to the blue lodge, of those who because of their neglect of it require and demand that a special messenger shall keep them informed of what it is doing. If members of lodges go into outside affiliations which increase the hazard of their violating their primary obligations, it would seem that the last thing the grand lodge ought to be asked to do is to put a premium on such action.

Respecting Queensland Brother BAIRD says:

If Dr. Robbins believes (as he seems to intimate) that our deferring recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland means that we have decided to forever withhold that recognition, he is mistaken. The subject may come up at any meeting of the grand lodge.

We did not regard Queensland as fixed in an eternal state even in the eyes of his grand lodge or in his own; but we are glad to learn that the question of its recognition is liable to come up again at any time. When it does again come up we shall hope that the fancied necessity of deferring, on the score of "comity," to the new-fangled notions of one or two grand lodges, brought forward in a vain effort to extricate them from a dilemma in which they have placed themselves by butting in where they had no more voice than any other onlooker, will have been at least balanced in the scales by a sense of duty to the law of Masonry.

FLORIDA, 1908.

79TH ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 21.

This volume carries a half-tone portrait of the grand master, ELMER E. HASKELL.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of forty-one jurisdictions were present, JAMES C. CRAVER, of Sutherland, appearing for Illinois. After a brief exordium, but long enough to show his easy, pleasant style, Grand Master HASKELL announced the death of Dr. ROBERT JASPER PERRY, past grand master. His service in the grand east was in 1884-5.

Referring to a communication from a Nevada lodge, requesting work by courtesy, received through the grand master of Nevada, and to a letter of inquiry as to a petitioner who had been rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge, which also passed through the Circumlocution Office, the grand master says:

I recommend in the matter of work by courtesy, and in cases where petitioners have been rejected in other jurisdictions, that the lodges in Florida be authorized to communicate directly with the lodges interested, as the practice of sending such matters through medium of grand masters, causes unnecessary delay, without benefit.

Of this the committee on jurisprudence, conceding that in all cases where the matter involved relates to work to be done by or for lodges in other grand jurisdictions where the law of that grand jurisdiction requires it, the correspondence will have to be through the medium of the grand masters, say:

In the matter of the recommendation of the M.W. grand master relating to work by courtesy and in cases where petitioners have been rejected in other jurisdictions, no further regulations are necessary, as lodges in Florida are authorized to communicate directly with the other lodges interested.

In this matter Florida and Illinois are in accord.

Among the special dispensations reported we find no less than three authorizing lodges to elect masters to fill vacancies caused by the acceptance by the incumbents of the office, of appointments as district deputy grand masters, and one authorizing a lodge to elect a senior warden, the incumbent of that office "having permanently moved from its jurisdiction."

On this general subject the committee on jurisprudence say:

We have also examined the list of dispensations granted, and refused by the M.W. grand master, and finding that he has used the discretion lodged in him in such matters, with wisdom and fidelity, we recommend their approval with one exception, which will be hereinafter referred to.

The exception proved to be neither of those to which we have called attention, but to one issued to permit a lodge to "attend divine service as a body, in which case the committee did not question that the grand master was properly exercising a discretion vested in him by law, but withheld approval on account of a difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to whether the attendance upon divine service by a lodge, as such, is a masonic function, a question upon which a sub-committee, consisting of Past Grand Masters WRIGHT and EUDEL will report to the full committee next year.

The approval in a former year of dispensations to elect masters when vacancies occurred in that office, led us to inquire what became of the right and duty of the wardens, in the order of their rank, to succeed to the powers and duties of the master in the absence or disability of the latter. In reply it was explained that in such cases the wardens join in the request for a dispensation, and being eligible to the office of master are usually promoted and are thus enabled to receive the honors of the chair. Now, although the fact that the wardens are required to join in the request for a dispensation is a recognition of the validity of the law requiring their orderly succession to the duties of the chair without another election, if the craft becomes habituated to these dispensations by their yearly recurrence, is there not danger that the joining of the wardens in the request will in time come to be regarded as a formality, and still later be disregarded to the final effacement of a landmark?

From the same explanation above referred to we learn that in Florida it has always been held that an officer has a right to dimit at any time, if clear of the books, and therefore may cause a vacancy. We have referred to a dispensation to elect a warden because the incumbent of the office had moved out of the jurisdiction of his lodge. As nothing was said about his having dimitted, we noted the case in order to inquire whether according to Florida usage, or law, a warden creates a vacancy by moving from the territorial boundary of his lodge during his official term?

The chain letter, which seems to have cropped out during the year, gets this well-aimed passing kick from the grand master:

I do not consider that any masonic obligations burden us with complying with this method of appealing for aid; nor do I think it a proper masonic method to obtain our help for any worthy object.

He took the view that all declarations of the law applied to facts as stated and every direction emanating from his office, applying any rule of procedure constituted an official decision which should be reviewed, whether containing apparently such matter or not. Accordingly he collected each of these matters and packeted with it the original correspond-

ence connected with it, turning in forty-nine of them for review. These the jurisprudence committee found to be generally in accord with the constitution and regulations, but they declined the task of separating the kernel from the husk, so that no list of them was presented and no hint given of the points covered by them.

On the report of the committee on correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized; recognition was refused to the Grand Orient of Greece and to another organization in the same country calling itself by the same name (a pot called clandestine by the other kettle), on the safe ground that a grand lodge should not extend recognition to or exchange representatives with any body other than an independent sovereign grand lodge; and for the reason just given refused recognition to the Grand Orient of the Republic of Paraguay, it having been found upon investigation that "Masonry was introduced into that country by or through the Grand Orient of Brazil and is wholly under the control of the Scottish Rite bodies."

With reference to Hamburg the committee found that Florida did not formally adopt the edict of non-intercourse with that body, having never accorded to it recognition, and therefore had no edict to recall. New York, however, was congratulated on the final and satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

In another special report the committee on correspondence (SILAS B. WRIGHT, chairman) discuss the question whether the Grand "Orient of Brazil," with reference to which the following was adopted in 1905 was the same body with which the Grand Lodge of Florida resolved in 1872 to accept relations of amity and the reciprocal exchange of grand representatives, and if so whether any good reason existed for the withdrawal of those relations, and whether or not it is advisable to renew them:

From other statements in the circular letter before us, it appears that there is a "grand lodge" organized as a part of the general organization of the masonic system as is the custom in grand jurisdictions working under the A. & A.S.R.

In such jurisdictions the supreme council retains a supervisory control over the grand lodge and the grand master is appointed by the presiding officer of the supreme council or as is sometimes termed the grand orient. It is, therefore, the opinion of your committee that this grand lodge should not recognize, or enter into fraternal relations with any masonic body which is not a regular sovereign grand lodge. It not appearing that the Grand Orient of Brazil, or the grand lodge formed thereunder is such a grand lodge, we recommend that the request be not granted.

The committee find on a careful search of the proceedings that no steps were ever taken to carry this resolution of "amity" into effect by an exchange of representatives, and that no such exchange with any grand orient or supreme council of the Scottish Rite is mentioned from

that day to this. The nearest approach to even indirect recognition of any such bodies is mentioned in the following:

In 1890 this grand lodge was struggling with the question of the recognition of the Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions, A. & A.S.R., in the Cerneau matter, and the minority report of the committee on masonic jurisprudence was adopted, which in effect recognized these supreme councils. In 1891 (pp. 30-32) this action was rescinded and resolutions were adopted which, in effect, said that this grand lodge refuses to recognize the Scottish Rite bodies controlling the higher degrees.

The conclusions of the committee, which were adopted, were as follows:

Everywhere in our proceedings since the memorable action in 1891, your committee find a studied determination by our grand lodge to refrain from "recognition" of any of the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite, but we have recognized grand lodges formed by lodges first chartered by Scottish Rite bodies when they have become independent and sovereign grand lodges.

This fact, together with the fact that the Grand Orient of Brazil itself does not understand that they have ever received "recognition" at our hands, as evidenced by their petition to us for such recognition in 1905, and together with the fact that grand representatives have never been named or exchanged, convinces your committee that the action in 1872 has never been construed as according them "recognition." We are also convinced that the action of the grand lodge in 1905 is correct, and that it is not advisable at this time to take any steps to renew or in any way carry into effect the resolution of 1872.

The committee devoted a considerable portion of this report to the question of the legitimacy of Masons in Scottish Rite lodges, apparently to lay a foundation for a resolution offered by the chairman, Past Grand Master WRIGHT, after the report had been adopted, and which was also adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in lodges of A. & A.S. Rite in countries where that is the dominant Rite, and welcome them to our lodges for visitation and affiliation under the usual masonic restrictions the same as if made in lodges of our obedience.

In support of the doctrine set forth in this resolution the committee quote from Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, of Maine, (Correspondence Report, 1871), and of later date appeared what they call the "decisions" of other jurisdictions, appending under this head extracts from the language of Past Grand Masters CUNNINGHAM, of Ohio; ANTHONY and PAIGE, of New York, and a committee of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, all substantially in accord with the above resolution, but all with one exception being the expression of individual opinion, and not the decisions of grand lodges. The exception was the report of Past Grand Master

CLINTON F. PAIGE, of New York, whose report as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, made to that grand lodge in 1896, denying recognition to the Grand Lodges of Chili and San Domingo because of lack of definite information whether they were wholly independent of the supreme bodies of the Scottish Rite by which their component lodges were created, was adopted by that body, and with it the resolution substantially reproduced above by Brother WRIGHT.

The latter in quoting from Brother PAIGE's report proper, contents himself with this single paragraph:

At the same time we do not question the legitimacy of any brother made in a lodge created by the supreme council in any country where the A. & A.S. Rite is the dominant Rite. He is as regular as any made in New York or Pennsylvania.

We quote another paragraph from Brother PAIGE's report:

The papers presented to your committee do not furnish sufficient evidence that either of these grand bodies seeking recognition (both of Scottish Rite origin and originally receiving their authority from and being under the control of a supreme council of the A.A.S. Rite) have separated therefrom, *and with the consent of the supreme council* become independent of and taken entire control of the three symbolic degrees. We do not question the right of supreme councils of the A.A.S. Rite to control and confer the first three symbolic degrees in all countries where that is the dominant rite, and we recognize Master Masons made under that authority as regular and as much entitled to our regard and recognition as is made under our authority, but until the supreme council *has relinquished its authority* over the three symbolic degrees (*as has been done in this and other jurisdictions*), and the control of the three symbolic degrees has been relegated to symbolic grand lodges entirely independent of other authority, we cannot recognize the grand lodge organization.

The italics are ours, calling attention to the assumptoin by no less a personage than the grand secretary general of that division of the Holy Empire which is the domain of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, that the consent of the supreme council in countries where its rite is the dominant one, is necessary to the establishment and independence of a grand lodge formed by lodges of its creation. The italics further call attention to a still more impudent assumption—that even in New York the grand lodge possesses its absolute authority over the symbolic degrees partly by the grace of a relinquishment of such authority by a supreme council! This old spook of a “waiver” on the part of the supreme councils in this country of the right to confer and control the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, in order to preserve harmonious relations with symbolic grand lodges, was supposed to be effectually laid during the “Cerneau” war. It is within the recollection of all that during the acute period of that unpleasantness the three parties to the imbroglio tumbled over each other in their haste to assure the grand

lodges of the country that not only had they never established lodges to work in the symbolic degrees but that they had never claimed the right to do so. The Northern Supreme Council pointed with pride to the fact, as publicly stated by Brother DRUMMOND (its first sovereign grand commander) as early as 1875, that its organic law was that its degrees should not be conferred upon any person but a Master Mason in good standing in the state of its residence; and that it had *never* included the first, second and third in its list of degrees, had never conferred any of them, but, on the contrary, had always expressly recognized the fact that symbolic lodges have *exclusive* jurisdiction over them; the Southern Supreme Council—the parent council of the world—which had looked without protest, if not with complacency, upon the assumption by its progeny in countries outside of the United States of the control of the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, had by this time discovered and announced by the voice of its sovereign grand commander, ALBERT PIKE—by universal consent the most erudite student of their system—that their constitutions never authorized the conferring of the symbolic degrees by Scottish Rite bodies, anywhere; while their common enemy the Supreme Council of the United States, its Territories and Dependencies (“Cerneau”), repudiated with equal positiveness any design—actual or potential, past, present, or latent—upon the exclusive control of Symbolic Masonry by the symbolic lodges. Because it seemed apparent from these disclaimers all along the line, that the masonic world, or at least so much of it as lies within our North American boundaries, had finally gotten through with the transparent nonsense that JOHN DOE and RICHARD DOE, Master Masons, possessing no powers in Masonry not shared by their fellow members, who had gone out behind the lodge room and devised an organization for conferring from one to three dozen pretended masonic degrees, more or less, had relinquished something to the grand lodge because they refrained from conferring the real masonic degrees which they could only receive by recognizing the exclusive right of the grand lodge to which their allegiance was due, to control them against all comers—because of these disclaimers, Masons felt at liberty to enter the Scottish Rite bodies in this country who for the lifetime of a generation had steadfastly resisted all solicitations to do so, because they deemed it inconsistent with complete loyalty to their masonic engagements so long as those bodies maintained even the shadow of a claim to authority in Symbolic Masonry.

But scarcely was the ink dry with which every shadow of any direct claim to such authority had been repudiated by those assuming to speak for these Scottish Rite bodies, when one high in the councils of that rite uses his position as chairman of the jurisprudence committee of his grand lodge not only to practically reassert the claim, but to secure for it

what it had never before commanded, the direct, explicit endorsement of a regular grand lodge. It needs no extended argument to show that the New York resolution, now substantially reproduced by the Grand Lodge of Florida, is a practical reassertion of the repudiated claim. It is as clear as the noon-day sun that if the Supreme Council of Mexico, for instance, or of Central America, or of Brazil, can make Master Masons who are as regular as those made under the authority of the grand lodges of New York or Florida, the authority to so make them must have been derived from *some* source. That it was not derived from any grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is a fact beyond question. The only body that could have assumed to endow them with it was the parent supreme council by which these Mexican, Central American and Brazilian bodies was created. It could not endow them with what it did not itself possess.

To say, therefore, that the progeny of that council are as capable of making regular Masons as are the lodges and grand lodges of Symbolic Masonry is to hand us out another cuckoo's egg which is but the *alter ego* of that over which all parties were holding their noses during the acute stage of the "Cerneau" war.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; wisely declined to interfere with the right of a Master Mason to decide for himself how much time and study he will give to Masonry, by substituting for a proposed drastic requirement for an examination as to proficiency, to begin one month after raising and be continued from meeting to meeting until the lodge should be satisfied, a regulation declaring it to be the duty of the brother to make himself proficient as soon as possible, and recommended that masters of lodges endeavor to promote this end; gave the afternoon of the second day of the session to assisting the grand master in laying the corner-stone of the new temple, upon the building of which the energies of the Florida Craft are now largely if not wisely concentrated, but an enterprise in which, since they have embarked upon it, we wish them happy escape from the usual burdensome subsequences; listened to two orations from the grand orator—one at the laying of the corner-stone (where other notable addresses were delivered), the other in grand lodge—both extemporaneous and so only published in outline; and found in the fact that current report credited some eminent Masons with having signed, "Fraternally," circular letters mailed to the membership of the lodges throughout the state, advocating the election of certain candidates to political offices, sufficient excuse—abundant we think—for the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand body that no past or present officer thereof should in the future, in their zeal for any particular candidate for political positions, write communications addressed "Fra-

ternally" to the masonic membership that may be subject, in the remotest degree, to the suspicion of involving Masonry in politics, and that they should confine such letters on the subject of politics or advocating the candidacy of particular persons that they see fit to write, to such language and terms as can leave no doubt as to its being "individual" and entirely divorced from Masonry.

ELMER E. HASKELL, of Palatka, grand master; WILBER P. WEBSTER, Jacksonville, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (116 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master SILAS B. WRIGHT, who, although writing with a hopple on—as will be seen by the brevity of his review—shows everywhere the hand of a master. Three pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1907, reflecting with necessary brevity the most important items of business, and also finding room for the Illinois lists of recognizable and unrecognizable grand lodges, and for the analysis of the attitude of fifty grand lodges on the question of jurisdiction over rejected candidates, which in our review we copied from the address of Grand Master SCUDDER, of New York. Our brief remarks on the status of the Grand Lodge of Norway are also reproduced.

In the few brief notes of his Conclusion we find the following:

The question of requiring documentary evidence of all applicants for examination for initiation, is spreading, and it will be well for all Masons to carry at all times receipts for dues with seal of their lodge attached and a diploma or certificate by the grand secretary that it is from a regular lodge.

The grand master of Nova Scotia was refused an examining committee in Boston during the year because he had no documentary evidence with him. Many others have met with the same fate when away from home and unknown.

It is a distinct loss to the fraternity everywhere that his grand lodge has so restricted Brother WRIGHT for space that he cannot give his own enlightened views on the events he chronicles. We must confess also our personal regret that we may possibly have to wait until the new temple is completed and paid for before getting light on the questions with which we closed our review of Florida in 1906.

GEORGIA, 1907.

121ST ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCTOBER 29.

A half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master, THOMAS H. JEFFRIES, adorns the fly leaf of the Georgia volume. The face and the evening dress are purely occidental; the lapel decoration bespeaks a son of Islam.

One past grand master was present, and fifty-two jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by THOMAS J. CARLING, of Macon.

No less than five hundred and eleven past masters not representing lodges, were present, while the number of representatives of lodges present was four hundred and ninety. Thus it appears that the Grand Lodge of Georgia is no longer a representative body, at least on a show of hands. The following resolution looking to a correction of this anomalous condition of affairs, was referred to the committee on general welfare of the annual communication of 1908, after a somewhat similar proposition had been turned down by the committee on jurisprudence:

That in the future annual communications of the grand lodge that each lodge in the state shall be entitled to one representative for each fifty members or fractional part thereof.

2. That the grand lodge of the state shall not pay mileage or per diem to any master or past master, except the accredited representative of the lodges of this jurisdiction, the officers and past officers of the grand lodge of the state.

After a comparatively brief exordium clad in the eloquent and stately imagery for which Grand Master MEYERHARDT is noted, he announced the death of WILLIAM A. DAVIS and JOSIAH I. WRIGHT, past grand masters, the latter occurring at Fort Worth, Texas (whither he removed in 1899), at the ripe age of eighty years. Brother DAVIS, who was universally loved and sincerely mourned, succeeded to the grand mastership in 1898, and after two years of brilliant service was appointed chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, which position he occupied until his death.

Dead also was JOHN W. AKIN, past junior grand warden, author of Akin's Lodge Manual, which has long been and still is the adopted standard for Georgia, a brother of rare accomplishments, universally beloved. The report of the committee chronicles the passing of no less than thirty-four brethren during the year, who had been Masons "fifty years or more."

Referring to his decisions rendered during the year the grand master says:

I regret to say that there seems to be still a great lack of knowledge on the part of many of the brethren, regarding questions pertaining to the ballot and to physical qualifications. I can only again emphasize the fact that the secrecy of the ballot is inviolable, that no one, not even the master, has the right to inquire who cast a black ball, nor into the motives that prompted the casting of a black ball. Every member has a perfect right to vote as he pleases without giving a reason therefor.

As to physical qualifications, there seems to be an idea that the grand master has a right to grant a dispensation to allow those physically disqualified to be initiated into Masonry. Of course this is a grave error, for the grand master has no such right.

In which he was standing on solid ground. Following are some of his decisions:

2. Where a lodge waives jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of another lodge, and after such waiver has been communicated to the other lodge, but before the candidate has been initiated, the lodge waiving jurisdiction finds that the candidate is unworthy and so notifies the lodge to which jurisdiction has been granted, it is error on the part of the latter lodge to insist on initiating the candidate on the ground that the first lodge has no right to reconsider its waiver. The second lodge should have refused to initiate the candidate as soon as notified by the first lodge that he was unworthy.

3. A vote for advancement covers proficiency and character and not proficiency alone.

4. It is improper and unmasonic to use at annual elections, tickets upon which are printed the names of candidates for lodge offices.

5. A lodge receives the petition of an applicant for membership, accompanied by the fee. It was afterward discovered that the lodge had no jurisdiction and could not initiate the applicant. The petitioner was indebted to a certain firm for goods purchased by him, and this firm was informed that the lodge held the petitioner's fee, whereupon the firm garnisheed the lodge for amount of fee in its hands.

I held that it was improper for a member to inform a creditor not a Mason that the petitioner had applied for membership and that the lodge had no jurisdiction, and that the fee in its hands was subject to garnishment. Masonry is not a collecting agency, and certainly one not a Mason has no right to be informed of what is transpiring in a lodge.

6. The proprietor of what is known as a "bucket shop," in my opinion, is not a fit subject to receive the degrees in Masonry. We should not receive into Masonry those who earn their livelihood by operating a place in which gambling in any form is carried on. I think the proprietor of a bucket shop stands on the same plane as the keeper of any other gambling house.

While we are fully in accord with the letter of the Illinois law which specifically declares that where a lodge has granted permission to an

other lodge to receive the petition of a candidate "over whom it may have lawful jurisdiction, it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same, and the lodge receiving such permission shall thereby acquire lawful jurisdiction," we think the grand master's criticism of the action of the second lodge, in Decision No. 2, was justified. While technically it owed no concession to the lodge waiving jurisdiction, it did owe a duty to the whole fraternity, to fail in which merited a stronger word of condemnation than "error." No. 3 is cheerfully interesting as showing that not all jurisdictions have, like Illinois, returned to the ancient, immemorial practice of a single ballot for all the degrees. No. 4 is of course to be commended; and we are fully in accord with the criticism of the grand master in No. 5. In No. 6 the grand master has got on thin ice, because there is nothing in the landmarks to warrant any other division of applicants into classes on the score of occupation, than the "immoral and scandalous men" on the one hand and those of "good report" on the other. The third of the Charges of a Freemason, the ultimate word whose terms no man or body of men has any lawful authority to change, says:

The persons admitted members of a lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

These are the highest prescriptions of the law, confronting with equal force every brother who holds the fateful ballot in his hand, from the grand master down to the humblest private member of the lodge. No individual, however exalted in the fraternity has power to change the qualifications therein defined, and as nothing added to nothing creates naught but nothing, so no aggregation of individuals, however numerous, has any more authority as a body than has each powerless unit. But when in the regular course of orderly masonic procedure the unit is armed with the ballot, he is no longer powerless, but has full authority to decide in each individual case whether the applicant comes within the prescriptions which the landmarks make essential to eligibility. He not only has the authority, but it is a duty which he cannot shirk and from which the dictum of neither grand master nor grand lodge can relieve him, to decide whether the otherwise eligible applicant is an immoral or scandalous man, or of good report. To come down from general principles to the particular case which calls out this comment—without discussing the question whether "bucket shop" trading differs essentially from what the world generally agrees to call gambling—it is certain that in some, perhaps in all localities where it prevails, there are men engaged in it who stand well in society, in business circles and in the various churches, who, in short, possess the general respect and confidence which attaches to men "of good report." The question of general reputability is one of fact, and he whose duty it becomes to decide it is confronted by a condition and not a theory.

The following was also submitted under the head of "decisions." However classified, the position taken therein, and the reasons assigned therefor, are in every way to be commended:

I was invited to deliver an address and to take part in the exercises of "Fraternal Day" at the state fair at Atlanta. I declined on the ground that Masonry does not advertise for itself nor for others, and I do not think that the grand master of Masons should allow himself to be used for advertising a fair or for any similar purpose.

Among the dispensations reported by the grand master we note several permitting lodges to open stated meetings an hour earlier than that named in their by-laws. This is a dangerous proceeding unless coupled with a rigid requirement of notice to all members, as otherwise rights may be lost. We note also a dispensation authorizing a lodge "to declare a vacancy in the office of master, he having permanently removed from the jurisdiction, and to elect a new worshipful master and such other officers as may be necessary," which moves us to inquire what became of the right and duty of the wardens, in the order of their rank, under the law of Masonry, to succeed to the powers and duties of the master in the event of his removal or disability?

Of district and county "conventions" the grand master says:

During the past year district conventions were held in every district in Georgia and many county conventions were also held. The spread of the convention idea in Georgia has been truly wonderful and should result in great benefit to the craft. I have at all times favored district and county conventions and have had the pleasure of organizing quite a number of them throughout the state. I believe the coming together of Masons in such conventions cannot fail to be of the very greatest benefit, and the public exercises usually connected with them bring out the social features of Masonry in a way that cannot be too highly commended. I trust that these conventions will grow in numbers and in enthusiasm.

The convention idea is peculiarly Georgian. Their purpose seems to be largely for fellowship, although designed also to aid in securing uniformity of work, and we judge from the grand master's reference to public exercises the idea of advertising the fraternity is at least tolerated "on the side." The work of the district deputies is highly praised.

The grand lodge chartered twenty-five new lodges; took half a day off and during that season of refreshment visited the Masonic Home, which the grand master says has prospered during the year, and at the disposal of whose trustees all the funds in the grand lodge treasury above the sum of \$5,000 were placed, and the initial step taken to so amend the constitution as to levy an additional capitation tax of \$1 per year until the necessary additional accommodations are secured, and then continued at one-half that amount as a permanent maintenance fund; enjoyed a season of oratory in the evening of the first day, following the delivery of an address on the Fellow Craft's degree by J. C. Harris, of Rome, which was itself characterized as "a perfect gem of wisdom and

oratory;" ordered the grand secretary to make and print in pamphlet form a list of all clandestine lodges in the United States, for the use of the lodges, a list much more difficult to keep corrected than its complement, the List of Regular Lodges, already available at small cost; expelled a half hundred or more brethren delinquent for lodge dues, whose offence is veiled under the euphemism, "unmasonic conduct;" by the necessary two-thirds majority entertained for final action next year a constitutional amendment providing that no grand master should hold office more than two years consecutively; lightened the handicap on the creation of new lodges by substituting in their law forbidding the creation of a lodge under dispensation within nine miles of another lodge unless the latter shall be in a town containing ten thousand inhabitants, the word *six* for "nine" and the words *one thousand* for "ten thousand," the section thus amended reflecting the conditions upon which the grand master, during the recess of the grand lodge, "shall have power and authority to grant dispensations for holding lodges in the three first degrees," the phraseology of which language suggests a verbal criticism which we pass over for the purpose of asking the really serious question: How many degrees are known to the Grand Lodge of Georgia?

By the gift of a past grand master's jewel and by eulogistic resolutions the grand lodge voiced its appreciation of the services of the retiring grand master.

THOMAS H. JEFFRIES, of Atlanta, was elected grand master; WILLIAM A. WOLIHIN, Macon, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (151 pp.) is the seventh in regular course by Bro. A. Q. MOODY, who gives four full pages to his notice of Illinois proceedings for 1906. He notes the presence of Past Deputy Grand Master W. J. A. DELANCEY, the representative of Georgia; quotes from the exordium of Grand Master ALLEN's address, summarizes the report of his work, and reproduces two of his four decisions. He also gives the points on which the Hamburg correspondence turned, and lays the oration of Bro. OWEN SCOTT under contribution for several fine passages, discriminatingly selected. Referring to our report on correspondence—and we thank him for his kind, personal words—in which we inquired if the authority to recognize newly created grand lodges was recognized as one of the grand master's prerogatives in Georgia, he says:

We explain for the benefit of Brother Robbins, that Grand Master Meyerhardt appointed representatives for Costa Rica and Porto Rico with the understanding that unless his action was confirmed by the grand lodge in recognizing the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Porto Rico, his appointment of representatives would be null and void.

He also does us the honor to quote from our comments on some of the acts of his grand lodge, and we wish he would comment as freely, so that we might return the compliment. We feel assured it would be to the profit of our readers.

IDAHO, 1907.

40TH ANNUAL.

BOISE.

SEPTEMBER 10.

This attractive, well printed volume, which bears the imprint of a Boise printing house, has for a frontispiece a half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master.

Seven past grand masters were present, and the representatives of eighteen sister jurisdictions, Illinois not among them.

The grand master, WILLIAM F. SMITH, announced the death of PETER SONNA, past senior grand warden, one of the pioneers of Idaho, who filled many important positions in public life. Referring to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, and particularly to the passing of GEORGE H. DAVIS, past deputy grand master of Minnesota, as announced by the grand master of that jurisdiction, he calls attention to the fact that he was a past grand master of Idaho, he having been twice elected to the grand east during his rectorship of St. Michael's church, at Boise, which lasted from 1882 to 1885. He was a very active and zealous Mason.

The grand master reports the following:

On November 14, 1906, I requested and obtained waiver of jurisdiction from the most worshipful grand master of Wyoming, over John Barber, whose residence was Jackson, Wyoming, in favor of Benevolent Lodge No. 38, of St. Anthony.

Here we suspect that the facts have been sacrificed to brevity; it will be noted that he says he received the waiver "from," not *through* the grand master of Wyoming. We presume the latter to be correct, the waiver having really been made by a lodge in Wyoming, as we know of no law anywhere which attempts to invest a grand master with the territorial jurisdiction. In the nature of things the applicant must pertain to a petition-receiving body—the lodge.

Ten decisions are reported—which as a rule are well and clearly stated and evince a good knowledge of the principles of law, as well as of their local regulations. Such of these as we copy strike us as of general interest:

3. December 6. Received a communication from Bro. Geo. A. Maitland, worshipful master of Shoshone Lodge No. 25, stating one Fred Inman had presented a petition for degrees, that he, as master, refused to receive the petition for the reason that Inman had accepted a position as engineer in a brewery, and asks if he did right in refusing to receive the petition.

Answer: Your action in not receiving the petition was right. If the gentleman referred to is employed in any capacity whatever in a brewery, he is not eligible for the degrees of Masonry under our laws. See Sec. 8, Art. XIV, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

4. January 16. Twin Falls Lodge No. 45 submits the following questions:

First: Can a member of a lodge dimit without joining some other lodge?

Second: Can a brother who belongs to a lodge in Chili, S. A., affiliate with a lodge in Idaho?

Third: Could the brother visit?

Answer: To the first question my answer is, "Yes."

To the second question, "No." See standing resolution 4, page 144, Code and Digest.

To the third question will say, if the brother can be vouched for by a Mason in good standing, or pass a rigid and thorough examination, I know of no reason why he should be denied the privilege of visiting.

6. March 19. Received communication from Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 39, stating an applicant for affiliation had been rejected, and asking whether or not they should accept from him an amount equal to the dues of the lodge and permit him to visit.

Answer: The brother's standing is not affected by the rejection of his petition—he is still a non-affiliating Mason. The lodge should accept an amount equal to the monthly dues from the brother, and it is his duty to contribute such an amount, which entitles him to the privilege of visiting if he desires.

8. Can a worshipful master-elect be installed, who is not in possession of a certificate from the grand lecturer?

Answer. He cannot, under our laws.

Number 3, as we shall call the third, was approved as were all the rest, by the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge, and was doubtless correctly decided under the letter of their law. As it has absolutely nothing but that letter to commend it it serves well to illustrate the vagaries into which a masonic body is led when it cuts loose from the restraints of the landmarks and undertakes to settle by lump legislation what can only properly be settled *seriatim* by the ballot. The first leg of the tripod on which No. 4 stands is sound and firm, the other two are wobbly. In the first place there are three lodges in Chili chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, one at Valparaiso, one at Santiago and one at Conception, and still remaining under the jurisdiction of that grand lodge; and their members stand on the same footing as do those of all other Massachusetts lodges. In the second place, if

the Grand Lodge of Idaho has a regulation forbidding the affiliation of a member of a Scottish Rite lodge—as it should have—on the ground of lack of the masonic status, and the first question is answered “no,” on that ground, then the question whether such member could visit requires the same answer as the first. Admission to visit is a recognition of complete regularity. Referring to No. 6, the answer that the standing of the brother is not affected by the rejection of his petition, is a correct statement of the law of Masonry; the remainder, doubtless a correct statement of an Idaho regulation which regards the non-affiliate as a taxable entity rather than as a brother; which has taken away from him the privilege of visitation incident to his character as a member of the whole, fraternity, and in return for this deprivation has simply put him on the list of customers who are privileged to buy what has been reduced to a commodity and is on sale by the local lodge at so much per year. No. 8 is doubtless answered correctly, but so much the worse for the law. It surely ought not to be possible that any one man should possibly dictate to a lodge whom it shall elect for its master, or for any other officer. In No. 9 the question was asked: “Can a warden of a lodge delegate his power as acting master to a past master?” In this case the warden opened the lodge, called a past master to preside, and soon afterwards excused himself on the score of business, retired and did not return. We think the following answer well states the rule of law:

Under masonic law, as I understand it, the authority, responsibility and legality of a lodge of Masons, rests solely in the worshipful master, and in his absence, in the wardens. In the absence of the worshipful master and one of the wardens, the other warden being present has the sole authority of convening or opening the lodge, except on funeral occasions. He could, through courtesy or other reasons, request a past master to preside and conduct the business. Yet, I am of the opinion the warden, who is for the time being acting worshipful master, although not actually presiding, is responsible for the lodge being open, must be present and remain in the lodge room or hall until the lodge is closed, if he leaves, I am of the opinion the lodge ceases to be a duly authorized lodge, there being no worshipful master or warden present. It is a well known principle of masonic law that a worshipful master or the wardens of a lodge cannot delegate the authority of convening or opening a lodge of Masons to a past master; hence, it must be presumed one of the three officers having the power to open the lodge must be present during the time the lodge is open.

In No. 10, which follows, the answer is correctly and admirably put:

10. Question: When a Master Mason dies and a Knights Templar Commandery is requested to conduct the funeral services, is it proper for the Blue Lodge to appear simply as an attendant or escort to the commandery? In other words, is it proper for the lodge to open in the third degree, appear in procession as a lodge with emblems and regalia, attend services at the cemetery as an escort or spectator, return to the hall and close lodge without in any way having had charge of or taken

part in any ritualistic services, the commandery having had complete control?

Answer: No, it is not proper for a lodge of Master Masons to appear in the character of Masons with white gloves and aprons at the funeral of a Master Mason when the lodge has not full control of the funeral services. To be buried under the auspices of Masonry, a brother while living should make a request to be buried masonically; if not, after his death, his relatives or immediate friends may request the lodge to perform that sad and solemn duty. If request be made to one of the societies you name and the ceremony of that particular institution be used, a lodge of Master Masons, with white gloves and aprons, would, in my opinion, be very much out of place.

If a Master Mason who has attained the so-called "higher degrees" prefers to be buried with the ceremony belonging to said "higher degrees," I see no masonic reason why Master Masons should desire to intrude, when they have no services to perform. There could be no objection for members of the lodge to attend the funeral as citizens or friends, but not as a lodge of Masons.

After three years' experience in the dissemination of the adopted work by the single (salaried) grand lecturer system the grand master thought the results not commensurate with the cost, and recommended a board of custodians—the grand lecturer to be a member and chairman—geographically distributed with a view to holding schools of instruction. Of a committee of seven to whom the subject was referred, two made a minority report favoring a plan along the lines suggested by the grand master, but the other five led the dissenters from the immemorial mouth-to-ear plan of instruction in directing the grand lecturer to put the work into cipher and place a copy in the hands of each master of a lodge and of the grand secretary. This was done by a yea and nay vote of 81 to 51. We hail the loyal fifty-one!

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; turned down a proposition from the Grand Lodge of Washington for concurrent territorial jurisdiction along their common border; recognized the Grand Lodges of Saskatchewan and Western Australia, on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, and the Grand Lodge of Queensland on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, and hung up with the latter committee the application of the Grand Orient of Paraguay for recognition.

It is to be regretted that among the reasons for recognizing the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, the committee mention that the "Mother" Grand Lodge of Manitoba "consented" to its formation, because it is misleading to those who do not follow these matters closely. The "God speed" of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was doubtless very gratifying to the brethren of the new grand lodge, because their association had been the closest, but it had in it no more of the element of "consent" than the

recognition of Nova Scotia or Illinois. The fact that a grand lodge has chartered a part or all of the lodges in open territory which afterwards becomes autonomous (independent, self-governing), entitling the lodges therein to form a grand lodge of their own, gives such parent grand lodge no more voice in determining whether an independent grand lodge shall be formed than has a grand lodge which never chartered a lodge outside of its own territory. No one is entitled to even a *whisper* in the matter outside of the lodges which the newly-fledged autonomy finds existing within its boundaries.

The grand lodge was treated to a grand reception and an elegant banquet on the night of the second day of the session, by the local fraternity and the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM C. WHITWELL, of Salmon, was elected grand master; THEOPHILUS W. RANDALL, Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (112 pp.) is again by Bro. GEORGE E. KNEPPER. It is his sixth report, and like each of its predecessors, it is his best. In other words his excellent style becomes still smoother, and he betrays the sure-footedness which comes from use. Something more than two and one half pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1906.

Brother KNEPPER knows a good thing when he sees it; he says of the oration:

Brother Owen Scott, grand orator, delivered a splendid oration on "The Mission of Masonry." He begins by saying, "Just a quarter of a century ago I stood before this grand lodge in a feeble effort to deliver the annual oration." If the effort at that time was "feeble" it is certainly stalwart now.

The oration covers ten closely printed pages but it is readable because filled with sense. We only wish we could deal more liberally with this able paper.

He notes the Illinois-Hamburg correspondence, quoting the resolutions with which it was pointed by our grand lodge, as he does also brief paragraphs of comment from our report on correspondence, referring to Idaho matters. He makes one bad stumble—in the following line: "The Grand Lodges of Alberta and of Valle de Mexico were duly recognized." Correct as to the British-American body, but not as to the chameleon of the Mexican chaparral.

INDIANA, 1908.

87TH ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 26.

This volume bears on its fly-leaf a cut of the new temple now building at Indianapolis, a stately, beautiful structure whose lines are impressively satisfying; and is further embellished with an elegant vignette portrait of the incoming grand master, whose fine face the age-destroying razor has rendered so youthful in appearance that one might doubt whether he were of lawful age. The volume opens with the proceedings of the special meeting of the grand lodge held on the day before the annual communication for the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, which ceremony went off with great *eclat*. The oration by Past Grand Master LINCOLN V. CRAVENS was worthy of the occasion and the Grand Lodge of Indiana is fortunate in having so fine a production embalmed in its annals.

At the annual communication eighteen of the twenty-one surviving past grand masters, and the representatives of twenty-eight grand jurisdictions were present, the envoy from Illinois not among them.

The grand master (WALTER O. BRAGG) announced the death of Past Grand Master CHRISTIAN FETTA, one of the strong men of his generation in the grand lodge. Eloquent tribute was paid to his memory by the grand master, and by his life long friend, Past Grand Master MARTIN H. RICE. Eight decisions were reported, from which we select the following as of more than local interest:

1. A change of venue cannot be granted in masonic trials, but for good and sufficient reasons a continuance may be granted.

2. Lodge rooms cannot be used for entertainments where the general public would be admitted and an admission fee charged at the door.

3. Lodges have no authority, under existing grand lodge regulations, to entertain a motion and vote to attend church in a body on Sunday, and do so, although the members are not clothed as Masons and do not have in the procession as it moves to the church any of the working tools or paraphernalia of the lodge. Public processions or celebrations by lodges on Sunday, except funerals, are prohibited.

4. After one year, the amount of the dues for which a brother was suspended having been paid it should be returned to him if the lodge rejects the applicant or refuses to restore the brother to membership. As the suspended brother is by action of the lodge still deprived of all his rights and privileges, it would be unfair and unjust to keep his money.

7. The office of worshipful master of a lodge is not vacated by reason of the master moving out of the jurisdiction of his lodge. He can at-

tend the meetings of his lodge and act as its master notwithstanding the fact that he resides within the jurisdiction of another lodge.

8. After twelve months from the date of his rejection a rejected applicant residing within the jurisdiction of two or more lodges having concurrent jurisdiction is restored to the same relation or standing he was before he petitioned the lodge. As between lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, a lodge having rejected an applicant will cease to have jurisdiction over such applicant at the expiration of one year from the date of his rejection, but will continue to have concurrent jurisdiction the same as it did before he petitioned the lodge.

All were approved except No. 4, which the law committee recommended be not affirmed as not being in accord with existing law, a contrary decision having been approved in 1903, and in making this recommendation the committee took occasion to say that it was in conformity with their personal views. We think all the equities are with the grand master, and that the law ought to be and ultimately will be.

No. 1 is in accord with Illinois law in so far that change of venue is unknown with us, and we doubt not that continuance for good reasons would stand on appeal. No. 2 is given for information. No. 3 is good sense as well as Indiana law; and No. 7 should go without saying, anywhere. No. 8 could only be called out by the existence of a time limit to personal jurisdiction, to which the relation of the law of concurrent jurisdiction is by it well shown.

In the journal of proceedings we find the following:

Papers and correspondence were submitted relative to a question of jurisprudence and violation of regulations made by Belvidere Lodge No. 60, of Illinois, vs. Decatur Lodge No. 571, of Indiana.

Correspondence in this case referred to committee on jurisprudence.

Later the following report thereon by the committee on jurisprudence was adopted:

Reporting on the complaint of Belvidere Lodge No. 60, of Illinois, against Decatur Lodge No. 571, of Indiana, your committee on jurisprudence says that this complaint does not come before this grand lodge in proper manner for a decision on its merits. It comes direct from Belvidere Lodge No. 60, of Illinois, whereas it should come from the grand master of the state of Illinois to present a case before this grand lodge.

The grand master thus calls attention to the approach of an important anniversary:

Before closing my report I desire to call the attention of this grand lodge to the fact that we are approaching and very near the time when the introduction or advent of Freemasonry in the Northwest Territory will have reached the one hundredth anniversary of its birth. Masonry was first installed in what is now Indiana at Vincennes, and on March 13, 1909, Vincennes Lodge will have been organized and actively continued for a period of one hundred years.

I believe that date should be looked upon by the fraternity as marking a great epoch in the masonic history of Indiana, and that this grand lodge should take due and timely notice of so great and important an event, and with Vincennes Lodge No. 1, set aside March 13, 1909, as a day for masonic observance and celebration in such manner as may hereafter be arranged.

The grand lodge made an adequate appropriation and appointed a committee to help Vincennes Lodge to properly observe the event.

In a well considered circular letter to the lodges, calling attention to the regulations referring to matters wherein erroneous action proved to be most frequent, he says:

Lodges should discontinue the use of spurious rituals, purporting to give the secret work of the order. Innovations of any kind are dangerous, and will lead to doubt, contention and strife, and will impair the solemnity, dignity and stability of our time-honored institution. The use of these so-called rituals has been prohibited by the grand lodge.

He emphasizes his closing admonition as follows: "*Masonic law can not be set aside by special dispensation.*"

In his judgment the salary of the grand secretary, fixed many years ago when there was not nearly so many lodges and less than half the number of members was inadequate, and committees and grand lodge unanimously echoed this opinion, raising the compensation to \$1,800, which to us seems small wages for the work, requirements and responsibilities when dealing with more than five hundred and thirty active lodges with a membership of more than fifty thousand.

The report of the grand secretary (CALVIN W. PRATHER) is justifiably rose colored; among other things he says:

It is a remarkable fact that there has not been a voluntary surrender of charter by any lodge in Indiana in the past seven years. While we have a few numerically weak lodges, as shown by the returns, they all have the proper masonic spirit and are enthusiastic as the larger lodges and just as faithful in teaching the precepts of our fraternity.

The following from the report of the grand inspector (EDWARD H. WOLFE) shows how little the grand lodge proceedings are read by masters, wardens and secretaries, and in this respect it is not probable that those of Indiana are sinners above those who dwell in other Samarias:

As a rule, however, I have found that many of the errors and unlawful practices are the result of precedents established or ignorance of law, rather than a disposition to purposely set the law aside. A number of lodges do not seem to know that the grand lodge, in 1904, changed the "form of petition to be made a Mason," although this amended form has appeared every year since its adoption, in the published "proceedings" of the grand lodge. Neither are some lodges aware that the conferring of degrees upon numerous candidates at one and the same time has been prohibited, especially in the E.A. degree, and with some restrictions as to the F.C. and M.M. degrees.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; recognized the grand lodges of Alberta and Saskatchewan; postponed action for a year on the request of the Grand Lodge "Cosmos," of Chihuahua, Mexico, for recognition, in order to give that body an opportunity to forward promised information not yet received; declined to sanction the use by the Oriental Twinklers of the word "Masonic" in a proposed incorporation of the "Indiana Masonic and Eastern Star Home;" indefinitely postponed as not a proper and legitimate subject for action the Washington resolutions favoring action on the part of the fraternity, individually and through grand lodges in support of a general plan for the disarmament of nations; seconded and laid over a proposed constitutional amendment adding the grand deacons, grand steward and grand tiler to the list of elective officers, now numbering six, as in Illinois, and providing that "all other grand officers shall be appointed by the grand master-elect, *with the advice and consent of the grand lodge!*"

The italics are ours, calling attention to the birth of a new Indiana idea; we know of no jurisdiction where the grand lodge possesses the veto power over appointments constitutionally devolved upon the grand master.

The grand lodge made a special guest of Bro. JOHN MEDARIS, who formerly for many years represented his lodge, and was now present at the age of ninety-three, and placed his name on the pay roll; and presented the retiring grand master with a jewel of his rank.

CHARLES N. MIKELS, of New Castle, was elected grand master; CALVIN W. PRATHER, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (205 pp.), still bearing the title, "Indiana Annual Masonic Review," is again by Past Grand Master DANIEL McDONALD, being his tenth report, not consecutive, however. His first series—three in number consecutively—closed in 1875, when he was elected grand master. The break continued until the death of Past Grand Master LONG, whom he succeeded in 1901. In his introduction he says:

We hope our experience of more than a third of a century since then has served to transform the Rough Ashlar of that term into the more Perfect Ashlar of the present, and that the knowledge gained in the study of Ancient Craft Masonry during all these long years may be shown in the report contained on the following pages.

His *confreres* have witnessed the fruition of this hope, and his contemporaries of the early days have noted with pleasure that his determination to "keep up with the procession" has never lapsed.

Nearly six of his interesting pages are given to Illinois for 1907, summarizing the address of Grand Master ALLEN and such items of grand lodge action as were of general interest.

The greetings of the grand lodge to Past Grand Master JOHN M. PEARSON on the fiftieth anniversary of his membership therein are noted, and the report of Brother PEARSON calls out the remark that it is a circumstance worth noting when a grand master makes no decisions and the jurisprudence committee has nothing before them to report.

Brother McDONALD is kind enough to credit our special report with being interesting and of having a value that should place it in the hands of every masonic student, and reproduces therefrom the Illinois lists of recognized, unrecognized, and recognizable grand lodges. He also reproduces our criticism of the Indiana decision that charges of gross unmasonic conduct cannot be preferred against a brother who is under the penalty of indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues.

Brother McDONALD discusses the "prerogative" of making Masons at sight as if he were a born Missourian; he wants to "be shown":

The grand master talks knowingly in regard to the landmark authorizing the grand master to make Masons at sight, but he fails to say where it may be found. We have been looking for it for more than forty years and so far have been unable to find it. In the very earliest organization of speculative Masonry, when there were no lodges, and when our ancient brethren met on high hills and low dales, the grand master so-called might have been sanctioned in making Masons at sight, because there was no other way, until lodges were organized, to make Masons. When they were thus made, they were sent out into the world without lodge membership, or any place that they could call a masonic home, just as a Mason made at sight by the grand master of New Jersey would be without lodge membership. His "prerogative" does not extend to making him a member of any lodge. Since the organization of lodges and grand lodges the necessity for making Masons at sight has never in a single instance existed, and never can exist, and the sooner the "prerogative" is done away with the better it will be for the craft universal.

He concedes too much in his speculations about the early days of speculative Masonry. There were not only no grand masters when there were no lodges—or only skeleton lodges—but none until there was a grand lodge. "ANTHONY SAYRE, Gentleman," was the first of his race. The claim that grand masters existed prior to that time is pure fiction.

Under "Michigan" he states some of the reasons which induced the Grand Lodge of Illinois a generation ago to deny the right to stay the advancement of a brother by summary objection, and to provide that the brother objected to should be entitled to a trial upon any allegations designed to stay his progress:

The more we consider the question of objection to advancement after a candidate has received the first degree, the more we have come to the fixed conclusion that objection ought not to be allowed. If there is any reason why a candidate should be stopped on his advancement, the cause is sufficient to justify the objector in preferring charges against him in the lodge and give the candidate a chance to meet his accuser face to face,

and if the evidence is found sufficient to convict him, let the members vote to inflict such penalty as may be deemed just. Objecting is never satisfactory. There is no more reason why a master should be put in possession of the causes for the objection than any other member of the lodge, only that he is invested with power to stop further proceedings. The regulations point out that an objection (to the W.M.) has the effect of a negative ballot, and the objector may really have no cause whatever against the candidate, but wants to annoy him and his friends from some fancied grievance. About every grand lodge whose proceedings we have examined this year have had to do with this objecting trouble. A rule such as we have herein indicated will effectually do away with all this trouble and at the same time will not impair any of the rights of the lodge or any member thereof.

When Illinois settled down to the conviction that when by initiation a candidate becomes a brother he has acquired masonic rights of which he should not be deprived, directly or indirectly, without being heard in his own defence, the innovation of a ballot for each degree, which is but another form of peremptory objection, also had to go with the latter, and the jurisdiction returned to the ancient law that one clear ballot entitles the candidate to all that is coming to any brother in Masonry.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1907.

34TH ANNUAL.

SOUTH McALESTER.

AUGUST 13.

This volume is adorned with a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, WILLIAM ANDREW McBRIDE, and a cut of the Scottish Rite temple at South McAlester, in which the grand lodge met.

Thirteen past grand masters and thirty-one members of the diplomatic corps were present. Illinois was not represented owing to the death of Past Grand Master SILAS B. ARMSTRONG, whose passing was formally announced by the grand master. Brother ARMSTRONG was a Wyandotte Indian of great prominence, and for the past ten years was in the service of the United States at the Indian agency at Quapaw.

Past Grand Master GEORGE THORNBURG, of Arkansas, was formally received as a visitor.

Early in his address the grand master gave the report of the joint committee on consolidation, which gives promise now that statehood has been conferred upon the united territories, that the two grand lodges will be merged without friction in one Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, but with two grand secretaries, each attending to his accustomed field, until by the

processes of time the number is reduced to one. It is interesting to note how the local vernacular serves the needs of a people under novel circumstances, as illustrated by the grand master in referring to the time when the two territories should become one; he says:

There can, then, be no question of "Mother" Indian Territory receiving "Daughter" Oklahoma Territory back to the deserted homestead; nor is the "Mother" breaking up housekeeping to go and live with the "Daughter," but mutual concessions must be made and a fraternal union established on which we shall proceed to erect the grand lodge of the great new state of Oklahoma, rebuilding this temple without the sound of iron discord or wooden strife.

Brethren, to me, it is simply a plain case of taking down the cross fence, throwing both herds into one pasture and rebranding. The I.T. and O.T. brands will have to be laid aside and hereafter the masonic ranch of the coming great state will use the plain "Circle O" brand.

While waiting for the consolidation it was deemed unwise to take any further steps towards locating the Masonic Home; but as there were orphans waiting to be educated it was determined to apply the interest which the Home fund was earning to the support of a temporary school. The bonus offered by the city of Atoka for the establishment of such a temporary school at that place, to be used with the explicit stipulation that the arrangement was in no way to influence on the final location of the Home.

The grand master reported among other dispensations one authorizing a lodge to elect and install a master and a senior warden to fill vacancies caused by the death of these officers. Another was the following:

September 24 granted dispensation to Daugherty Lodge No. 33 to elect and install a senior warden, the regular senior warden having been suspended for unmasonic conduct.

Of this the committee on law and usage say (with grand lodge approval):

The weight of masonic authority is that suspensions does not vacate, but only suspends the duties of the office, and it is now held that no election can be held for the first three officers of a lodge so long as one of them remains in the jurisdiction.

In view of the statement that no election can (lawfully) be held for the first three officers of a lodge so long as one of them remains in the jurisdiction, we cannot understand why the committee approved, as they did the first dispensation noted by us, in the case where the master and senior warden had died. We fully agree with what appears to be the opinion of the committee, that neither the grand master, grand lodge, nor any other power can lawfully interpose to deprive the ranking warden of the right or to absolve him of the duty of succeeding to the functions of the chair in case of the death, absence, or disability of the master.

This principle is ingrained in the structure, and is so manifestly a part of the original plan of Masonry, that any grand lodge regulation or executive action which violates it must be held to be *ultra vires*. But the position of the committee that no election can be held for either of the first three officers (during their term) so long as one of them remains in the jurisdiction, goes further than this principle requires. The election of a junior warden in case of a vacancy in that office would not violate it, but we hold that there is no power to make a vacancy by declaration, no matter whether the warden remains in the jurisdiction or not. A dispensation to authorize a lodge to appear at a Knights Templar annual service escaped the censure which it merited.

Thirteen decisions are reported, four of which we reproduce:

1. Question: A was twice rejected in our lodge some two years ago. He moved into the jurisdiction of another lodge, applied for the degrees and asked for a waiver from the first lodge. The worshipful master refused to grant the waiver. Had he the right to refuse?

Answer: If the worshipful master knew him to be unfit material and would object to making him a Mason in his own lodge, he certainly had the right to refuse the waiver. The rejecting lodge has perpetual jurisdiction over its rejected material.

3. Question: Is it right for a masonic lodge to meet in a room which is used for political meetings, skating rink, dancing hall, shows and all kinds of entertainments?

Answer: Emphatically NO. If you cannot procure a hall which you can control to some extent and prevent such meetings as above mentioned you had better surrender your charter and go out of business.

7. Held that a Mason in good standing committing a masonic offence within the jurisdiction of a neighboring lodge, should be tried by his home lodge if at his request and that of his lodge.

10. Question: Brothers A and B bet on a horse race, placing the money in the hands of Brother C as stakeholder. The race over, they go to Brother C for the money, who denies having received it. A and B then prefer charges against C for defrauding them.

Answer: I instructed the lodge to dismiss the case as we cannot enforce profane law in a masonic lodge. The courts of the land are open for cases of this nature and should not be brought into the lodge.

The committee on law and usage amended No. 1 by adding after the word "material" the words "while in this grand jurisdiction." They also made it plain that the decision of the question lay with the lodge, not with the master. No. 3 was approved by the committee; perhaps they had knowledge of the conditions existing in the instance which called out the decision, which warranted them in doing so. Unless the place was disreputable—and there are many places so used that are not—we see no reason for a hard and fast decision like the above. No. 7 was so amended

as to recognize the jurisdiction to try, of the lodge within whose territory the offence is committed, but compromised by adding: "When convenient as a matter of courtesy his own lodge should have jurisdiction."

The generally recognized principle is that a lodge has a right to try all offenders for offences committed within its territory, whether committed by its own members, by sojourners, or by non-affiliates, and that this right is defeasible only when the home lodge of the offending sojourner, in the exercise of its right to try its members wherever they may be, first institutes proceedings against him and thus obtains control of the case. No. 10 was properly disposed of, but the committee amended it by adding: "Charges should have been preferred against all three of the parties concerned, as they violated masonic law by gambling." We guess that would have been ideal justice.

The request of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan for recognition was referred to the committee on correspondence, but was not reported upon.

Nine new lodges were chartered, and three continued under dispensation.

South McAlester was selected as the place of next meeting.

JAMES BOYD MORROW, of Checotah, was elected grand master; JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (87 pp.) is again from the hand of Past Grand Master THOMAS C. HUMPHRY. When last year we noticed his report of 1906, we referred to it as the last from his pen, as either through the masonic or the daily press we had just then heard of his death. We did not stop for the moment to reflect that the proceedings of Indian Territory then under review were a year old, and that another communication of that grand lodge had been held at the time of our writing. In the brief introduction of his report for 1907 he said that a part of the review had been prepared under difficulties, in which he may have referred to illness. We can only wonder whether there was anything consciously prophetic in the following from the closing paragraph of that introduction:

As we lay down our pencil it is with feelings akin to bidding friends farewell, especially to the members of the guild. However, it is with the hope that the labors of the committee will meet with the expectation of the readers at home and abroad, the report is fraternally submitted.

He gave three and one-half pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1906, containing well selected extracts from the address of Grand Master ALLEN, and the oration of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT.

Appreciative reference is also made to the report on correspondence.

IOWA, 1908.

65TH ANNUAL.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

JUNE 2.

This volume of the Iowa annuals contains a full page portrait of the retiring grand master ROLLIN M. HUNTER, and vignette half-tones of the deputy grand master and the first four elective officers of the grand lodge for 1908, accompanying biographical sketches. The memorial page of Past Grand Treasurer LUCIEN CALEB BLANCHARD also bears his portrait.

Eleven past grand masters graced the opening, and the list was not increased at the closing, Grand Master HUNTER being at the bedside of his sick wife, who died a few days later. Grand Master WILLIAM MILLIGAN, of South Dakota, was a visitor. LOUIS BLOCK, deputy grand master, presided, and at his request Past Grand Master NORRIS read the address of the absent grand master, a comparatively brief, but comprehensive paper, couched in good, direct, forcible English by no means lacking in grace.

He did not detail the necrology of the year having left that to the committee on fraternal dead. But one past grand officer had died during the year—LUCIEN C. BLANCHARD, past grand treasurer, aged seventy years.

In speaking of special dispensations, the grand master says:

I have had numerous petitions asking for dispensations to hold a regular meeting of a subordinate lodge on some other night than the regular time fixed by the by-laws of the lodge. During a pressure of private business and not having fairly considered it, I granted one such dispensation for such purpose. Having given the matter more mature thought, I became convinced that the grand master had no power to so change the regular meeting night of a lodge. But whether the grand master has or has not the legal power to so do, it is a proceeding fraught with too much danger to the peace and harmony of the craft to be permitted. Every member of the lodge knows the regular meeting night, and ought to be permitted to rest in the security that no business pertaining to the welfare of his lodge can take place on any other than the regularly prescribed evening.

This is well said, and it applies with equal force to a dispensation issued by him to hold the annual election at the November meeting, because the annual meeting fell on Christmas eve, and a quorum could probably not be obtained. Every brother knows the annual meeting night, and ought to feel secure that its business will not be forestalled.

Five decisions are reported, of which the three following grow out of the liquor legislation by which Iowa seeks to forestall by lump legislation what the paramount law leaves to the ballot:

1. Is it a violation of masonic law for a Mason to engage in the saloon business, provided he operates strictly and in absolute compliance with the so-called mulct law? Yes.

2. Can a young man whose duty is that of a bookkeeper only for a brewery petition a masonic lodge, and may the lodge legally receive the petition? Yes.

3. A brother Mason, who is a druggist, is indicted for keeping a liquor nuisance, pleads guilty, and is fined. Is it the duty of the worshipful master of the lodge to order an information filed against the brother charging him with a masonic offence?

Ans. No more so than in any other masonic offence?

The jurisprudence committee won the support of the grand lodge in turning the grand master down cold on No. 2, their reasoning being as follows:

The law above quoted on the question of the right of a Mason to engage in the saloon business seems to settle the question against the conclusion of the grand master. The language is that "No lodge shall knowingly receive or act upon the petition of a profane who may at the date of said petition be engaged in the traffic, excepting pharmacists." The word "traffic" is quite comprehensive, and is nearly, if not quite, synonymous with the word "business," and we think the keeping of the books of a brewery manufacturing liquor for sale is a part of the business or traffic of selling intoxicating liquors, as much as is that of an agent who hauls it to the place of sale or the one who serves it to customers. If this reasoning is not correct, we are forced to the conclusion that only the owner or proprietor of the business is engaged in the traffic, and we cannot bring ourselves to that view of the case.

Since the grand lodge has embarked in a line of business which requires each successive grand master shall engage in hair splitting on the danger line of the ridiculous, it would seem that some consensus ought to be reached that would appeal to the average individual common sense as fair and sane. We confess that whatever modicum we may possess of that homely virtue, quality or attribute, is not appealed to by the decision that an accountant for a brewery, *who is in no sense a sharer in its profits*, is a brewer or is engaged in the brewing business. To echo the committee, "We cannot bring ourselves to that view of the case."

The other decisions were these:

4. A brother residing in Iowa moves to another state, taking a dimit from the Iowa lodge. He neglects, or for some reason, fails to affiliate with a lodge in the jurisdiction of his residence. May he, while still a non-resident of this state, return his dimit to the lodge issuing it and be re-instated?

Ans. No. The fact that he was once a member of that lodge gives him no other or better right than has any other non-affiliate of such foreign jurisdiction.

5. A profane petitioned a lodge for the degrees; at the time the petition was received by the lodge, and at the time the investigating committee was appointed, he was a resident of the state of Iowa and a resident of the jurisdiction of the lodge petitioned. Before the next meeting of the lodge, however, he had permanently removed from the state of Iowa. Could the lodge, with full knowledge of these facts, ballot on the petition?

Ans. I held that it could not, and directed the lodge to dismiss the petition without balloting thereon. I was unable to find any express provision of law covering this kind of a case, but it seemed to me that as he had become a non-resident before being elected we had no right to say that he should or should not become a Mason. However, I am not fully satisfied on the point, and this matter is respectfully referred to the committee on masonic jurisprudence for a report thereon and final action by the grand lodge.

No. 4 was approved, of course. The grand master does not deny, but rather by implication holds that he or any other non-affiliated Mason in another grand jurisdiction might apply to his former lodge, or any other Iowa lodge for affiliation in the regular way; this is in accord with the law of Illinois, sustaining the time-honored doctrine that a Master Mason is "free of the guild," that is, he may make his masonic home with any lodge that will receive him, without regard to jurisdictional lines.

The jurisprudence committee did not share the grand master's misgivings as to No. 5, but held that his decision was clearly right, their law requiring that the candidate must at the time of his initiation be a resident of the jurisdiction, as he must also have been such for a given period before. In this the law and the precedents of Iowa and Illinois are in accord.

The grand master reported a case where a lodge had made certain expenditures in the burial of an affiliated sojourning brother, which the lodge to which he belonged refused to pay on the ground that the bill was excessive and unauthorized. Both lodges agreed to leave the case to a committee of three past grand masters, and their report is of interest as attempting to state in a general way the rule that should govern in such cases; they say:

As a general rule we believe it to be the right and a masonic duty for a lodge to use its funds to relieve the necessities of a worthy brother within its jurisdiction, and in case of his death to have a proper burial, and upon proper request a masonic burial, and that such legitimate and reasonable expenses should be reimbursed by the lodge to which the brother belonged, if the financial condition of such lodge is such as to enable the lodge to do so.

In all such cases the lodge furnishing relief should exercise great care not to incur any expense not absolutely necessary.

Upon this point we have for our guidance a rule adopted by the board of trustees of grand lodge charity fund, as follows:

"FUNERAL EXPENSES.—The funeral expenses of a deceased beneficiary of our charity, or of a dependent member of his immediate family, are unquestionably legitimate items of expenditure from the funds contributed by us to the relief of such persons, but extravagance in such expenses is altogether unjustifiable and will not be approved by the board.

"Local trustees are therefore instructed to see to it that all such expenses be restricted to the lowest amount consistent with good judgment; for while we would not wish to have a brother Master Mason buried in a pauper's pine box, yet it would be deemed extravagant and unjustifiable to incur an expense of \$50 to \$100 for an elegant casket, when a respectable and very nice one can be obtained for from \$25 to \$40.

"Expenses incurred for an unnecessary number of carriages on such occasions is also unjustifiable, and in all cases should be limited to the number actually needed by the family who are not otherwise provided with conveyances."

No fault can be found with the rule adopted by the trustees; it is all that could be desired. Nor do we object to the reimbursement of a lodge for expenses incurred without authorization, if such reimbursement be the free will offering of the lodge whose member was the beneficiary. But unless the expense has been authorized by it, thereby removing the case from the charitable, and placing it upon a business basis, we cannot agree to the validity of any claim for reimbursement. As we have elsewhere stated, we regard Brother DRUMMOND's statement of the principle involved, viz.: "Masonic relief is never purchased or sold, and therefore never creates a debt," as indisputable and conclusive.

The grand master recommends such amendment of their code as will include the "test oath" in the matters wherein a brother must exhibit proficiency, giving his reasons as follows:

First, I am convinced the craft are lacking in knowledge on this matter. Second, I am informed by brethren who have attempted to visit lodges in several of the grand jurisdictions in the United States that the first instruction of the examining committee to the visitor is for him to take the initiative in repeating the test oath, and that if he cannot do so with some fair degree of accuracy the committee proceeds no farther.

On this point the grand lodge accepted the views of the jurisprudence committee, as follows:

While we concur in the views of the grand master as to the importance of such proficiency, we do not think it should be made a mandatory provision of the law, and hence we do not report an amendment to conform to his recommendation.

It is proper for us to say that in view of what is said by the grand master, as reasons for his recommendation, as well as for other reasons, we think every lodge should give careful attention to the matter of such proficiency to the end that all the members should be prepared to repeat the oath when it is properly required of them.

The grand secretary, NEWTON R. PARVIN, regretting what seems to be an inevitable percentage of careless secretaries, to some of whom he had been obliged to send from two to four letters before he could get replies, in really urgent matters. We judge that he must have encountered tardy masters as well, as, in view of the great number of notices sent out annually, he says:

I may at times, working under the strain of official business, seem to have been very short and crisp in replies to some of our correspondents. One brother informs me that he does not thank me for the personal interest I have taken to see that his report was made in time, and "that my gentle reminders, etc., were uncalled for."

If I had not taken precaution to send out these personal notes and reminders, the grand master would have been compelled to declare not far from one hundred masters ineligible to the title of past master.

One would infer from this that one of the penalties of remissness in reporting, in Iowa is to deprive of the title of past master those who have earned it by service. We don't know what else the language means. If the title of past master were something conferred by a ceremonial, instead of being simply a statement of fact, we could understand how a Mason who had served a term as master could be deprived of it, but not otherwise.

We were somewhat disappointed not to find that at the outset of the session no opportunity had been found to present some person for the homage of the grand lodge, in some other character than that of a Symbolic Mason; such an opportunity as was taken advantage of the year previous, when the grand commander of Iowa Templars was presented and received as the presiding officer of a "co-ordinate masonic body in Iowa."

But our surprise was short-lived. Before the first day's session was over Past Grand Master CLEVELAND had discovered another co-ordinate body besides the one he referred to last year, and thus introduced it to the grand lodge:

WHEREAS, The cryptic degrees of Masonry, which for more than twenty years were under the control of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa, and conferred by subordinate chapters upon their members, have been surrendered to the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Iowa, which body has been regularly organized under the authority of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States, and now has sole jurisdiction in this state over, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate councils for conferring the degrees authorized by said grand council upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge, it is—

Resolved, That recognition be extended to and fraternal relations established with the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Iowa, and that the following amendment to the masonic code of Iowa be adopted as Section 427½, as follows:

Sec. 427½. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Iowa, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the General Grand Council of the United States, has sole jurisdiction in this state over, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate councils for conferring the degrees authorized by said grand council upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

By the subsequent adoption of this amendment with its prefatory preamble and resolution, the Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes as an equal and a co-ordinate governing body of Masonry in Iowa, a body which the grand lodge does not and cannot know to be masonic or dealing in masonic degrees. If the Grand Lodge of Iowa *knew* that this body which it thus recognizes as a member of the co-partnership in the governing business in that jurisdiction, was really dealing in "degrees of Masonry" its duty would be so plain under its constitution and under the landmarks whose constraining power and inviolability that instrument confesses, that it would just "come a running" to advertise the clandestine nature of the royal and select combination. The trouble with the Grand Lodge of Iowa is that when it got so queered in 1889, as to forget its common-sense declaration that it had no authority to decide upon the regularity of any degrees save those which under the landmarks it has in charge, it has never got sane enough to fully realize the other half of the truth that (within the landmarks) it is the sole proprietor of the symbolic degrees, that other half being that under the landmarks Symbolic Masonry is the sole proprietor of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

When the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts led off in the movement towards grand orientism in this country in 1882, notwithstanding the specious reasoning urged in its defence, the craft generally felt its revolutionary character, so much so that everywhere its characterization as The Massachusetts Departure was instinctively accepted. And notwithstanding that the Grand Lodge of Iowa followed on the same vicious line in 1889, and again in the present instance, the irrefragable evidence remains that there is an ever present consciousness of what the landmarks require, demonstrated by the fact that the grand lodge requires its lodges to practice only the Masonry which the landmarks define and circumscribe—the Masonry of the "original plan."

The following from the report of the trustees of the grand charity fund, shows the extent and gives some idea of the methods of administration of the fund:

Relief Appropriations.—At the June, 1907, session the grand lodge authorized continued relief in thirty-one cases, aggregating \$3,997.50, and during the year the trustees found it necessary to allow \$1,266 additional, making a total of \$5,263.50, which, with the balances remaining from last year and the amounts contributed by the local lodges, makes a total of \$7,040.94 to be accounted for by our local trustees for the year ending May 20, 1908, an increase of \$1,077.55 over the previous year.

Exhibit C shows the amount remitted to the local trustees in each case, together with the balance (if any) remaining in his hands from last year, the amount contributed by the local lodge (if any), and the amount disbursed by each during the year, with the balance (if any) now remaining in his hands. The latter balance will, in many cases, be exhausted before the new appropriation is available, and, in others, it represents allowances recently made by the trustees which will meet the requirements of the case for some time.

Continued Relief.—In Exhibit D we submit a list of the appropriations which we consider it necessary for the grand lodge to authorize for the continued support and relief of the persons therein named for the ensuing year. We have investigated the conditions and requirements in each case as thoroughly and carefully as is possible with the means at our command, and believe that each person named therein is in need of and justly entitled to continued relief in the sums recommended. The amounts asked for are exclusive of the funds contributed by the local lodges in a number of cases, and we recommend that the grand lodge authorize the appropriations set forth in Exhibit D.

Of the presentation of the report the record says:

Bro. Thomas Lambert (169), past grand master, presented his report in printed form, supplementing the same with some remarks regarding the work of the board of trustees, referring to particular cases where relief has been afforded, given with that quiet effectiveness which hides its own good. Only the instances were mentioned, but without names, so that even in the grand lodge itself the right hand should not know what the left hand was doing. Those who have doubted the wisdom of the Iowa plan of distributing relief, and incline to institutional methods, could not but be convinced that the Iowa system was one of the wisest which could be adopted.

The following is from the committee on correspondence, and its recommendation was concurred in:

Your committee on fraternal correspondence, to whom was referred the request of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition and exchange of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, take leave to report that nothing has been placed in the hands of your committee but a letter making such request for recognition.

The committee has had no opportunity to make any investigation of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, so as to enable your committee to determine whether or not such recognition would be proper.

It is therefore recommended that this application be referred to the committee on fraternal correspondence for the ensuing year for investigation and report at the next session of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; voted to install the card index system for keeping the record of the members of the craft; and selected Davenport for the place of next meeting, which will be the last to occur on the first Tuesday in June, the initial steps having been taken

to so amend the constitution as to substitute the second Tuesday for the first to avoid conflicting with state primary election date.

PHILO J. MARTIN, of Waterloo, was elected grand master; NEWTON R. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (98 pp.) by Past Grand Master LIBERTY E. FELLOWS, is comprehensive in spite of its brevity, a paper whose ability and force is no surprise to those who have had opportunity to follow the author's work in other lines of masonic labor. His personality stands out very clearly among our recollections of the Masonic Congress of 1903.

Three of his scanty number of pages are given to Illinois for 1907.

Reproducing our quotation from their annals which chronicled the fact that "Right Eminent Grand Commander CROM. BOWEN, of the Grand commandery of Iowa, was received as the presiding officer of a *co-ordinate masonic body in Iowa*," he continues at some length on that subject and on our criticism of his grand lodge for its attitude towards grand lodges holding a different doctrine as to the tenure of the jurisdiction acquired by rejecting a petitioner for the degrees. In quoting these remarks entire, we have taken the liberty of supplying (in brackets) substantially the language which his printer manifestly left out:

In so far as the use of the word *co-ordinate* is criticised, we heartily join in the criticism. In so far as the grand lodge is criticised as having "abdicated its high position as the exclusive source of authority in Masonry in Iowa," we most respectfully but emphatically dissent. The grand lodge does not now and never has recognized any masonic body in Iowa as being *co-ordinate* with the grand lodge. It maintains, as it declares in its preamble to its constitution that "a grand lodge is the sovereign, legislative, judicial and executive power of a territorial jurisdiction of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, with an inherent power to form a constitution as its fundamental law, and to prescribe such other laws and regulations for good government as its wisdom may direct; *provided, always*, that the ancient landmarks and usages of Freemasonry be maintained inviolate." It was upon this constitutional authority that the grand lodge based its action in formulating the legislation of which Brother Robbins now claims to have been [an abdication of] its "high position as the exclusive authority in Masonry in Iowa." We do not disagree with Brother Robbins, if we understand his position correctly, as to the fact, that the grand lodge is the sovereign power in Masonry as defined in our constitution. As the grand lodge is invested with sovereign "judicial" power, its decision is by Iowa Masons accepted as final. The action of our grand lodge in refusing to recognize the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction of a lodge over a profane who has by it been rejected is discussed at length, and authorities cited in support of the doctrine.

Iowa Masonry does not recognize the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. We do not believe there is any tie existing between a lodge and a rejected candidate that should exclude him when he comes to our jurisdiction, and

after timely residence and being properly recommended from receiving the light of which he is in search. Neither masonic law or the comity that should exist between different lodges, whether grand or subordinate, should in our judgment be construed as denying to any man who answers to all the requirements of being "worthy and well qualified" the right to be made a Mason in a jurisdiction in which he has never been rejected, if the lodge in the jurisdiction of his residence chooses to elect him. This is a jurisdictional question, and each grand lodge must decide the question of its jurisdiction for itself.

Without the explanation that it was in following in the wake of the Massachusetts departure that we said the grand lodge had "abdicated its high position as the exclusive source of authority in Masonry in Iowa," our readers might not fully understand us when we say that we have already anticipated in this notice of Iowa all that we might wish to say in reply, on this subject, except to say with reference to his assertion that "The grand lodge does not now and never has recognized any masonic body in Iowa as being co-ordinate with the grand lodge," that the action of the grand lodge expressed in the words, "That recognition be extended to and fraternal relations established with the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Iowa," would seem to be a sufficient commentary thereon. *Extending recognition to and establishing fraternal relations with*, is by general masonic usage (in Iowa as well as elsewhere) substantially the language used by grand lodges only when applied to a body admittedly the peer of the body using it.

Touching the questions involved in the discussion of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, we have elsewhere in this report referred to them, and to avoid repetition we beg to refer him to what we have there said. We do not now recall the title under which we discussed the matter, but the index will show.

Referring to the dispensations made necessary by the failure of the moon to "full" at the proper time, we noted the silence of the record as to notice to members, without which we said no dispensation to elect in advance of the stated time was justifiable. Of this he says:

As a matter of fact we doubt whether any dispensation has been issued that did not require due notice to be given to the members. Because of this old habit of the moon, of getting "full" and having a "high" time just before Christmas, and the uncertainty of reform so long as the moon approaches Iowa, via the state of Illinois, many lodges are eliminating that orb from their masonic calendars, and when all shall have done so we trust Brother Robbins will not be too severe in his criticism of us for disregarding one of the "landmarks."

Perhaps we were hasty in attributing the inopportune behavior of the moon to carelessness. We defer to an Iowan's judgment as to the effect of rapidly crossing wet and dry areas in Illinois, but we suspect that she did not go clean daft and mix her dates until some one asked her to explain the Iowa Mulct Law.

Referring to the general commendation of the report of his predecessor, Brother FELLOWS says:

All of which is heartily endorsed by all Iowa Masons, who hope for an early return of Brother Clarke to the reportorial staff.

We observe, however, that the retiring deputy grand master, Bro. LOUIS BLOCK, of Davenport (the office of deputy is appointive in Iowa), is the committee for the current year.

KANSAS, 1908.

52ND ANNUAL.

TOPEKA.

FEBRUARY 19.

This handsome volume is embellished with a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, EDWARD WINSLOW WELLINGTON, and a group of nine half-tone vignettes of appointed officers of the grand lodge. Twelve past grand masters were present, and no less than fifty-two members of the diplomatic corps, Illinois being represented in ample form by Past Grand master MATTHEW M. MILLER.

The grand master was happily spared the necessity of announcing any deaths in the official ranks of the grand lodge, but he announced the illness of the grand tiler, SPENCER P. WADE, whose demise occurred four days later. The committee on necrology report the passing of ALFRED WHITMAN, past grand senior steward, and also of WILLIAM YATES, the last surviving charter member of the lodges which participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Of him the committee say:

At the time of his death he had been an affiliated Master Mason in Kansas fifty-two years two months and ten days. He was buried with masonic honors, his funeral being conducted by R.W. Henry F. Mason, deputy grand master. Brother Yates was born in Barren county, Kentucky, January 30, 1824. He was made a Mason at Harding, Calhoun county, Illinois, in 1849. He came to Kansas in 1854 and settled west of Lawrence. The passing of Brother Yates removes the last connecting link between the old and the new.

Here evidently is a mistake in the record. There was no lodge in Calhoun county, Illinois, until 1889, when Calhoun Lodge No. 792 was chartered. Nor were there in 1849 any lodges in the counties adjoining Calhoun, except one at Pittsfield, in Pike county. If Brother YATES was made while a resident of Hardin, he must have gone elsewhere for the degrees.

The comprehensive address of the grand master abounded in recommendations and suggestions showing close attention to details, and leaving their impress on the legislation of the grand lodge. Reporting his official visitations he thus speaks of Hancock Lodge No. 311, located at Fort Leavenworth:

The Fellow Craft degree was impressively conferred upon several candidates, and the rendition of the lecture by the senior deacon has seldom been surpassed or equaled. Hancock Lodge is the only military lodge in the United States, and probably the only one in the world. Its membership numbers 152, composed of seventy-nine commissioned officers, forty-three enlisted men, seventeen civilians (ex-soldiers) and thirteen civilian employees in the service of the United States. During the past year, under Major Daniel H. Boughton as worshipful master, thirty-nine brethren were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The newly elected master is Major General Charles B. Hall, commandant of the Army School of the Line, who is not only an enthusiastic Mason but dearly beloved by all at the post.

We know of no lodge like this in the United States, but Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD in his *Military Lodges* (1899) gives a list of six military lodges still existing under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and of three under English warrants, one of the former having been working continuously since 1810; and of the eldest of the latter he says:

Of the English lodges which still exist, No. 316, "Unity, Peace and Concord," in the 1st Foot (now "Royal Scots"), has probably attained the longest span of uninterrupted life that has ever been accorded to an army lodge, and will complete its centenary in 1908.

The grand master woke up a subject that had lain dormant since 1904, when a committee was appointed to prepare a primer or handbook for the use of masters of lodges, to contain a very brief and concise list of things to be done and to be avoided—something more condensed, we judge, than the "Worshipful Master's Special Help," prepared by ROB MORRIS about forty years ago. He appointed a new committee to prepare the manuscript and report at this communication, but in view of their late appointment and other considerations the committee thought best to let the matter go over until next year. He recommended the abolition of the "custodians of the work," their occupation practically disappearing with the publication of the official cipher. The board of custodians was legislated out. Perhaps in deciding to rest everything on the official ciphers the grand lodge overlooked their propensity to stray, of which the grand master says:

During the past year, several requests were made for new official ciphers to take the place of those reported lost. These requests were invariably refused, and affidavits required setting forth all the facts covering such losses. The result of this action was a more thorough search and the recovery of many ciphers.

It is evident that the masters of lodges do not fully appreciate their responsibility regarding these official ciphers, and have been too careless in the past in keeping track of them.

Their fugacious propensity will likely abate somewhat under the new regulation, adopted on his recommendation, that a failure to show up when called for by the grand secretary or the district deputy, will cost the lodge \$20 for each one of the four with which it has been charged. To show the extent to which the sense of the sanctity of the ritual which every Entered Apprentice carries with him from his making, is blunted and weakened wherever a grand lodge has authorized such publications, we have only to ask ourselves who ever heard of a brother being elsewhere threatened with a money penalty for "leaking" through heedlessness?

The grand lodge discovered another possible source of revenue, adopting the following standing regulation imposing a tax for privileges not enjoyed:

Per Capita Tax; Members of Defunct Lodges.—A member of a lodge, the charter of which has been surrendered or revoked, who shall apply for a certificate from the grand secretary must pay the amount of the grand lodge per capita tax from the date of said surrender or revocation to the date of the issuance of said certificate, before the same shall be issued.

This is an echo of the report of the grand secretary, ALBERT K. WILSON—*primus inter pares*—who thus justifies the recommendation which to make he momentarily and perhaps unwittingly assumed the purple:

It frequently happens that members of defunct lodges do not pay the dues they were owing their lodges until years afterwards, and yet during this time they remain in good standing, and enjoy the same rights and privileges as members of lodges who are contributing to the support of the institution.

That they do not more promptly pay their just arrearages is perhaps due to temporary inability, and perhaps to the laxness of the collecting officer, which is universally recognized as a factor in the accumulation of unpaid accounts on the books of many lodges. Meanwhile they do not enjoy the same rights and privileges as before, but are deprived of just those rights and privileges—those pertaining to lodge membership—for which lodge dues are an equivalent, and it is a glaring deviation from every principle of justice to make them pay for what they do not have. That they remain in good standing is evidence that they are leading masonic lives and thus contributing to the support of the institution for all of whose rights and privileges save those contingent on lodge membership, they have also contributed the cash value as appraised by the institution itself. The grand master reported the following decisions:

1. The suspension of a lodge under Standing Regulation No. 6 does not affect the individual rights of its members to prevent their visiting or taking part in ceremonies performed by *other* lodges.

2. A civil employee of the United States government, stationed by war department orders at Fort Leavenworth and regularly carried on the rolls of the post quartermaster, is a sojourner in the "military service," and can petition Hancock Lodge No. 311, notwithstanding the fact that his family reside in the city of Leavenworth.

3. If, after a lodge in a foreign grand jurisdiction has accepted a candidate, or conferred one or two degrees upon him, he shall become a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of a Kansas lodge, the latter may receive his petition for advancement without regard to the length of time of such residence, provided his petition is accompanied by a waiver of jurisdiction from the former lodge.

We agree with the committee on jurisprudence that the second is not good general law; at all events they say in recommending the approval of all of them—"The second decision, however, we do not extend beyond the facts as they existed in the case on which the decision was made." In other words: the decision and its accomplished consequences stand, but it is not good law for the future.

The grand master reports the per capita cost of maintaining the inmates of their Masonic Home as \$140.95 per year, or \$2.71 per week.

In closing his address he has some thoughtful words upon the influence reflected on Masonry by its environment:

Methods displayed in Masonry of late warrant the consideration of how far prevailing commercial and social methods have found expression in lodge life, and how far these methods are in consonance with the spirit of true Masonry, and how far they may be pursued without detriment to a great and powerful organization that has been recognized by the world at large as standing for a high type of manhood, and the calm, dignified propagation of the principles of our art. We seem to be approaching a danger line, and should pause to reflect.

We have here to do with that form of Masonry alone which always has been and always will be the only universal Masonry known to the world. We are concerned with the preservation of the unblemished reputation of the institution and the inculcation of those lessons which make good men better and guard them from those errors and indiscretions which might cause them to suffer in the eyes of God or man. We may not hope to find any rites or ceremonies, no matter how beautiful in action, how attractive in surroundings and accessories, how bewildering to the layman in titles, how multitudinous in degrees, by plunging into which we may acquire any imperishable mental or moral qualities or the privilege of claiming the possession of masonic philosophy which is not open to the Entered Apprentice. He will find it an *ignis fatuus* who pursues masonic, business, social, or moral greatness, through seeking titles or purchasing the highest available number of degrees. All these associations are pleasurable and should receive the support and patronage of Masons, but when agents solicit as men sell merchandise, when gifts

are bestowed like premiums, when medals, exemption from dues and other considerations are held up like prizes as an inducement for obtaining petitions, then the operation of zeal has gone beyond the bounds of prudence, and Masonry is vulgarized.

Can we, in good conscience, permit a candidate to affirm that he has not been unduly influenced by friends; that no unworthy or mercenary motive prompts him to seek admission, when inducements are held out and promises made that he will be made a Mason in short time, that he may join others in a rapid transit system to *presumed* masonic knowledge or greatness? What symbolism is taught by such methods? Do we not harm every form and branch of Masonry?

The chairman of the committee on correspondence submitted an able volunteer report giving, primarily, the grounds upon which rests the doctrine generally held in this country and tersely stated as one of the conclusions of the Masonic Congress of 1893, as follows: "A grand lodge duly organized in a state or other autonomous territory is rightfully possessed of absolute masonic sovereignty therein." This doctrine, on which Kansas stood in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Queensland, being broadly challenged by the action of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, compelled a general re-examination of the subject to ascertain if there was any settled law as a basis of recognition by which the regularity of the formation of a grand lodge could be tested, with the result, as he correctly says, of "a consensus of agreement on the general question of recognition to which a very large majority of the grand jurisdictions with surprising alacrity and unanimity have subscribed."

All this is leading up to the question whether it is not possible to reach a general consensus as to the conditions upon which recognition may be extended to bodies seeking it, the legitimacy of whose constituent lodges is not universally acknowledged as it was in the case of Queensland. This task he thinks would be a very easy one if in considering these applications (from bodies of high rite parentage) we were as considerate and exacted no greater conditions than were demanded from the grand bodies of the United states; he says:

In those colonial days lodges of all kinds, which derived their authority from five different sources—the Moderns of the 1717 Grand Lodge; the Ancients of the Scottish, Irish and English Constitutions and the lodges formed by "immemorial usage" (that is by the simple agreement of Masons to organize), all of these met together by their representatives in convention at various places, and using the Declaration of Independence as their model, renounced their allegiance to any and all authority of any bodies from which their lodges had originated, and following the primary law of nature, "in union is strength," assumed the title and prerogative of grand lodges. What many of these original lodges were, whence they originated, whether they ever had any lawful warrant from any body even assuming the name, prerogative or function

of a grand body, none can tell, but it seems to have been the usage then for such bodies to exercise the powers of lodges, and on the organization of grand lodges to accord them equal constitutional rights, and to accept without question their united constitutional claim of legitimacy as constitutional grand bodies.

We may have been careless in our reading, and we know that our memory is far from being infallible, but we remember of no grand lodge formed in those colonial days, that was not formed exclusively by lodges possessing charters from some grand lodge. In the very earliest days of Pennsylvania Masonry there was an alleged grand lodge which sought to get from HENRY PRICE the confessedly lacking "authority" which it needed, and its component lodges must have been of the "immemorial usage" variety; but it passed, with its lodges, out of existence long before the independent Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed. As for the rival camps of "Moderns" and "Ancients," they were all alike Free and Accepted Masons, all confessing the authority of the Charges of a Freemason as the law of organization and of individual lodge existence; all acknowledging the same written and unwritten law—or what was unwritten law until some grand lodges, infected by the example of an alleged Masonry which cannot be identified as such by the prescriptions of either, began to write and print it.

The basis which the committee recommends as a reasonable one on which to do business with these questionable and to-be-questioned bodies—and which after receiving the O. K. of the committee on jurisprudence, was approved by the grand lodge—rests upon affirmative answers to the following questions, viz.:

1. Is the Masonry of your grand body founded upon and does it require of its initiates a belief in the existence of God, and in the immortality of the soul?
2. Are the obligations of its initiates taken in the name of God, upon the Holy Scriptures or Book of Faith, recognized by the candidate as the word of God?
3. Is your grand lodge in every respect sovereign, and independent of control by any other body whatever?
4. Is the work of your grand lodge limited to and does it have to do only with the first three degrees of Symbolic Masonry?

As may be inferred from what we have already said, we would suggest as the preliminary and all-important question: Are the individuals composing your outfit genuine brethren, or are they dissenters from the original plan of Masonry?

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; listened to an oration which one can read without blushing, by DALLAS GROVER; authorized the grand secretary to O. K. the certificate of life membership whose

holders have no other form of receipt for dues, to enable them to visit in those jurisdictions where guests are required to bring their credentials in their pockets instead of in their heads; decided that the proper time for approving the minutes of a lodge is the next stated meeting; made a rule that any corner-stone laid by the craft must have the name of the grand lodge, the year of Masonry and the symbols of the craft cut thereon; justified the existence and disclosed to the outside world the utility of the cabinet called the Council of Administration, by approving its action when it took the responsibility of increasing the number of printed pages which the report on correspondence might occupy, from ninety as fixed by the grand lodge, to one hundred and fifty; and fixed upon Wichita as its place of next meeting.

HENRY F. MASON, of Garden City, was elected grand master; ALBERT K. WILSON, Topeka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (142 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, who gives no less than six of his scanty number of pages to Illinois for 1907. First taking an inventory of the contents of the Illinois volume, he proceeds to examine the goods. He says:

To particularize, we are impressed with the beauty which adorns the volume. The frontispiece, a portrait of Grand Master Chester E. Allen, attracts us all the more, because the lines across the forehead, indicating a busy life in the world of thought, have not been obliterated by the photographer's art. The portrait of M.W. Bro. Darrah illustrates the general fact that 1885 was a great year for good grand masters—there we have our adjectives crossed, but we will let them stand. If we may judge by his picture, M.W. John C. Smith still enjoys perennial youth. His many friends in Kansas, hearing that he has been sick, are glad to learn of his recovery.

We note other familiar faces, Past Grand Master John M. Pearson, Monroe C. Crawford and John R. Thomas, all of whom have reflected credit on this jurisdiction.

The grand chaplain's prayer stamps him as one who has a broad conception of Masonry.

The death of R.W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill removes one who deserved well of his country, and who reflected great credit on his jurisdiction by his labors for the craft.

Noting the payment of individual orders on the charity fund in special cases of need, he forcibly asks: "Why publish the names? Why be more considerate to one expelled than one whose only fault is to be old and poor?"

Of Grand Master ALLEN he says:

The grand master has eliminated from his address everything but the essential affairs of material interest to the craft, and his address may

well serve as a model for those in like position hereafter, who may desire to avoid the natural inclination "to magnify their office," sometimes designated as gush.

Deprived of mixed drinks in Kansas, he is on the lookout for mixed metaphors, and referring to the report of our committee on lodges under dispensation, thus cackles:

The committee warns future petitions to be careful "because the great pelvis of your alma mater—the Grand Lodge of Illinois—is becoming more contracted every year, and you will find her labors harder, and in the future it will be more difficult to become her full fledged children. "Well! Well! Well!" as the baseball fan remarks when the umpire's decision shows evidence that decomposition has set in. Full fledged means fully furnished with feathers; the feathered tribe do not cause very severe labors on the part of the alma mater, so far as the pelvis is concerned; the evolution of the young rooster is caused from an egg by heat, not by any very great amount of strain on the organ named.

In the Illinois obituary list he finds the name of W. JOHN C. SPARE, of Miners Lodge No. 273, Galena, whom to know, he says, was to know a man of unimpeachable integrity and honor, loyal to his country when and where loyalty was more than a mere expression of opinion or words, ever staunch and unflinching in his support of the right; and of whose personal friendship he cherishes pleasant memories, and pays tribute to a sterling and unblemished character.

It is flattering to find that the Illinois report on correspondence is not overlooked by Brother MILLER, and reassuring to find that on many subjects we are in close accord, notably with respect to the encroachments by grand masters upon the rights of lodges and individual Masons, and by grand lodges upon the fundamental laws of the institution, to which in their several constitutions they at the same time do constant lip service. On this line he says:

Under Arizona, Bro. R. presents a proper characterization of the unwarrantable assumption by grand masters of the rights of lodges and individuals concerning matters "exclusively within the domain of lodge interest and action;" "that the implied claim of a grand master to any proprietary or directing interest therein is as absurd as the proposition of the historic divel who offered an option on the kingdoms of the earth when he didn't own a square foot of either."

Also:

Under California we find Bro. R. taking a position in regard to Grand Master Flint's past master decisions, with which we are practically in accord in our reviews of California, already made.

In this instance we had argued that the California action which denied not only the privileges, but the rank and title of past master to all except those who had attained the same in California lodges and still remained affiliated in California lodges was in violation of the common law of

Masonry as illustrated by general usage from the earliest times; and we further said:

Once a brother has achieved the rank of past master by having been installed and served as master of a regular lodge he is entitled to be recognized as such by all regular Masons, entirely regardless of jurisdictional lines, just as one who has been made a Master Mason in a regular lodge is entitled to recognition as such under similar conditions, and on the same principle, viz.: That all regular Masons are bound to give full faith and credit to the lawful masonic acts of any regular masonic body in any matter over which such body has rightful jurisdiction.

A lodge has as complete jurisdiction over the making of past masters—through their election as its masters—as it has over the making of Masons and a past master so made cannot be divested of the right thus acquired to be recognized as a past master, except by a process that shall divest him of his masonic character.

We having commended Grand Master BOND'S (Kansas) decision that a brother is eligible to the office of master who had served as warden in another jurisdiction, as sound law he says:

We agree heartily, and we hold that it follows necessarily by parity of consideration that the legislation by grand lodge which limits the rights of past masters to the jurisdiction where they served as master is opposed to this general law of Masonry, under which a warden's right goes with him to his new jurisdiction.

But alas! at length he strikes the fly in ointment, and grieves:

Brother Robbins is always fair in argument on all questions save one. He always seems to have a suspicion that one's connection with the Scottish Rite has been responsible for his action in the recognition of masonic grand lodges in the Latin countries, all of whom he announces to be tainted with illegitimacy.

In his review of the report on the Kansas committee he sings the old swan song. If there were not a well founded belief that on this topic he was simply talking to the galleries, some of the brethren might feel offended at his innuendoes. He says the disciples of high riteism hold as a rule the claimants whose constituent bodies are of unquestioned grand lodge parentage to a strict accountability; but if, on the other hand, the constituents of the body seeking recognition are of doubtful or clearly illegitimate parentage, then at once everything must be liberally construed.

Which reminds us—and our well known habit of talking to the galleries will relieve us of any suspicion of making a personal application of the story—of the man who went home to his wife one night in a state of illy concealed excitement:

"Husband, dear, what is the matter?"

"Matter? Matter! A man called me a liar right in caucus."

"O, well, husband, dear, don't mind him; you know he couldn't prove it."

"But, by —— he *did* prove it!

You can't keep a good man down. Brother MILLER is on his feet again right away, taking a fall out of us on the dead and living languages, translating "Grand Orient of the Netherlands" into good Topeka Dutch, viz.: "Grand Ostender Nederlandes," where we had mistakenly put it in the Hague and Antwerp *patois*—"Groot Oosten der Neederlanden." He also proceeds to stand us on our head with hallelujahs, thus:

Brother Robbins hitherto has had symptoms of scarletina whenever called upon to refer even to one of the "Orient" family. There is one notable exception, the Grand Orient of Netherlands, which looked so good to him, notwithstanding its name, that he had taken great pains to explain that Grand Orient of Netherlands (Grand Oostender Nederlandes) and Grand Lodge of Holland, are two expressions for one and the same thing. Glory be! But this is not all, "it has provincial grand lodges in South Africa and in the Dutch East Indies, and these constituents, have, of course, the same degree of regularity as the parent body." *Of course*, we are right with you, Bro. R., "that is good law,"—legitimate parentage, legitimate offspring. Let's apply your reasoning to Porto Rico. Cuba established a provincial grand lodge in Porto Rico, now a sovereign grand body. Brother Robbins' report places Cuba in the "Accorded full recognition" class and Cuba's "constituents have, *of course*, the same degree of regularity as the parent body." As the lawyers say, "*Ubi eadem Ratio ibi idem Jus.*" (In deference to Bro. R.'s prejudice against Latinity we put the maxim in plain English) "Like reason doth make like law." And Bro. R. endorses Porto Rico.

Brother MILLER's "sillygism" would have been stronger if he or some other Porto Rican promoter had shown that enough of the lodges that were once "constituents of the Grand Lodge of Cuba" remained in existence to form a grand lodge. It would have helped some to have had his assurance that of the lodges which formed the grand lodge at Mayaguez in 1885 there was even one actual lodge surviving, to be split up like Lodge La Union Fraternal, of Mexico City, in order to secure the indispensable three required to create Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, which went through the Kansas recognition mill on the same day with the shadowy Porto Rican body—or wraith, whichever it was.

Brother MILLER takes leave of us with the following:

We are optimistic enough to believe that the universality of Masonry, instead of being as now a chimerical dream with which a fanciful orator entertains a complaisant audience, will be an established entity, and we hope some day to attend a continental gathering of representatives of the North and South American Grand Lodges, say at Chicago, where, as we present to Brother Robbins the grand masters of Mexico and Porto Rico, he will repay our courtesy by presenting the grand master of Cuba, and as we fraternize, about us will throng the representatives of the grand bodies that seceded from Washington, anxious to present to us both the grand master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, and then—look out for the Millenium.

Hasn't the printer misplaced a letter here? Surely the appropriate word was, "Millerium." Under Washington we are glad to find this ungrudging tribute to the lamented UPTON:

The memorial address by M.W. John Arthur in memory of Past Grand Master Wm. H. Upton, is a splendid tribute to the most brilliant Mason and writer on Masonry—save Albert Pike only—with whom it was our privilege to enjoy communion. If we had thought or spoken one word in harsh or unbrotherly criticism of Upton, the memorial of Brother Arthur would be unpleasant reading for us, notwithstanding the calm, judicial, deliberate consideration with which it has been framed, and which characterizes every statement of the Washington incident. He is opulent beyond the dreams of avarice—yes, even beyond the conceptions of twentieth century graft, who leaves behind him a friend who will write of him, when his record is ended, as Brother Arthur has written of our beloved brother. We are limited to this brief extract:

"He was a man without guile, a warm friend, a generous opponent, a courageous champion, and a citizen without reproach.

"He was a man; take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

BRO. MARSH O. PERKINS having stuck his sharp pen into the Michigan farce of substituting white garments for white gloves as tokens of innocence by asking if the substitute will be some form of *robe de nuit*, Brother MILLER says:

We concur with Brother Marsh fully. Whether the idea of innocence can better be conveyed or illustrated by a "nighty" than an apron is one of too great depth and solemnity to be settled by the hasty consideration necessary while wading through fourteen thousand pages of correspondence review. Out in Kansas if a baker's dozen or less of stage performers should show up in Bro. Lodge's nightgowns there is no question but that King Solomon would make them walk the plank without further consideration of an sort, not even allowing the wild west idea of "benefit of clergy."

When a grand lodge sets aside its knowledge of the fact that gloves and aprons have been the proper masonic clothing for a period whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and by solemn enactment declares that in their place the long white garments used in the days of King Solomon shall be substituted therefor, we cannot avoid entering the suspicion that the change is merely preliminary to a nighty trust with headquarters at Detroit, Columbus and Kansas City, Mo. Anything is supposable when a trust gets its tentacles fastened onto a grand lodge. The next step will probably be to enact another law that all the brethren be required to be clothing in white g—nightys and that no visiting brother be admitted unless he comes arrayed in the jurisdictional costume.

Brother MILLER's report like that of last year, is furnished with a topical index. May the habit become infectious.

KENTUCKY, 1907.

107TH ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 15.

Twenty-two of the twenty-four surviving past grand masters were in attendance, at their head the senior, THOMAS TODD, some features of whose life are touched in these resolutions which were adopted at the outset of the session:

Captain Thomas Todd, a veteran of the Mexican war, today lacks but one and a half months of being 87 years of age; was made a Mason over 65 years ago, and has been continuously a member of Solomon Lodge No. 5—one of the immortals that formed the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. More than fifty-four years ago he was elected grand master of this grand lodge, which he first attended as representative sixty-one years ago and has been present at every one of its sessions since that good year! Therefore,

Resolved, That this grand lodge rejoices in being able to again greet our venerable past grand master, Thomas Todd, and gives voice to its most cordial congratulation and assurances of its unfeigned regard for him as a man and Mason.

2. As a token of the fraternal love for our venerable brother, the grand tyler is instructed to provide a comfortable chair for the use of Brother Todd so long as he shall be pleased to occupy it; and that it be placed next to the deputy grand master, or wherever it may best suit our beloved brother.

The grand master conducted Brother TODD to the chair provided for him, and the grand secretary presented him with a vase of flowers. On the eleventh of the preceding March a memorial dinner was given him at his home lodge in Shelbyville, in honor of the sixty-fifth anniversary of his making.

The grand master, SAMUEL K. VEATCH (whose half-tone portrait adorns the volume), announced the death of the grand senior deacon, RANKIN REVEL ROSSELL; the grand marshal, JOHN ROBERT COLEMAN, and Past Master ISAAC ASBURY KELLY, superintendent of the Widows' and Orphans' Home. Half-tone vignettes of the deceased adorn and embellish their memorial pages.

Among the "permissions" reported by the grand master was one to confer the first degree on fifteen candidates at one meeting.

He reports the fraternity sorely stricken by a cloud-burst at Gradyville, finding that fourteen or fifteen out of the twenty who perished belonged to families of members of Gradyville Lodge, a body with fifty names on its roster.

The grand master was greatly moved on the subject of work; he says:

The committee on work appointed last year by P.G.M. Garnett and continued by me this year, has a report to offer to you, which, while it may not exactly meet the exact views of all of us and may be entirely opposed to the views of a few, it is to my mind the very nearest to a solution of this very important question. Brethren, this is a weighty matter. Nay, it is more, it may be called a momentous question, one that has been and still is affecting the foundation of our great institution, and has been sidetracked and ignored too long already, and to our detriment.

You cannot conceive of the shameful disregard of the edicts of this grand lodge. Let me tell you of just a few of the instances of evidence.

The brethren saw stars, but when they had recovered from the shock they saw their way clear to adopt a plan for a committee on work, of seven members, appointed by the executive, not over two of whom shall reside in any one city or town, who are to meet and agree on the ritual, and submit the same to the grand lodge. If it is adopted by the grand lodge the committee will be known as "The Custodians of the Work;" will elect a chairman and secretary, and have a free hand at making their own rules. Their plan of work is thus outlined:

It shall be the duty of each of these custodians to open and conduct schools of instruction in their respective home cities or towns. They shall recommend from time to time such brethren, as may become thoroughly qualified to impart the work, to the chairman of "The Custodians of the Work," and on such recommendation the chairman shall appoint the said brother as instructor for his own town or vicinity. He shall then be authorized to open a school of instruction for the benefit of the brethren in his vicinity, teaching to them the work exactly as he received it from the custodian. Should it be found at any time that any instructor so appointed is not teaching the work as given him by the custodian he shall be reported to the chairman of the custodians, who shall immediately revoke his appointment.

Conforming to the well established laws of this grand lodge, it is understood that no part of the work is to be written or printed.

This plan seems to us practicable if the brethren will have patience; it is the work of years with any plan to bring about substantial uniformity in a large jurisdiction where diversity has existed. We, however, doubt the wisdom of lodging the power to appoint official instructors, and to revoke appointments in any hands but the grand master's. The existence of a body or class that is beyond the reach of the grand master's authority tends to the development of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. The danger, however, is not so great with small schools, each with a new teacher, as where large numbers of the craftsmen are massed together for instruction, at different points, but with the same body of teachers.

Of pocket credentials, he says:

Several grand masters have recommended that documentary evidence of membership be required before examination of visitors, and as many times this grand lodge has ignored the recommendation. Notwithstanding this, I again recommend that this grand body require documentary evidence of visitors, and that the matter be referred to the committee on jurisprudence with instructions to prepare and present a suitable regulation on this subject.

We traced this as far as the committee on jurisprudence, but there the tracks are lost, and so far as we can determine do not appear in the constitutional amendments reported by the committee on revision.

The grand master had given twenty-five official decisions, which were published as required in the Masonic Home Journal, but three of them seemed so unimportant that he did not report them to the grand lodge. Of those reported we take the following:

1. Has a Kentucky lodge a right to receive into membership a bookkeeper for a distilling company?

Held: There is some question as to the ground covered by the resolution passed by the last grand lodge as to who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor, and while a *strict* construction might exclude him, I conclude that the resolution was intended by grand lodge to exclude such people as are salesmen, and such people as participate in the profits of the manufacture or sale of such liquors, either as stockholder or owner. Now if this young man does not participate in the profits of the company as an owner or stockholder and is simply a bookkeeper then, in my opinion, he is eligible.

2. What was the masonic standing, at the time of his death, of a master who had been suspended from office by the grand master and who was killed before his term of office expired?

Held: Regulation No. 645 applies in his case, and as he had never been tried by his lodge, he was a member in regular standing at time of his death. He, evidently, was in bad repute, but until suspended or expelled by his lodge he could not be deprived of his rights as a member.

6. The names of committee on investigation ought not to be made a matter of record, and it is doubtful whether their names should be reported to the lodge. The questions they are to inquire into are delicate and confidential. If the petition is unfavorably reported on, there is danger of disturbing the harmony of the lodge by incriminations of the investigators, to whom the secrecy of the ballot is, in effect, denied. Because of these facts, favorable reports are sometimes made to avoid personal animosities. Certainly the report of the committee ought not to be put as a permanent entry in the minutes.

17. A lodge that grants a dimit to one known to be a profligate or otherwise unworthy, is culpable. Such act is sufficient to justify arrest of charter.

The committee on jurisprudence ably review all the decisions reported, whether agreeing with them or not; they are, however, practically in ac-

cord with the grand master in all save one to be hereafter noted. Discussing Decision No. 1, they refer to a pending constitutional amendment (offered last year, and adopted as a regulation pending final action), which was soon afterward adopted by a vote of 430 to 70 on a call of lodges—an amazing feature of which is the inclusion in the call of nineteen lodges under dispensation, inchoate, unconstituted bodies created by the grand master. The amendment is in the following terms:

It shall be unlawful for a Kentucky lodge to receive or accept into its membership one who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as a beverage, except where such manufacture or sale is for medicinal purposes. Any and all lodges guilty of violating this provision shall be dealt with.

Of this the jurisprudence committee say:

As was almost certain to occur, the first question submitted to the new grand master for interpretation was this new and drastic regulation involving matters never before presented to this grand lodge, and susceptible of such broad construction on the one hand and such narrow interpretation on the other that the grand master might well approach it with fear and trembling.

If construed in a strict and narrow way, such as its language would seem to justify, it would debar from the privileges of Masonry many good and true men who in their personal lives and characters are just the kind of men out of whom good Masons are made; if on the other hand it was construed in a broad and liberal way it might admit many to the order whom those who voted for the regulation intended to exclude. If interpreted in strict accordance with the language used and as many who voted for it (judged by the debate on the question) intended it should be, then the grand master is wrong and his decision should be reversed. If interpreted, however, in the broad and liberal spirit which we have been taught to believe that Masonry teaches, then the grand master is correct in his decision. In this case it is perhaps fortunate that this grand lodge while essentially a legislative body is at the same time a judicial body, and while it is the only law maker it is also the only interpreter of the law, for while the grand master may construe, and his judgment stands for the time being, the jurisprudence committee may pass upon his construction and approve or disapprove. Yet the final arbiter of any question masonic is the grand lodge itself. You are the court of final resort and from your decision, whatsoever it may be, there is no appeal. The influence and authority of the grand master's decision has reached its limit, and the question is now up to the grand lodge to say what the effect and scope of this far-reaching and drastic regulation, which we take it will soon be enacted into and become a part of our constitutional law, shall be. If it is to be construed as it reads, or as its language may reasonably be construed, then no man who touches the manufacture or sale of the forbidden thing at any point can be admitted to our order. The man who owns the plant or leases or even sells the ground upon which it is erected, if sold for that purpose, he who owns any stock in the corporation which makes it, he who sells the grain, the product of his fields, or the coal from his mines, or feeds his cattle from its by-products, the man who shovels the coal which feeds its furnaces, or makes

or sells the barrels or boxes or bottles into which its contents go, the banker or citizen who lends the money knowingly for its manufacture; in fact, anyone who approaches the manufacture of or trade in it in any one of the thousand avenues through which it reaches nearly every interest in the state.

The man who writes up the record of its sale or purchase on the books of his employer; the banker or merchant who handles the money in paying the orders of the manufacturer or seller, together with the officers, directors or stockholders of the bank which thus contributes to its manufacture, the mechanic employed in the shop where the machinery used is made. "Let him be anathema."

As the grand lodge will probably adopt a revised constitution at this session and this law will in effect no doubt be incorporated in it, the necessity of a clear and emphatic statement as to its scope and effect is imperative. And this interpretation should be made now and in no uncertain terms. Your committee believes that the decision of the grand master was the result of a clear conception of the great interests at stake and the serious results which might follow a mistake in this matter. And that while impressed with the importance of the question and its far reaching consequences if interpreted in the narrow way which we have endeavored to describe in this report, he has taken the conservative, the charitable, the truly masonic view of the question, and we most heartily approve of his decision.

It is a matter of surprise that so temperate an exposition of the law could have achieved approval at the hands of a grand lodge whose untempered, not to say crazy zeal, committed it by a vote of more than six to one a denial of the landmark fixing the qualifications of candidates, and to a substitution of class legislation for what by immemorial usage has been the unquestioned province of the ballot. No. 2, although fortified by a local regulation, would have been just as correct in the absence of legislation, being abundantly grounded in the common law of Masonry. Of No. 6 the committee say:

This is a new question in Kentucky masonic jurisprudence. Our laws are silent on the subject and we cannot find that it has ever been passed upon by the grand lodge. Some of the grand lodges have statutes upon the subject, but none of them, so far as we are able to find, go as far as the grand master does in this decision in saying that the names of the committee should not be a matter of record and that it is doubtful whether their names should be reported to the lodge. Some of them permit an oral report only, but require that this report shall be made by the committee and not by the secretary, thus revealing the identity of the committee even if they had not been named in open lodge. Even if this was not done, the master naming the committee would know who they were, and the members of the committee themselves are bound to know each other. Our own Regulation No. 193 requires that when there is a minority report, the fact that it was made should in all cases appear upon the record. On the back of the standard petition used by nearly all of the Kentucky lodges there is a form of report to be used and signed by the committee. And in connection with the proposed new constitution, which you will probably adopt at this session, the very efficient and learned

committee to whom this new constitution was referred has prepared a form of petition on the reverse of which appears a very full and elaborate form for a report which the committee is required to sign. This report goes very fully into the man's antecedents, even taking up the history of his domestic life and personal habits. The report, you will bear in mind, is to be written on the reverse side of the petition, which necessarily preserves it among the archives of the lodge. We believe that with due regard to the protection of the lodge in the matter of the investigation of candidates it is impossible to preserve the same secrecy that is required and is possible in connection with the ballot.

We do not concur with the grand master in the decision that the names of the committee ought not to be a matter of record, but we do agree with him that the report of the committee ought not to be put as a permanent entry in the minutes.

The stress laid by the committee upon the existing Kentucky practice and the form of report projected by the committee on revision does not strike us as valid argument against a change of method, if the latter is better. Probably our concurrence in the opinion of the committee that the names of the committee ought to be a matter of record, is prompted by the satisfactory working of the Illinois regulation under which they are so entered. The report of the committee is thus guarded: "*Provided*, that the report shall be verbal, and the nature thereof, whether favorable, shall *not* be entered of record. Each member of said committee shall respectively make private verbal report to the worshipful master who, at the proper time, shall announce to the lodge only the degree of unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report." This has proved salutary in practice.

The remarks of the committee on No. 17 shows that Kentucky and Illinois are in accord as to the right of dismission; they say:

A consensus of the decision rendered and approved and the regulations adopted by grand lodge is that the right to dimit is inherent, and that the discretion referred to in the constitution must be a reasonable discretion, and whenever a brother pays his dues and asks a dimit, it is the duty of the lodge to grant it, unless he is an officer of the lodge, or charges are pending against him, or are about to be preferred. If any member of a lodge is known to be a profligate or otherwise unworthy, it is the duty of that lodge to prefer charges against him and try him for his offences against Masonry; failing to do this might be sufficient reason for arrest of charter, but one who is worthy of remaining a member of a lodge and his fellow members daily associate with him, masonically treating him as a brother Mason, without any steps being taken to punish him for his offences against the moral law, which is masonic law, and with no movement toward, or purpose to proceed against him, comes well within the category of one who has an inherent right to a dimit, and it should be granted him when asked for if he has complied with the requirements of the law as noted above, and does not come under any of the exceptions specified. You cannot force a brother to remain a member of any lodge. You must put him out by legal process if unworthy, or grant him a dimit if he desires. You cannot hold him forever.

With these suggestions, we approve the decision, with the additional suggestion that the lodge, which retains in its membership such an one as is described, should be dealt with and its charter arrested.

No. 24, which was approved, illustrates how under it, as under the modern innovation of requiring a ballot on each degree, a brother may be practically deprived of masonic rights without an opportunity to be heard in his own defence; it can make little difference to him whether he is suspended from his masonic rights without trial, or without trial denied the advancement upon which the value of those rights depends.

In this jurisdiction where life membership has been forbidden, the following question asked and answered of the jurisprudence committee has not a very wide interest, but is worth preserving:

A member of this lodge several years ago had life membership conferred upon him which exempted him from paying any local lodge dues (he being merely chargeable with grand lodge dues and the W. and O. Home assessment).

He subsequently permitted himself to be suspended for non-payment of even his grand lodge dues. Does his suspension for non-payment of such dues forfeit his right to life membership upon his reinstatement to lodge membership, or is his life membership a vested right of which he cannot be divested when he seeks reinstatement to membership?

In other words, may the lodge declare a life membership forfeited and void in the case of one who having received that honor suffers himself to be suspended for non-payment of even his grand lodge dues?

The reply of the committee, as follows, was adopted:

Our regulations make it very difficult to deprive a brother of any vested right, and life membership acquired in the way that this was would safely come under this classification. And while it is true that this brother was for a time deprived of all his masonic privileges by suffering himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues, he was subsequently restored to all masonic rights and privileges, and we believe that this restoration includes his life membership in his lodge.

Grave doubts have arisen whether a mistake had not been made in the choice of a site for the Old Masons' Home, now having eighteen inmates, as many as can be accommodated, while many more are seeking its kindly shelter. The committee say:

The vital questions to consider, at this late date, are the wisdom of erecting a building costing \$25,000 or \$30,000 on a farm of 166 acres, where the infirmities of age will not admit an inmate to contribute to its productiveness; where, eliminating the general expenses and wages, necessary to the farm and dairy, it is doubtful if they pay as a business proposition, and where the water and sewerage are wholly inadequate for the building and its sanitary condition.

Upon their recommendation the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the board of directors, composed of Bros. H. R. French, John A. Ramsey, James E. Wilhelm, Frank H. Johnson, R. F.

Peak, E. B. Beard, together with the grand master, deputy grand master, grand senior and junior wardens, grand treasurer and grand secretary, be authorized and empowered to take this whole subject into consideration with full authority to abandon the present site at Shelbyville and select another and more advantageous one, either there or elsewhere; to sell the farm upon which the Home is situated and apply the proceeds to the purchase of another site and erection of suitable buildings, if they deem it wise, or do anything else which in their judgment may be to the interest and welfare of the Old Masons' Home.

The committee on the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home report the conditions there generally satisfactory, but find that the printing office and Home Journal are not measuring up to the expectations entertained when it was established. The grand master and grand wardens were constituted a committee to examine into the condition, financially and otherwise, of the Journal, and "as to the practicability of enlarging, issuing weekly, and improving it, with a view to utilizing its splendid circulation of 30,000 subscribers, reaching every hamlet in the state, as a means of enlarging the influence of the fraternity and adding to the revenues of the enterprise."

The grand lodge chartered thirteen new lodges and continued eight under dispensation; exchanged fraternal greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, then also in session; made provision for the support of a penniless past grand master, practically blind, in a hospital, awaiting an operation on his eyes, where, Heaven grant that he may be brought to light; seconded the memorial of Lexington Lodge No. 1 (of which Past Grand Master HENRY CLAY was a member and past master), asking the legislature to make provision for the restoration of the Clay monument and statue, partially destroyed by lightning.

HENRY PENDLETON BARRET, of Henderson, was elected grand master; HENRY BANNISTER GRANT, Louisville (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (126 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master WILLIAM W. CLARKE, and as usual one of the ablest and most valuable that comes to our hands. He gives over three and one-half pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906, quoting from the exordium of Grand Master ALLEN, and summarizing his work. He characterizes as a nice distinction that made by our grand master in his decision that a candidate on whom an Illinois lodge was conferring a degree by courtesy could not be classed as a visitor, and that an objection to his presence in the lodge was not valid. Of the report on lodges under dispensation, he says:

The care with which the committee on lodges U.D. examined the returns of lodges U.D., and the fullness of its report cannot be too highly praised, serving, as it does, as a model for other jurisdictions.

Referring to the Hamburg complaint that a Mason of its obedience had been denied the privilege of visiting, he says that the Illinois resolutions (which he copies) "define the principle involved sharply and accurately."

We shall be pardoned if we here acknowledge with pleasure his gracious greetings anent our fiftieth masonic anniversary.

He had been particularly interested in the discussion of the Queensland matter, scattered through the Illinois report on correspondence, whereby every phase of the question came at one time or another under investigation, and thinks he hazards nothing in the prediction that the final settlement of the principles involved will be along the lines there laid down. In quoting from our review of England, relative to this matter, he suggests a point that had, so far as we know, escaped the notice of other reviewers:

We quote the following as giving a new reason for the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of England; suggesting in passing that the tripartite agreement was itself a surrender of sovereignty, and that since its adoption neither of the high contracting parties thereto possess that essential quality entitling them to masonic recognition—absolute sovereignty.

Referring to the recommendation of the grand master of Arizona that a system of card receipts be inaugurated (for the use of visitors where documentary evidence is required), under which a member on paying his dues would get a receipt in card form stating that he was in good standing, Brother CLARKE shrewdly and wisely says:

We confess that we have never been able to decide whether the purpose of such legislation is to protect the order against impostors, or whether it is intended to assist secretaries in the collection of dues. As a matter of fact a member of a lodge who is in arrears is in as good standing as one who has paid his dues; and as a matter of justice, indeed, as a matter of law, he is entitled to a certificate of that fact.

Anent the further suggestion that this card "give such a description of the member as will identify him and prevent any who might accidentally or otherwise get possession of the card from making use of it," he wittily suggests:

We believe it has not been suggested before, and we claim the credit of making the suggestion, that the member be measured according to the Bertillon system, and such measurements be noted on the card.

We are sorry to have to dispute Brother CLARKE's claim to priority in this matter, but the truth of history must be vindicated! In our report for 1906, we find (p. 186) that the grand master of Nebraska had anticipated the grand master of Arizona in his recommendation, and that we said:

Why not adopt the Bertillon system, or, better still, the thumb-print system now employed at Scotland Yard?

We have no doubt, however, that the thought was as original with Brother CLARKE as with us. He has clear convictions upon a point on which many are inclined to "wobble;" he says:

We hold that when once the master has congregated his lodge, he may with propriety call any Mason present to the chair, and having performed that one act essential to give validity to the proceedings, he and both wardens may retire, and every act performed at that communication by the *pro tem* master would be legal.

We are inclined to regard this as sound law; at all events we have advised under such circumstances that the *pro tem* master should go on and complete any business or work begun while one of the stationed officers was yet present.

Throughout his report we find here and there abundant evidence that Brother CLARKE believes that lodges have rights which the grand master and grand lodge are bound to respect, and that individual craftsmen have rights that properly attach to their masonic status, and that if they are not respected by those in authority it is because the law of might has shouldered the fundamental law to one side.

LOUISIANA, 1908.

96TH ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEBRUARY 3.

This volume is embellished with three half-tone portraits—those of the retiring grand master, LEE R. THOMAS, whose lapel decoration bespeaks a son of Islam, notwithstanding his occidental names; F. FRANCOIS DUBOURG, first grand master, evidently a gentleman of the old French school, and JOHN H. HOLLAND, whose firm-set features hint the reason of a ten years' grand mastership during the period which covered the rise, decline and fall of the Antimasonic Crusade.

Among the five past grand masters present on the first day, the eight on the second and the seven on the third, was CHARLES F. BUCK, the representative of Illinois. Among them also was A. C. ALLEN, who, on the second evening, as grand orator, delivered an interesting address on various aspects of Masonry, eloquent in thought and speech. Forty-eight grand representatives were present on the first day; sixty on the second and forty-one on the third for the formal reception of the corps, when Past Grand Master BUCK, representative of Victoria, as well as of Illinois, responding for the corps, closed by asking his colleagues to join

him in giving the private grand honors, thus returning the compliment with which they had been received. A visitor who was honored with an introduction to the grand lodge was Past Master WILLIAM H. SINGLETON, of the District of Columbia, who addressed the body in the interest of the bi-centenary celebration of the organization of the first grand lodge in 1717.

Grand Master THOMAS announced the death of ROBERT' HARMON CAGE, past grand master, to whose character and memory eloquent tribute was paid by him and by the committee on necrology.

Among the dispensations issued by the grand master was one to elect and install a master in place of one who had permanently removed from the jurisdiction of his lodge, and whose resignation had been accepted. His predecessor did the same thing, and elsewhere in this report we have noted similar action in other jurisdictions, and with increasing surprise; we regard it as clearly *ultra vires*.

The grand master reported twenty-nine decisions, only one of which was disapproved, and of this the jurisprudence committee say:

We feel constrained not to approve decision No. 13, to the effect that a candidate who had been rejected for initiation by a lodge in this jurisdiction and removed to another state where after *two years' residence* he made application for initiation must, before he can apply to such lodge in another state, comply with the provisions of section 19 of our grand lodge regulations—viz.: to obtain the recommendation of five members, including two of the three principal officers, etc.

Your committee respectfully submits that it is of opinion that the M.W. grand master has fallen into error on this point.

The conditions of admission to lodges in a jurisdiction other than our own is matter for them. When the "applicant" who has been "rejected" in this state departs permanently and acquires residence in another jurisdiction we have nothing more to do with him.

We do not share this narrow view of the committee, which is a practical assertion that a Mason's obligations are bounded by state lines. In it is no hint that the whole is larger than a part; that the fraternity of Louisiana, or of Illinois, owes obligations to the great fraternity of Masonry which extends wherever regular lodges of Masons exist, and indeed wherever regular Masons may be dispersed. The great law on which the unity of Masonry rests, and has rested from the moment there came to be more than one masonic lodge, is that every regular masonic body (and every individual Mason) is bound to give full faith and credit to the lawful masonic acts of every other masonic body by them conceded to be regular. It is because such faith and credit is given that when a man is admitted to the privileges of Masonry in a regular lodge, he becomes a member not of that lodge alone, but a member of the whole

fraternity. The status given him by that lodge, however obscure that body may be, is good the wide world over. If an applicant living in Illinois desires to enter the fraternity he must submit the question of his fitness to become a Mason to an Illinois lodge fully authorized, under such restrictions as may be imposed by the grand lodge under which it holds, to determine that question for the whole fraternity as well as for the fractional part of it which its membership constitutes. If the applicant is accepted the lodge will give him the status of a Master Mason and this will be as fully recognized abroad as at home. If he is rejected the lodge thereby gives him the status of a rejected candidate over whom it retains jurisdiction until it sees fit to relinquish the same by a unanimous ballot. Rejection is just as much the lawful masonic act of a regular lodge as acceptance, and is entitled to just as complete faith and credit from every regular lodge, with equal disregard of jurisdictional lines.

Of course Louisiana and Illinois are powerless to enforce the prescriptions of their law outside of their respective jurisdictions, but when full faith and credit is denied to the lawful acts of their lodges they have a right to protest not only in their own name but in the name of the whole fraternity, that such denial is a grievous violation of that spirit of comity which ought to exist between grand lodges, to respect the laws of each other.

Under No. 2, the grand master properly decided that a candidate who had received the degrees in a regular lodge was a regular Mason and a member of the lodge notwithstanding he had been rejected by some other lodge two years before. In another case (No. 28) where a lodge had examined a Fellow Craft for another lodge, and then immediately conferred the degree of Master Mason without first referring the matter back to the original lodge for action, he decided that the candidate was not a regular Master Mason, but that the lodge should now ballot upon him, and, if elected, he should be formally healed. No. 29 was like unto it; the candidate having been elected to the Fellow Craft degree, received that degree by courtesy in another lodge, which (presumably through inadvertence) subsequently examined him and conferred the remaining degree upon him without his having been elected thereto by the original lodge. The grand master ruled that the original lodge should ballot upon the candidate, and if he was elected he should be re-obligated, so that he might be formally healed, after which a dimit might be granted.

It is generally considered to be a well settled principle of masonic law that the subject of the work is not attainted by irregularities in his making. Hence, while the order for a ballot in these instances was proper in order to give the brethren membership in a lodge—neither of them

having been elected to such membership—it added nothing to the already complete status of either as a Master Mason. All question of their having been elected to be made Master Masons was practically and completely foreclosed by their making. Having received the degree in regular lodges regularly at labor their status as lawful Master Masons was as complete and indefeasible as though all the requirements of the law had been scrupulously observed. We infer from No. 7 that if more than twelve months elapses after a candidate has been elected for advancement without his receiving the degree a new ballot is required. In this case a brother who had been elected to receive the third degree was charged with unmasonic conduct and through the delays which ensued before his final trial and acquittal more than twelve months had gone by since his election. The grand master decided, properly, we think, that these months should not count against the candidate, and that a new ballot was not required. A negative answer to the question whether a Master Mason must reside in the state for twelve months before he could affiliate with a Louisiana lodge is so obvious that perhaps it is not surprising that it came up for the first time in No. 10. Because it was new the grand master submitted it to the committee on jurisprudence before answering. Of course the committee agreed that such residence was not necessary, but they came dangerously near denying the premises on which they stood, when they said that—

That the law and underlying principles require and imply that for the time being the applicant for affiliation should be a *bona fide* resident of the place and neighborhood of the lodge—*animo manendi*—not merely a stranger or “bird of passage.”

This is a denial of the old and practically well settled principle that “A Master Mason is free of the guild” and may join any regular lodge that will receive him whether located in the state of his residence, or not. Non-resident members of our own lodge are sojourning all over the United States, perhaps some of them in Louisiana, and we have no doubt that members of Louisiana lodges are scattered in the same way, some of them, doubtless, living in Illinois. We know of no reason that would forbid a Mason resident in Illinois from joining a lodge in Louisiana, that would not require every member of a Louisiana lodge to forsake it the moment he moved out of its territorial jurisdiction. There have been sojourning Masons from the beginning, and there will continue to be such as long as Masonry exists. It is only since the pendulum has swung unduly to the commercial side, and the fraternal value of a Mason has been lost sight of in his possibilities as a taxable entity that the old doctrine that he is free of the guild and may travel in foreign countries, work, and receive master’s wages, has been questioned. When it is universally denied, the Masonry of the original plan will have been

lost. No. 14 discloses the fact that under the Louisiana regulations lodges under dispensation may affiliate Master Masons the same as a duly constituted lodge. This is forbidden in Illinois, and we think in nearly every jurisdiction in this country. No. 25 embraced a question which being new was submitted to the committee on jurisprudence and their somewhat elaborate report is submitted with the grand master's decision. The question is substantially this: An aggrieved brother wishing to bring charges against an unaffiliated Mason living in a territory where several lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, in what lodge shall the charges be preferred? The committee reached the lame and impotent conclusion that while charges might be preferred in any of the lodges, as the prosecutor might elect, yet none of them could try him, but that he must be tried by the grand lodge! The grand lodge approved the suggestion of the committee that the conclusion be not acted upon at this time, the contemplated charges which called out the question not having been made, leaving the point a purely theoretic one, which they recommend stand as not finally settled. We think the point is well settled in most jurisdictions, and on the same basis as under the Illinois law, which specifically gives a plurality of lodges in a given territory concurrent penal jurisdiction, as well as the equal right to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing therein—territorial jurisdiction. Just as where a resident profane petitions any one of these lodges for the degrees, if the lodge entertains the petition its jurisdiction becomes exclusive, so when charges against an unaffiliated or a sojourning Mason, if the lodge entertains the charges it becomes seized of jurisdiction to try the case, and inflict the same penalty as if the accused was one of its own members. Fifty years ago in Illinois it was the custom where a plurality of lodges exercised concurrent territorial jurisdiction, to lodge charges against sojourners and unaffiliated Masons with the oldest lodge, but until the revision of our code in 1874, the enacted law was silent on the subject; whence we conclude that the practice rested on usage old enough to have acquired the force of law. This primacy was also respected in the burial of Masons of these classes with masonic rites.

The grand master refused to approve a lodge by-law fixing Sunday for its stated meetings. If the jurisprudence committee considered the matter they did not report upon it.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, reported aid extended to one case from Illinois to the amount of five dollars.

On a favorable report of the chairman of the committee on correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, as was also the "Grand Lodge of Guatemala," the same preamble formula, viz.: "WHEREAS, The lodges lawfully warranted," etc., being used in both instances, although the Guatemala lodges were warranted by a supreme

council. This foreshadows the general trend of the report of that committee on two series of preambles and resolutions introduced by Past Grand Master BUCK and referred to the committee, the first series with instructions, as follows :

WHEREAS, It is desirable that all lawfully constituted masonic bodies throughout the world should be in unity and harmony, recognize the fraternal bond for the good of Masonry, the benefit of the individual brethren and the happiness of the human race; and,

WHEREAS, There are many purely technical rules and obstructions to the realization of such a union which would justify our boast in the universality of Masonry; and,

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has always been liberal and progressive and under the influence of the broadest masonic charity; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this M.W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons that friendly and fraternal efforts should be made to bring into one perfect union of harmony, concord and fraternal recognition *all lawfully* organized and constituted grand lodges of the world wherever the fundamental principles of morality, brotherly love, relief and truth and the brotherhood of man are taught and inculcated without reference to particular forms, rituals or ceremonies of introduction.

Resolved, That it is made the special duty of the committee on foreign correspondence to devote its attention and to ascertain and inform this M.W. grand lodge at its next annual grand communication of conditions of grand lodges of the F. and A.M., York Rite and of Grand Orients or Supreme Councils of the A. and S. Rite of Freemasonry in foreign countries, especially France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Mexico and the Central and South American states, with the view of establishing wherever possible and permissible, fraternal masonic relations with such bodies.

We have always noticed that when one wants to wheedle his grand lodge into some act of dissent from that Masonry whose conservation unchanged is the sole ultimate excuse for the existence of that body, he forthwith pats it on the back for its liberality and progressiveness, and the breadth of its masonic charity. In this instance the coddling was immediately succeeded by the following :

WHEREAS, The A. and A. Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in all its branches and authority over all the degrees of Freemasonry, according to its rite, from the first or Entered Apprentice degree to the thirty-third degree, inclusive, is a recognized masonic rite and its governing bodies recognized and lawfully organized masonic authority; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Council, the supreme governing powers of said rite, surrender and always have surrendered, especially in the United States of America and in some other countries, jurisdiction over the three first symbolic or Blue Lodge degrees of E.A., F.C. and M.M. wherever there is or are lawful grand lodges claiming such jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, There are many countries, especially on this Western Continent, in all of which it is desirable that masonic and fraternal intercourse and recognition should exist, where the Scottish Rite is predomi-

nant and the said three original degrees conferred under authority of Scottish Rite governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, Under existing laws and regulations Master Masons thus made in lawfully organized Scottish Rite bodies are now denied recognition; be it

Resolved, That this M.W. Grand Lodge of F. and A.M. of the State of Louisiana do hereby recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in lodges of the A. and A. Scittish Rite in countries where that is the dominant rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation under the usual masonic restrictions, the same as if made in lodges of our obedience.

It will be observed that the resolution is the stock declaration which we have noted elsewhere in this report, clad in the favorite verbiage of the promoters of dissent from the Masonry defined and circumscribed by the landmarks.

If, as the first of the preambles asserts, the miscalled Scottish Rite is an already recognized masonic rite having authority over the degrees of Freemasonry—Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason—as well as some thirty others, and its governing bodies are recognized and lawfully organized masonic authority, what becomes of the assertion of the fourth preamble that under existing laws and regulations Masons made in those bodies are denied recognition? They manifestly are not denied recognition in Louisiana, as that grand lodge had just demonstrated by its action in the Guatemala case. The statement of the second preamble that the supreme council surrenders and always has surrendered in the United States, jurisdiction over the symbolic or blue degrees is a misuse of language liable to deceive the uninformed, and hence unfortunate. It is true that for many years prominent members of the rite pretended that they had surrendered or “waived” the right to confer the blue degrees in the United States, in favor of the grand lodges existing here. No one knew better than those who made this claim that it was an unmitigated fake, inasmuch as the rite was constructed and launched in this country and within the jurisdiction of an established grand lodge whose jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry was everywhere conceded to be absolute, and hence where any attempted practical assertion of the claim which the new side-show pretended to “waive,” would have promptly subjected the participants to the penalties of clandestinism.

The new rite had to be fed by the blue lodge and its builders, who in Symbolic Masonry had only the authority possessed by any other three or half dozen Master Masons, not content like the organizers of the “Capitular Rite,” the “Cryptic Rite,” or the “Templar Rite,” to wait for the planting of legitimate Masonry by grand lodges in adjacent foreign countries, planted feeders which they called masonic lodges but which

were just as clearly clandestine as they would have been had they been chartered by grand chapters of Royal Arch Masons, councils of Royal and Select Masters, commanderies of Knights Templars, or the Bedouins of the Mystic Shrine, and this is the outfit which is now dignified as the "dominant rite" in the countries where they have usurped the authority to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry!

The committee on correspondence was granted until next year to report on the resolutions.

The grand lodge chartered ten new lodges and continued two lodges under dispensation; negatived a resolution to hold future annual grand communications in the daytime, instead of at night; listened to an eloquent oration in which Past Grand Master A. C. ALLEN sketched in broad lines the triumphs of the builders' art and the civilizing influences of the essential principles of Masonry; adopted a resolution recommending that a room in the Masonic Temple be set apart, provided with stationery and the daily papers where Masons, especially visiting brethren, may pass their leisure and conduct their correspondence, notwithstanding the report of a committee that the project was impracticable for the present because every room is now occupied and has been leased to good tenants for a year, being evidently impressed with the belief that the idea was good enough to keep; voted to take membership in the Relief Association of the United States and Canada, and adopted the following:

WHEREAS, There now exists no means whereby a Mason can be held accountable for even gross crimes committed before he became a member of the craft, and which he concealed or which was not known at the time he was accepted in the fraternity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on masonic law and jurisprudence be directed to draft and report to this grand lodge, at its next annual grand communication, a law to remedy this defect, if, in their judgment it is necessary.

J. C. DREW was elected grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT (21 Masonic Temple) re-elected grand secretary; both of New Orleans.

The report on correspondence (137 pp.) is again by the chairman of the committee, the Rev. HERMAN C. DUNCAN, grand chaplain, and is easily one of the most interesting and valuable that comes to our hands. He gives to the Illinois proceedings for 1907, four solid and instructive pages, almost wholly in his own language. He gives considerable space to the Hamburg correspondence relative to visitation and the action of our grand lodge thereon, and says:

For ourselves we can only repeat what we said a year ago—we consider the position of Illinois in this matter eminently correct, and that we deem it best to refrain from comment upon the action of the mouthpiece of the German Alliance. Our Illinois brethren have shown themselves

fully capable of handling the situation, and we doubt not that they will do so with credit.

Anent our criticism of one of the acts of his grand master, he says:

Continuing his review, he found Grand Master Allen granting a dispensation to a lodge to elect and install a master for the balance of the year, the master having left the state and the wardens being inconveniently situated to take charge of the lodge, and then remarks that he found "no intimation that either of the wardens was differently situated than when he accepted installation with a full knowledge of what contingencies might require of him, and none that the right and duty of the ranking warden to succeed to the master's powers and duties in such an emergency rest upon a law not subject to dispensation." Brother Robbins seems in this to overlook the fact that our grand master was confronted with a condition, not a theoretical problem. All that he says may be admitted as theoretically true, but the fact presented for the consideration of the grand master was that a lodge was without a master and without wardens capable of properly performing the duties of the master. The law said that, in the absence of the master, the wardens in order should perform his duties. In this case they could not do so. Would it have been well to have said to the lodge, "You must suspend your working until the term of your master is expired?" For ourselves, we think the extending of the rod of mercy to the lodge was much more masonic than would have been the cold order that was the alternative. The very mention of the wardens shows that the grand master had them in mind and was not forgetful of their rights and duties. What he did was really a relieving them from duties that they could not—at least, conveniently—perform. We do not know whether the wardens were differently situated at that time from what they were when they accepted office. They, too, may have moved.

It seems that we do not differ about the requirements of the law or about the fact that they are a part of the law of Masonry. In Illinois they are a part of the enacted law, but made so simply to point to the remedy when a lodge becomes disabled, the language being—"In the absence of the master and both wardens a lodge cannot be opened for any purpose, nor can its business or work be carried on, except by the grand master or his *special* deputy." As this indicates when an emergency arises the grand master constitutes some brother, perhaps a past master of the lodge, his proxy to open the lodge and carry on its work while the disability continues, which may be until the time for the annual election comes around.

Brother DUNCAN agrees with us that there can be no necessity of healing a brother in whose making irregularities have occurred, so long as he received the degree or degrees in a regular lodge lawfully at labor. He is, however, of the opinion that in the case which called out our remarks their grand master did not use the word "heal" in its technical sense—that of re-obligating.

Relative to maimed candidates, he says:

Brother Robbins thinks that should an applicant be maimed before initiation, and yet, in violation of law, be made a Mason, any question of his fitness for advancement is foreclosed. We think differently. A Mason of any degree possesses no right of advancement to a higher degree. Advancement is a courtesy extended, not the payment of a debt. The fitness of an Apprentice to be made a Fellow Craft lies not in the mere fact that he is an Apprentice. It is to be determined not by a search of the records to ascertain if he be indeed an Apprentice, but from an examination of the learning that he has acquired subsequent to his making.

In those jurisdictions where the modern innovation of a ballot for each degree obtains, there might be a shadow of a defence for Brother DUNCAN'S position, but it would be only a shadow. When a man petitions to become a Mason he asks to become a member of the fraternity—not a half-fledged, a third-fledged, or a two-thirds fledged, but a full-fledged member. If his petition is accepted it is with the expectation on both sides that he will become such. The giving and receiving of a degree is evidence that such is the reciprocal understanding. He has a right to expect that whatever conditions may be imposed as requisite to his advancement through the remaining degrees, will be such as he can comply with. The question of his physical fitness was closed when he was made a Mason, not only because when the landmark concerning physical competency was set up "making" was all there was of masonic ceremonial and obligation, but because if it were not foreclosed the door would be left open to render worthless that which he has already received and paid for, by denying him, for no fault of his, that advancement upon which its value depends; and this would come so near obtaining money under false pretences that it manifestly has no place in Masonry. All the arguments brought forward by our brother against the equal eligibility for advancement of one who has been made a Mason in contravention of the law concerning physical fitness, would apply with the same force in case he were maimed after initiation, and surely he would not deny advancement to one thus overtaken. There is but one safe and sound rule by which we can be guided in all these cases of irregular work, viz.: the candidate is not attainted by the shortcomings of a blundering or guilty lodge; if a regular lodge lawfully at labor confers a degree upon a candidate he is a lawful brother of that degree, possessing precisely the same rights and eligibilities as all other brethren standing on the same degree, although in their cases there may have been no errors of procedure.

In defending the use of a cipher Brother DUNCAN said to Brother TITCOMB that it were well to remember, when we talk about "old ways," that Masonry antedates the obligation of the Entered Apprentice as we now receive it, and that it is also well to remember that there is an older

masonic rule than that which confines the transmission of the "secrets" of Masonry to an oral communication; and this led us to ask if he knew of anything in the Masonry thus antedating that obligation, that was inconsistent with it in the form in which we now know it; he replies:

Brother Robbins asks if we know of anything in the (*sic*) Masonry which antedates the obligation of an Entered Apprentice that is inconsistent with that obligation as we know it. We gladly answer that we do not if the obligation is considered in its entirety; but, if certain of its words are wrenched from their environment, as the manner of some is to do, then we do know of an inconsistency. We are restrained from printing in this place any portion of the obligation of an Entered Apprentice, for should we do so we would feel that there was great danger of its being unlawfully obtained. If Brother Robbins will indicate a manner in which such danger would be obviated, we will with pleasure use his cipher and write to him a reply that may be more intelligible. We may only say, further, that the legend of the word unquestionably antedates the obligation of an Entered Apprentice as we now have it.

What we referred to was to be taken in its entirety, it being but a means to a single end; and what we meant was whether there was anything inconsistent with the assumption that its purpose was to confine the transmission of that which it circumscribes, to a single method. In all our masonic life we have never seen it administered when we did not feel sure that the impression made upon the recipient was that transmission was so confined. We know that formularies change more or less with the whims of "grand" lecturers (many of whom seem to think that when they have acquired that prefix they are a law unto themselves), but even with the formularies which are held to warrant more than one method of transmitting the hidden things of Masonry we have heard none which did not equally warrant the opposite conclusion. We trust this may make our meaning sufficiently clear without the private use of a cipher, which we have no time to construct. We may add here as bearing upon the natural construction of the formulary referred to, that we have never known a Mason whom the first sight or suggestion of a cipher did not startle.

Of other matters he thus discourses:

He thinks that he detects a fallacy in principle in our acceptance of the memorial of Brother Teller, of Colorado, while suggesting important modifications of the way in which this particular paper is phrased. We may be obtuse, but we are unable to detect the fallacious character of our paper. We shall stand by what we have written; but, should we be convinced that our logic is at fault, we stand equally ready to acknowledge our error and to retract our assertions.

Grand lodges have enumerated bodies existent within their territorial jurisdiction that they deem proper to admit to domicile in their temples. Brother Robbins says they have enumerated, in the list of those which

they assume to be legitimate, the Capitular, Cryptic, Templar and Scottish rites, and then he says that "neither of the systems named in the list can be identified as Masonry when tested by the Antient Charges. We hold that neither is entitled to be called a masonic rite." We are not quite sure what Brother Robbins means. Does he mean that the York Rite, as comprehending the Capitular and Cryptic systems, is not a masonic rite?

Brother Robbins, agreeing with us that Templary cannot be termed "masonic," asks some brother to tell him how "a sectarian degree in the Scottish Rite file" can be termed "masonic."

In order that an intelligent reply may be made it will be necessary for Brother Robbins to tell us to what degree he refers, and what the teaching is that he refers to; but, while waiting the revelation, we may be pardoned if we remark that men view the same thing often in different ways, and that in nothing must there be greater freedom of interpretation allowed than in the reading of the mystic meaning of symbols.

For ourself, and according to the light that is given us, we know of no symbol in Masonry that teaches the distinctive doctrines of Christianity more emphatically than those that are found in the York Rite gathered about the grave of the builder in the third degree; but, because we receive such light from those symbols, we do not purpose to ask to have the master's degree declared unmasonic.

We exclude the Order of the Temple from Masonry, not because there may be symbols in it that to some teach the distinctive dogmas of Christianity, but because it declares itself, in the very blank forms of petition, that none can be received in its asylums unless he be a professor of the Christian religion.

We opine that the degree in the Scottish Rite to which Brother Robbins refers, while it may present symbols that to him would teach the distinctive doctrines of Christianity, yet insists not on the acceptance of such interpretation of those symbols, nor requires of those who aspire to it an avowal of the acceptance of such interpretation. If such be the case, the distinction between that "degree" and the Order of the Temple is emphatic and crucial. It remains to be seen to what Brother Robbins refers; but, when he reveals the symbols and the teaching of the degree, it may prove that there is no more reason for its exclusion from the masonic system than there is to exclude from it the third degree of the York Rite.

Brother Robbins alludes to the abrupt ending of a former discussion between us. We trust that he will remember that the ending was abrupt because of the physical infirmity that enchaind us at the moment. We just had to stop. Times and ourselves have changed, and we trust that in the future we shall always be ready to give Brother Robbins all of the time that is ours that he is disposed to ask for.

We find that in speaking of Brother DUNCAN's estimate of the TELLER memorial we italicized the words which show that he plants him squarely on the impregnable ground that only *within the landmarks is the grand lodge the supreme authority in Masonry*. He makes this plain beyond the possibility of misapprehension in his remarks concerning the Grand Lodge

Alpina (Swiss), which we quoted last year at length. He there says: "Freemasonry has for its palladium, aye, for the very warrant of its being, the antient charges and it admits of no deviation or change in them." And in another place in the same report he says: "Again, the antient charges are a definition of Freemasonry." This is and has been precisely the position we have taken in all our discussions of the relation of all these so-called "rites" to Masonry; and we felt that we had reason to be gratified to find that we were standing on common ground with so able and conscientious a Mason.

Brother DUNCAN sees plainly that, tested by the landmarks, by the definition of Masonry furnished by the ancient charges, Templary can not be recognized as masonic, but does not yet seem able to see that by the same token the miscalled Scottish Rite system cannot be so recognized, and this independently of the question whether its file of degrees contains a sectarian degree or not. There are other landmarks besides that concerning God and religion, and just as sacred. Free representative government, with equal rights and eligibilities among all members of the fraternity—whence comes the warranted boast that we meet upon the level—is so ingrained in the structure of Freemasonry that if supplanted by a hierarchical government, whose head holds his office by a life tenure, the changeling is no more identifiable as Masonry than is a humanitarian body for ethical culture, or a camp of revolutionists meeting under the masonic name. That this democratic, representative feature of Masonry is universally held to be a landmark is shown by the fact that every grand lodge from the time when the Charges of a Freemason were agreed to as the unchangeable law down to present time—including those under whose warrants both Brother DUNCAN and ourself received masonic light—has required every lodge chartered by it to preserve it inviolate.

He asks if we mean that the York Rite, as comprehending the Capitular and Cryptic systems is not a masonic rite. We answer that we know of no York Rite as an entity, but only as a counter of speech used by careless or designing writers to designate a certain file of degrees, just as certain other counters were used to designate a certain other file of degrees as the Scottish Rite, and which all of us have fallen into the habit of using, for convenience, notwithstanding their misleading character in both cases. Not to lose sight of his question, however, we do mean to say that no system of degrees based on distinctions other than those of Apprentice, Fellow and Master can be recognized as masonic when tested by the Charges of a Freemason.

Referring to his question as to the degree of the Scottish Rite system we spoke of as sectarian, we think in most jurisdictions it is numerically the eighteenth; at all events it is the Rose Croix. We do not know

whether it requires the preliminary declaration which Brother DUNCAN says stamps the Templar order as sectarian and hence not entitled to recognition as masonic, but without taking the risk of getting into deep water and saying something which ought not to be written, we quote, as reflecting the general recognition of its sectarian character, from Bro. CHETWODE CRAWLEY as to its status in Ireland:

The Rose Croix (18°, A. A. Rite) is recruited exclusively from Knights Templar, or as it is briefly styled, the H.K.T. That is, High Knights Templar, the original style of the order when it is first met with in Ireland, more than a hundred and thirty years ago.

The Rose Croix (18°) came to Ireland a few years later, and admitted none but H.K.T. to the Rose Croix Degree. This condition has been exacted from all candidates from that day to this, so that the order of the temple is a condition precedent of the candidate for our Rose Croix Prince Masons.

We regret exceedingly if our allusion to the abrupt termination of a former discussion seemed to him ungracious, and it might well have taken on that color had we known at the time that he was ill. But we did not. We can now only rejoice with him and with the whole fraternity, that he is himself again, and that his pen (with a conscience behind it) has lost nothing of its grace, its courtesy or its incisiveness.

MAINE, 1907.

88TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 7.

Ten past grand masters and forty-six grand representatives were present; listed in both categories was WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, of Skowhegan, the envoy from Illinois.

After a brief exordium suffused with an optimism which seemed warranted, the grand master, CHARLES F. JOHNSON, announced the death of WILFORD J. FISHER, past junior grand warden, at the ripe age of eighty-five. He was elected to the grand south in 1887.

Two decisions reported are of general interest. To the following question he gave a negative answer, confessing that he was convinced of the correctness of that position by the arguments sustaining it, made by his predecessor, Grand Master CHAPLIN, which we quoted in our report of last year:

Can a man, whether an E.A., F.C. or M.M., be tried by a lodge for an offence alleged to have been committed before he was made a Mason?

This decision was approved by the jurisprudence committee and confirmed by the grand lodge. We regard it as sound in principle and in the absence of adverse legislation a correct statement of law; we know of nothing in the ancient charges, however, that would prevent the adoption of a constitutional provision authorizing such a procedure.

The other point raised, and ably discussed was the following:

I have been asked if a collective ballot taken for several candidates by the unanimous vote of a lodge is illegal.

In the case presented there were seven candidates, and by a unanimous vote of the lodge a collective ballot was taken, and all were declared elected. The E.A. degree was conferred upon part of them, and then I was asked if the ballot was legal. I replied that I could find nothing in our constitution or standing regulations which prohibited such a ballot, but that it was opposed to the spirit of the law governing the ballot, about which there should be the utmost freedom and secrecy. As several of the candidates balloted upon collectively had already received the E.A. degree, I did not decide that the ballot was illegal. The objections to such a ballot, even by unanimous vote of the lodge, are obvious. No member of the lodge is able to register his objection to any candidate without voting against all, and if the question of unanimous consent to such a ballot is put to a vote, and a brother should vote in the negative, and afterward, when the candidates were voted upon separately, one should be blackballed, the brother who voted in the negative upon the question of taking the collective ballot would be singled out as the one who had cast a black ball, and thus the secrecy of the ballot would be destroyed.

If a brother who desired to vote against the acceptance of one of the candidates should refrain from voting in the negative when the question of a collective ballot was put to vote, he would be compelled to vote against the acceptance of all the candidates and thus the freedom of the ballot would be destroyed. I was informed when this matter was presented to my attention that it had been the custom in the masonic district in which this lodge is located, to ballot collectively upon candidates, a unanimous vote having first been obtained to do so. I directed the district deputy grand master in that district to correct the custom. The question has seemed to me to be of sufficient importance to be called to the attention of the grand lodge, so that by an amendment to the constitution or the passage of a standing regulation a collective ballot should be expressly forbidden.

Our laws specifically require that each petition shall be acted upon separately, but we do not remember that prior to the incorporation of this provision in our law a collective ballot was ever practiced in this jurisdiction. It seems that where this practice obtained in Maine the question was first submitted to the lodge and was contingent upon a unanimous vote. This, as Gand Master CHAPIN showed, furnished an additional argument against the practice.

The grand master stated that the proof seemed positive that a clandestine lodge existed within the jurisdiction. Instead of renewing his predecessor's recommendation of the Missouri traveling card system, he

wisely contented himself with enjoining upon the officers of lodges the greatest care in the examination of visitors.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed avowedly for the purpose of clearing the way for a regulation permitting lodges to confer degrees upon the elected candidates of another lodge, at the request of the latter. Work by courtesy has not heretofore been permitted in Maine, although elsewhere the usage has been pretty general. Generally, too, we think, it has antedated any grand lodge legislation regarding it, being naturally and properly regarded as a matter concerning only the two lodges interested, but finally attracting the notice of the grand master and through him of the grand lodge, on account of the question of membership being mooted.

Apart from the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta; the adoption of a regulation forbidding collective balloting, and the steps taken towards making work by courtesy a matter of enacted law, the business of the grand lodge was of only local interest.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, of Waterville, grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (152 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE, and is largely made up of selections, but is edited with such discriminating judgment as to reflect in quite an effective way the activities and attitudes of the various jurisdictions passed in review. Four pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1906. Quotations are made from the exordium of Grand Master ALLEN's address and his decisions are reproduced. Telling selections are made from the oration of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT, and the eloquent and touching words of what proved to be the farewell address of Past Grand Secretary DILL, are preserved in his pages. The resolutions evoked by the German complaints respecting visitation are quoted, and liberal extracts made from the report on correspondence. He quotes from our review of Maine, as follows:

We notice that he reports two instances in which he had approved waivers of jurisdiction by a Maine lodge in favor of Vermont and Massachusetts lodges respectively. We do not remember any Maine legislation investing the grand master with territorial jurisdiction, and we are curious to know whether it has simply been assumed by him.

And in explanation, says:

To which we reply that decisions of grand masters approved by the grand lodge several times get crystallized into the following: "A lodge can take a candidate within the jurisdiction of another lodge to confer a degree upon him only by the permission of the grand master."

Which goes to show that when several precedents are brought together the result may be like that sometimes unexpectedly confronting the chemist who mixes several substances and gets a "*tertium quid*," having the properties of neither of the component parts. We are glad to note that the proposed legislation respecting work by courtesy will relieve the grand master of the burden of territorial jurisdiction.

MAINE, 1908.

89TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 5.

Eleven past grand masters were present, including WILLIAM PITT PREBLE, who, although in his ninetieth year had come on from Staten Island, N. Y., to attend the grand lodge, and in whose presence the members all stood while he was welcomed by the grand master. No less than fifty-two members of the diplomatic corps were in evidence, including Past Grand Master WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, the representative from Illinois.

The grand master, CHARLES F. JOHNSON, was happily able to announced that no permanent member of the grand lodge had died during the year. Later he incidentally chronicled the passing of R.W. JAMES ADAMS, the representative from the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island.

He reported having "approved" five waivers of jurisdiction in favor of lodges in other states and provinces, leaving us wondering whether such waiver would not have stuck without his O.K.

He had answered a great many questions but thought none of his replies should be dignified as "decisions." The jurisprudence committee compromised by designating his reported opinions thus given, as rulings, and approved them all. We quote the following:

In one instance also I was asked: "Whether a candidate who could not read, and who could simply write his name, was eligible," to which I answered that he was not, stating as my reason that a person, who was so illiterate, would not be able to obtain much knowledge of our institution, nor would he confer much honor upon it.

Again we quote:

I have also been asked whether in determining the jurisdiction of a subordinate lodge the distance of an applicant's residence from the lodge should be determined by the distance along the public highway and railroad or wholly by the distance along the public highway, and I have ruled that the distance should be computed wholly by the public highway, and

that the lodge which was nearer the applicant's residence, measuring along the public highway, would have jurisdiction rather than the lodge which would be nearer if the distance were measured partly by the highway and partly by the railroad.

I have also ruled that, in determining distance in such cases, it should be measured along public ways and not along private ways, or ways that were not public, but used by travelers for their convenience.

Perhaps if we dwelt in a hilly, even mountainous, lake-dotted, stream-intersected region like Maine, we should not be so thoroughly satisfied as we are of the superiority of our simple rule that jurisdiction extends half-way on straight lines between neighboring lodges.

He thus refers to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg:

A communication has been received from the Grand Lodge of New York announcing that at the session of that grand lodge held May 7 the edict of 1851 of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was recalled by a unanimous vote, and friendly relations resumed and an interchange of representatives requested; that this action was had in consequence of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg recalling the charter of the lodge established by it in New York City, in consequence of which friendly relations were terminated.

The Grand Lodge of Maine in 1861 adopted a recommendation sustaining the Grand Lodge of New York in withholding fellowship from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the action taken appears in the report of the proceedings of that year upon page 184. I now lay this communication before you for such action as you may deem advisable.

We find no further reference to the subject, although several other foreign matters were sent to the committee on correspondence, including requests for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan (which, on the recommendation of the committee was duly recognized); the Grand Lodge "Cosmos," A.A.S.R., Chihuahua, Mexico; Grand Orient of Greece, and a letter from ALBERT J. KRUGER, their representative near the Grand Orient of Belgium, none of which was reported upon.

The grand master favored the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution, permitting work by courtesy, and notwithstanding the adverse report of the committee on amendments, it was adopted in the following form, from which it will be seen that it authorizes the conferring of any one or all three of the degrees upon the request of a lodge in another grand jurisdiction:

Section III. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership; provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any lodge in this jurisdiction from conferring any degree upon a candidate lawfully elected thereto by a lodge in any other jurisdiction with which this grand lodge holds fraternal relations, on the request under

seal from the electing lodge, the identity and standing of the candidate being fully established, in which case the membership of the brother shall remain in the electing lodge and the fees shall belong thereto.

The standing regulation referring to this subject was then amended to read as follows:

One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge in this jurisdiction, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner and for its usual fees.

The grand lodge ordered a sufficient number of copies of the Panta-graph Ptg. & Sta. Co.'s "List of Regular Lodges," of the edition to be issued January 1, 1909, to supply all the lodges and the grand master.

EDMUND B. MALLET, of Freeport, was elected grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (138 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE, who gives four pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1907, and who says: "That was a fine prayer that the grand chaplain made at the opening of the grand lodge." He notices all the important items of business; reproduces the report upon which recognition was denied to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico; quotes from the address of Grand Master ALLEN, and lays the report on correspondence under contribution on various topics.

MANITOBA, 1908.

33RD ANNUAL.

WINNIPEG.

JUNE 10.

Ten past grand masters were present, including JOHN LESLIE, the representative of Illinois. Thirty-eight other grand jurisdictions were represented. Distinguished visitors were Judge FORBES, past grand master of New Brunswick. The grand master (JAMES SCROGGIE) announced the passing of M.W. Bro. G. F. NEWCOMB, who was grand master in 1877 and 1878. He held a warm place in the affections of his brethren. Dead also was JOHN MCBRIDE, grand tyler since 1883. Both were buried with masonic honors.

Among the grand master's observations anent his official visits, is the following:

As a further outcome of official visits, the question of careful and sensible examination of visiting brethren, seemed to be a cause for con-

siderable discussion, and I am pleased to see that every necessary precaution is being used, and the desire quite uniform to avoid every other than essential facts having a bearing in such circumstances.

He thinks the time propitious to take up the subject of unifying the work:

One of the most important questions, however, which direct contact with the various lodges brought to my mind, was the fact of our having two systems of masonic work in operation within the sphere of this grand lodge. I am convinced that the splendid manifestation of the real spirit of Masonry between both sections, so evident that the interchange of thought is constant, strongly calls for conference between the brethren who prefer the York work and those using the Canadian work, in the endeavor to make uniform the system throughout the entire jurisdiction of this grand lodge, and I would recommend that a committee should be appointed whose wisdom might be applied, between the sittings of this grand lodge and that of next year, in the endeavor to submit suitable recommendation which might be dealt with and probably adopted in 1909.

The grand lodge agreed with the committee on grand master's address, who, while fully recognizing the difficulties in the way of securing uniform work in the jurisdiction, as fully concurred in the recommendation for a committee; and later the grand master was authorized to appoint a special committee, of as many members as he might choose, with the hope that it would report next year.

The grand secretary reported among the donations received a bound copy of the proceedings of Illinois.

The committee on grievances and appeals echoed the statement of the grand master that no complaint had come to them, and the committee on jurisprudence say:

No amendments to the constitution have been proposed or submitted for consideration of your committee. No appeals or questions on masonic law have been submitted for your committee's consideration, indicating that peace and harmony prevails within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

Verily, it would seem that such harmony made the time propitious for tackling a subject so likely to be charged with dynamite as different existing systems of work. The happy relations existing between the mother Grand Lodge of Manitoba and her daughters, Alberta and Saskatchewan, who have lately set up housekeeping for themselves, is shown by the action had on the request of the latter of these bodies for a share of the financial surplus of Manitoba when the amicable separation occurred:

The said communication was fully discussed and considered, and your board recommends that a grant be made by the Grand Lodge of Manitoba to the Grand Lodge of Alberta and to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan respectively out of the current funds of this grand lodge, but so as not to interfere with the permanent fund already created by this grand lodge

for benevolent purposes, and that such grant be \$1000 each and to be paid over as soon as the current account of the grand lodge will warrant.

Three new lodges were chartered; luncheon was enlivened by brief speeches by the Rev. E. D. McLAREN, past grand master of British Columbia, and the Rev. R. E. KNOWLES, of Galt, Ontario; and it was decided to meet again next year at Winnipeg.

HENRY J. PUGH, of Virden, was elected grand master; JAMES A. OVAS, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1907.

121ST ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOVEMBER 19.

This volume contains also the proceedings of the semi-annual communication of May 7, which was largely occupied with financial details. The committee of grievance reported that no complaints had been referred to them for adjustment, and they were able to duplicate this report six months later, which speaks well for the pacific character of the fraternity on the Atlantic coast.

The committee appointed at the preceding annual communication "to consider the advisability of erecting a home for aged, infirm and indigent Masons," was evidently a committee of workers and not mere sentiment-alists; they reported, "That after correspondence with all the grand lodges in the United States, and carefully considering their reports, we recommend that no action be taken." The recommendation was concurred in. One new lodge was chartered.

At the annual communication the one surviving past grand master (JOHN M. CARTER) was present. The grand representatives in attendance are not listed, but the grand secretary's list shows a vacancy over against "Illinois."

Death had not invaded the circle of grand or past grand officers.

The grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) made an address which is not reported, but it is partially reflected in the report of the committee to whom it was referred. Among other things the committee reported, with grand lodge concurrence:

That we approve the recommendation of the M.W. grand master concerning the indiscriminate erection of buildings by our subordinate lodges,

which lodges are unable financially to pay for the same. And we recommend that a committee to consider this subject be appointed by the M.W. grand master to report at the next semi-annual communication of the grand lodge and that in the meantime no lodge of Masons, nor any Masons, be permitted to erect any building for masonic purposes or using the name masonic without first obtaining the permission of the M.W. grand master.

That Masons as individuals should not be permitted to use the masonic name in connection with their constructions goes without saying; and that building enterprises by lodges should be wildly entered into is to be deplored, but we think a lodge has the right to manage its own concerns in this direction without asking permission of anybody.

Reflecting another of his recommendations, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction be permitted to confer the degrees of Masonry, on any candidate from a sister jurisdiction, by courtesy, unless the candidate shall have received at least the Entered Apprentice degree in the lodge making the request, to a subordinate lodge.

Either there is an increasing disposition to leak what should be lodge secrets in these latter days, or an increased appreciation of leak holes that might become a temptation of some brother disgruntled by the rejection of a friend, as shown by the dropping by one jurisdiction after another into the current of legislation to render more secret the work of the committee of inquiry; in this direction there was appointed, on the recommendation of the grand master, a committee to report on the advisability of continuing the practice of the lodges of Baltimore City, of printing on their notices the names of candidates to be acted upon, as also the names of the committee to which the application is referred. It is a question whether there is any possible disadvantage that can outweigh the advantages of having the names of the candidates appear in the notices, but no question, we think, why the names of the committees should not be stricken out.

In a special report of the committee on correspondence touching the Grand Lodge of Queensland, the following quotation is made from the report of the board of general purposes of the Grand Lodge of England at the June (1907) communication of that grand lodge:

But for the outside interference of New South Wales and Western Australia * * * means of reconciliation would ere this have been found by which to effect in a constitutional manner the formation of a United Grand Lodge of Queensland which would command universal recognition.

But for the interference of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in backing up the high handed acts of their representatives in Queensland—more palpably “outside” than that of New South Wales, or

Western Australia, as the latter grand lodges did not act until the independent grand lodge had been formed—there would probably have been no need of reconciliation. The new grand lodge would have been peaceably formed with the assent and assistance of all, or nearly all of the lodges in Queensland, and past rank would have been accorded to the officers of all the constitutions; and past rank is all these officers will finally have to show for the years of turmoil and estrangement precipitated by the “butting in” of England and Scotland, in a matter in which the lodges of Queensland had by their careful observance of world-wide and overwhelming precedents, secured for themselves absolutely exclusive jurisdiction.

Following the quotation reproduced above, the Maryland committee say:

We are encouraged by this expression to believe that some action is in contemplation on the part of the Grand Lodge of England looking to a union of the district grand lodges in Queensland owing allegiance to the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, so as to form therefrom the “United Grand Lodge” spoken of in the passage quoted above; but we fear that there is at least a possibility of there being at the same time two rival grand lodges in Queensland, in case the union should fail to gain the adhesion also of the present Grand Lodge of Queensland.

Under these circumstances we recommend that the consideration of the request of the Grand Lodge of Queensland for fraternal recognition be deferred for the present.

The grand lodge concurred.

The grand lodge appropriated \$100 to be paid to the grand chaplain for his services during the past year, and voted to pay him a similar sum annually thereafter, action which called out a beautiful and most appreciative acknowledgment from Bro. HENRY BRANCH, D.D., who has been grand chaplain for so many years as to have almost become a landmark.

THOMAS J. SHYROCK, grand master, and WILLIAM M. ISAAC, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (128 pp.) is again by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, the well-beloved, and is marked by all the characteristics which have made his work of such value to the fraternity. He gives three pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906. He characterizes as clear cut and sound masonic doctrine the statement of law respecting visitation and the resolutions adopted by the grand lodge on that subject, called out by the Hamburg complaint, and as being in full harmony with his own views as stated in his review of Delaware the previous year. He approves the decision of Grand Master ALLEN forbidding the use of the stereopticon or other similar method of illustrating the historical account, except that the “marble monument” may be shown. He copies in full

the preamble and resolutions looking to a convocation in the city of Chicago of delegates from all English-speaking grand lodges on the continents and the islands of the seas, for the purpose of securing absolute verbal uniformity in Masonry, and our report thereon, and says:

Upon the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois delegates from a number of grand lodges assembled in the city of Chicago in 1893 (during the progress of the great World's Fair), and organized a Masonic Congress for the purpose indicated by the above resolutions. Four days were spent discussing various subjects, mostly regarding the regulations, usages and customs of the fraternity. The conclusions reached by the congress were printed and copies sent to all English-speaking grand lodges, but so far as we remember no action was taken by any of them.

Brother Robbins was one of the most active members of that congress, and doubtless, recalling the barren results accomplished by it, induced him to make the laconic, but expressive report it "would be useless."

We beg to assure Brother SCHULTZ that it was not the leanness of the results of the Chicago congress which induced us to report that action by our grand lodge on the lines indicated by the resolutions would be useless. His memory stumbles a little when he says that the congress was organized for discussion along those lines. Verbal uniformity was tacitly relegated to the rear by such universal consent that it was at no time a subject of discussion. It was this consensus of the hopelessness of any attempt in that direction—foreshadowed by the absence of any reference to the subject in the call for the congress—which prompted our brief adverse report on Brother GOODELL'S resolution.

Moreover, we do not share Brother SCHULTZ'S estimate of the permanent value of the work and influence of the Chicago congress, although we think he is very nearly correct in saying that no action was directly taken by any grand lodge upon the conclusions of that body. We think one grand lodge did take them up and concur in nearly if not quite all of them, but we cannot recall what grand lodge it was.

We are inclined to measure the results of the congress not by the formal indorsement of its conclusions, but by the fact that it could reach conclusions with such a near approach to unanimity; and that when reached, notwithstanding the commercialism of the environment of Masonry for the last forty years, there should be noted so little disposition to depart from the old ways. The reassurance which this brought to the masonic world was worth the cost of the congress. Of course its greatest rewards were to the individual participants; and to us it would have been well worth the price had it brought us nothing but its close personal contacts with Brother SCHULTZ and others like him whom we had not before known in the flesh.

It is quite in accord with Brother SCHULTZ's well known views on the drastic legislation of this commercial age against non-affiliates, that he should agree with us that non-affiliation has no evil comparable to that wrought by the grand lodge when in attempting to punish or discourage it, it deprives Masons of their rights without due process of law; and also that the wrong done to the brother thus pursued pales beside the mischief done to the whole fraternity by the assumption that any legislation can absolve a Mason of his obligations to a brother in good standing.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1907.

117TH ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 11.

The Massachusetts pamphlets for the year contain the proceedings of the regular four quarterly and one "stated," and numerous special communications (laying of corner-stones, dedications, anniversary celebrations, and the like). Printed also with the proceedings of the September quarterly, is an account by Past Grand Master CHARLES T. GALLAGHER of the attentions received by Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, past senior grand warden, and himself, while abroad to attend an international conference of Scottish Rite delegates at Brussels, who also presented to the grand lodge many memorabilia of Admiral JOHN PAUL JONES, secured by them in Paris and elsewhere. We find in Brother GALLAGHER's remarks, or memoranda, some information relative to the so-called Grand Lodge of France, a rival of the Grand Orient of France, which is worth preserving in our archives:

While at the conference of representatives of the various supreme councils of the Scottish Rite Thirty-third Degree at Brussels, held in June of this year, Bro. J. M. Raymond, commander of the Supreme Council of France, made inquiry as to how the Grand Lodge of France, organized in 1894 under the auspices of the Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree and in 1904 establishing itself independently, having no connection whatever with the Grand Orient of France, might be recognized by the various grand lodges of the United States. We told him that application would have to be made to each jurisdiction, as each acted independently of the other.

Stopping in Paris on our return, we called on the secretary of the grand lodge and also had correspondence with various parties in relation to the matter. The grand lodge claims to have ninety lodges under its jurisdiction, twenty-seven of which are in Paris and twenty in the building of the Supreme Council, 42 Rue Rochecouarts; the building of the Grand Orient being at 16 Rue Cadet, and the two having no connection with each other.

The secretary showed us their literature containing the initials of the words in French: "To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe," the same being printed in Latin at the top of their diplomas and the words in French being found in the ritual of the obligation in the second degree, which we saw, this being the longest and principal degree with them.

The secretary was told that there would be little use to ask recognition by the grand lodges of the English-speaking world without the restoration of the name of God to their ritual, and the Bible being restored to the altar. As to the first, he referred to what I have stated and produced the ritual to be read. As to the second, he said that the Bible never had been on the altar and was not used prior to 1877, when the grand orient was recognized by the English-speaking masonic world, and that as a rule in all Latin countries the grand constitutions was the book used on the altar; and we found this to be true in the bodies of the supreme council.

These people claim that the grand orient is simply a political body, while their grand lodge claims to be free from politics, religion and anything but Masonry. Copies of their constitution, their annual proceedings, with their diploma and letter-heads will be placed in the library.

One of the lodges under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge is called Anglo-Saxon and is composed of English-speaking Masons, the master of which is an English pastor. The annual report of the grand lodge shows that they are in official relations with various masonic powers, none of which, however, are English-speaking, all of them being located among the Latin, Latin-American or German dependencies.

On the other hand, it was stated to me that each body, the grand lodge and grand orient, charges the other with being nothing but a political body and that most of the members of each are Free-thinkers and Atheists, and that the use of the name of the Great Architect in the ritual is not obligatory if objected to.

In London I made further inquiry in the matter, anticipating they would have some knowledge of it; and since my return a letter has been received from Bro. John Strachan, who is grand registrar of the Grand Lodge of England, holding similar positions with other grand bodies. He says that this Grand Lodge of France has applied to the grand master of England for recognition, which has been refused, giving the reasons.

At the annual communication two past grand masters were present. Massachusetts has never indulged in the luxury of grand representatives—or hardly ever. It was stated at the September quarterly, apropos of a request for an exchange of by the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan (to which recognition was accorded), that only one grand representative's commission had ever been issued by the grand lodge (about seventy years ago), and was gladly revoked a few years later. The reason for gladness—whether personal, or otherwise—was not given. Grand Master JACOB TRIEBER, of Arkansas, was formally received as a visitor at the September communication.

The necrology of the year included JAMES TAYLOR, past senior grand warden; JONATHAN BIGELOW, EDWARD D. MOODY, JAMES A. MESSINGER, past district deputy grand masters; JOHN CUCKSON, past grand chaplain; SOLOMON A. BOLSTER, grand standard bearer; HENRY MULLIKEN and ELIPHALET WRIGHT, past masters, the latter over ninety years of age, who, at the first celebration of past master's night, when he was quite ninety, presided and raised two candidates.

At the June quarterly Grand Master BLAKE presented the subject of a Masonic Home, and appointed a committee of fifteen to investigate; the committee reported at the annual communication, favoring the erection of a home if its maintenance could be provided for. A census taken by a sub-committee through the lodges, which showed that more than two hundred Masons or their dependents were considered eligible for admission to such an institution "or for assistance under some system of permanent relief." The committee summarized three points upon which they were substantially unanimous:

That the initiation of the movement for a masonic home contemplates no call for any part of the invested funds of the grand lodge.

That the beginnings of such a home shall be upon so modest a scale as to avoid imposing any burden upon the grand lodge.

That the major part of whatever sum is pledged ought to be set aside for the purpose of providing a maintenance fund for the home.

On this basis they asked and were given authority to solicit subscriptions on a contemplated plan for raising a sum equivalent to one dollar a year for five years for each affiliated Mason. The arguments of the committee for a home are largely along sentimental lines, the fact that several jurisdictions had such institutions and Massachusetts had none.

The amount of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust of the grand lodge on the day of the annual communication, was \$392,976.71.

The grand master regards the number of rejections out of the normal proportions; he says:

During the past masonic year the number of rejections is 747. I realize the necessity of a rigid scrutiny of all applications, but the large percentage of rejections, being nearly twenty per cent of the total number of applications, proves one of two things,—either sufficient care is not taken in the recommendation of applicants and the reception of petitions, or worthy applicants have been rejected for other than masonic reasons. Either result is deplorable and I sincerely hope that during the coming year the brethren will exercise the greatest care in the recommendation of candidates for the degrees.

Of their numerical losses he says:

In 1906 we suspended, discharged and dimitted 691 members. These figures are impressive, for in two years we have lost from these sources 1,360 members. The dimitted members joining elsewhere are few in number.

It seems to me that this loss is too great and that this condition of affairs demands the earnest consideration of the brethren.

Should the practically self-imposed tax of a dollar *per capita* for five years to build the home materialize, such losses are likely to become more impressive.

The report of a committee appointed to consider the constitutions relative to the release of territorial or personal jurisdiction, discloses the peculiar regulations of Massachusetts on this subject. It will be seen from the following that the lodge, as such, has no voice in the matter:

This is to correct the impression which might be made by a cursory reading of the section, that action by the lodge is intended. Granting or refusing the request for release and recommendation has always been at the discretion of the first three officers of the lodge (three other members joining with them), even when the lodge retained perpetual jurisdiction until such release and recommendation had been given, and a vote or ballot by the lodge has not, so far as we are aware, ever been required, although the practice in some other masonic bodies differs, and your committee do not recommend that the custom of the lodge be changed in this respect.

The amendment designed to correct the impression that the release was the act of the lodge, substitutes the word "granted" for "acted upon," the latter expression being well calculated to mislead.

Additional safeguards in other directions require that the name of the applicant shall be borne upon the notice for the monthly communication (if the lodge usually issues such notices) and the release shall not be granted until after the close of that meeting; if the lodge applied to does not usually issue such notices, the request for release must be read at one monthly meeting, and the release shall not be granted until after the close of the next monthly meeting, and in either case the master shall report the conclusion in the matter for record.

These enactments seem well designed to give any member who has reasons to urge why the release should not be granted to give them to the master or wardens.

We know of no conditions existing in Massachusetts, however, which should justify the denial of the right of the lodge to act upon and settle such questions. It is the general consensus of the fraternity that both territorial jurisdiction and the personal jurisdiction acquired by rejecting a candidate lie in the lodge and not in the master and wardens and three other brethren whom they shall pick out. To this general consensus the practice of a large majority of grand jurisdictions conforms. In Illinois the absolute control of the lodge in such matters is explicitly recognized, and the right of each individual member is guarded by the requirements of previous notice and unanimous secret ballot.

The following indicates that there is still some chafing over the drastic regulations respecting strange visitors, which the grand lodge felt forced to adopt by the presence of clandestine lodges. The grand master says:

In the main, I think, our brethren approve of the present method of the examination and reception of visiting brethren. It has come to my knowledge, nevertheless, that sometimes where brethren desire to visit a lodge, being unprovided with a traveling card, or not properly vouched for, the visitors themselves, and others, thought it was a hardship for them to be refused admittance. The law of this grand lodge covering this point, is positive, and it must be obeyed to the very letter, because of the activities of certain persons who claim to be members of lodges which we do not recognize. We are confronted with a condition which long since ceased to be a theory. Spurious lodges and so-called grand lodges are in the midst of us. It is our right and privilege to make such laws as will protect us from the admission of spurious Masons to our lodges. The enforcement of our law demands the earnest and constant attention of all our brethren.

In consideration of these and other important facts relating thereto, I earnestly recommend the appointment of a committee to consider and determine what further steps can be taken to protect our interests in this commonwealth.

The last paragraph was interpreted as a recommendation that the legislature be invoked for legislation to protect the fraternity against the fraudulent use of their rituals, and a committee was appointed. Our Massachusetts brethren have short memories if they have so soon forgotten the dark days of the anti-masonic storm, which derived its force and duration largely from the suspicion industriously fanned, that Masonry was exerting undue influence in civil affairs. It is not reassuring when leaders in grand lodges are found ready to flout their indifference to the lessons which lie on the very surface of that fierce outbreak.

A request was read from Isthmus Lodge, located in the Canal Zone, praying for the continuation of its dispensation, and from the favorable reports received as to the prospect of soon getting good quarters at a reasonable rental, and the large number of Masons there desiring lodge privileges, we judge the request would be granted.

One charter was granted; the Grand Lodge of Alberta recognized, and requests for recognition from the "Grand Lodge of Greece" and the "Grand Orient of Argentina" received and referred to a committee.

JOHN ALBERT BLAKE, of Malden, grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON, Cambridge, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of the grand secretary is Masonic Temple, Boston.

The grand officers were installed at the stated communication of December 27. After the grand master had been installed and proclaimed, the record says:

After the manner of John Rowe, at his installation in 1768, "Then the new grand master called to order by a stroke of the hammer and stood up and gave his benediction to the brethren as follows:

"May the Grand Architect of the Universe pour down His blessings on this society, and enable me to discharge the great trust reposed in me to the honor of His name and the royal art; and may there never be wanting such to fill the chair who shall promote Masonry and the good of mankind so long as the world endureth, Amen."

The record of the communication closes thus:

At six o'clock p. m. the craft were called from labor to refreshment and proceeded to the banquet hall, where the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form.

At ten o'clock p. m. the brethren were called from refreshment to labor again, and the grand lodge was closed in Ample Form.

Between these two named hours the wit, wisdom and water flowed in the customary copious quantities, the latter we judge being somewhat in excess of former days, one of the speakers wondering on that account if he had not struck a celebration of the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

There is no report on correspondence, Massachusetts preserving in this respect her accustomed front—grand, gloomy, and peculiar.

MICHIGAN, 1908.

64TH ANNUAL.

JACKSON.

MAY 26.

From the fly leaf of this attractive volume, with its white and gilt embossed cover, the fine open face of the incoming grand master (HERBERT MONTAGUE) looks out of a full-page portrait; and the book is further embellished with a page group of vignette half-tones of the rest of the grand officers.

Thirteen past grand masters were in attendance, including the beloved and venerable WILLIAM T. MITCHELL, who was by acclamation, congratulated on reaching his ninety-first birthday, and was also otherwise substantially remembered. He was elected grand master in 1865. A letter of regret at enforced absence was received from the venerable HUGH McCURDY—who entered the grand lodge in 1851—which was acknowledged with the greetings of the body to their "best beloved past grand master."

The grand master, CHARLES E. SWEET, announced the death of MATTHEW H. MAYNARD and W. IRVING BABCOCK, past grand masters, each in

his seventy-fifth year. Their portraits fitly adorn their simple and very tasteful memorial pages. Brother BABCOCK was buried with masonic rites by the grand lodge, and at the head of the grave the venerable dean of the past grand masters, Brother MITCHELL, recited those beautiful words:

As life runs on, the way grows strange
With faces new, and near the end
The mile-stones into head-stones change;
'Neath every one, a friend.

The grand master submitted twenty-five decisions, all but one of which were approved. The exception is substantially re-stated in the adverse opinion handed down by the law committee, which is in part as follows:

This decision holds that after a candidate for Masonry has received one degree and something occurs in his conduct which displeases one of the brethren of the lodge, and that brother approaches the worshipful master, in the presence and hearing of men who are not Masons, and in a profane and emphatic manner tells the worshipful master that the candidate can go no further in Masonry, that this objection, made in this manner, is not a lawful objection and should not be treated as a lawful objection by the worshipful master, and that the brother making the objection is not entitled to have his objection considered.

The right of a brother to object to a person becoming a member of the lodge of which he is a member is as old as masonic law; indeed it is one of the landmarks of Masonry. Every brother has a right to object to a person being made a member of the lodge of which he is a member or to a brother's advancement in that lodge, provided he does the same timely, and no one, not even the worshipful master, has a right to question either his reasons or his motives therefor. It is enough if he says he objects, and this right is given to every member of a lodge while he is in good standing in the lodge.

In the case under consideration there is no dispute but that the brother making the objection was in good standing in the lodge. That being the case, it is the opinion of your committee that the objection so made would be good and should be treated so by the worshipful master.

In conclusion the committee think the master should, in this case, have received the objection and treated it as valid and then ordered charges preferred against the objection for unmasonic conduct. The committee were sustained. They were right in their conclusions, because the right of a brother in good standing to object to the advancement of another seems to have become—even in its most objectionable, the summary form—a part of Michigan law; but when they go beyond this and say that the right of such objection is a landmark, they are getting on more than shadowy ground. It is of comparatively modern origin, or recognition, and owes whatever standing it has anywhere to the obtuseness of grand masters—through whose decisions it got established—in overlooking the difference between an elected candidate who is yet a profane and one who has attained the standing of brother with its inseparable right

of being heard in his own defence on any charge affecting that standing. In all its forms the right of objection is in nature supplemental to the ballot, and even in its summary form as applicable to an elected profane, is of recent origin. Doubtless the attempt to extend this so as to cover advancement as well as initiation has been chiefly if not wholly due to the prevalence in many jurisdictions of the modern innovation of a ballot for each degree, the most convenient method of stabbing a brother in the dark, to which it is closely allied.

Other decisions more or less noteworthy are as follows:

4. One who has carried his dimit more than one year in the state of Michigan, is under the same disabilities as a suspended member. The petition must be made for admission accompanied by the dimit, lie over one month and requires a clear ballot to elect.

5. The fact that a Master Mason has become incapacitated through accident to give the necessary grips, etc., does not disqualify him for the office of worshipful master. A Master Mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to the degree, one of which rights is the election to any office in the lodge, under the regulations.

6. A lodge may attend the funeral of a brother in a body and in full regalia, although taking no part in the ceremonies, the lodge appearing merely as a mourner.

8. No one, not a Mason, can be allowed to act as a bearer at a masonic funeral. A masonic funeral is a part of masonic work, and is conducted while the lodge is at labor, and a man, not a Mason, could no more take part as a bearer at a funeral than an outsider could assist in the conferring of the third degree. When it is desired to recognize friends of the deceased brother, who are not Masons, they may be appointed honorary pall bearers, but can have no part in the ceremonies.

15. Where a candidate for Masonry has received one degree, and something occurs in his conduct which displeases one of the brethren of the lodge, and that brother approaches the worshipful master in the presence and hearing of men who are not Masons, and in a profane and emphatic manner, tells the worshipful master that the candidate can go no further in Masonry, is this a lawful objection, and shall it be so treated by the master?

Answer. No. While it is not necessary that an objection shall be in writing and filed with the worshipful master, or that it shall be absolutely private, still it is necessary that the communication of such objection shall be absolutely private so far as those outside of Masonry are concerned, and one who is so careless of his obligations and duties as to make an objection in the manner stated, is not only not entitled to have his objection considered, but should be dealt with for unmasonic conduct.

20. It is unmasonic for any lodge or a member of a lodge, to publish or cause to be published, either in a lodge paper or a newspaper, the fact that any brother has taken the first or second degree in Masonry, and any lodge or Master Mason making or causing to be made any such publication, is guilty of a masonic offence, and should be dealt with accordingly.

21. A candidate for Masonry who has lost a part of one foot, but has enough remaining so that he can, without any mechanical appliances or attachments, make the steps and take all the necessary positions to prove himself a Mason, is physically qualified for Masonry.

Referring to Number 4 it will be seen that it requires only the process of time and not process of law to deprive a brother of his masonic rights in Michigan. It is probably useless to characterize such a condition of things as it deserves, as only a grand lodge with a pachydermatous hide would tolerate much less invoke such a denial of the first principles of ethics, axomatic in Masonry. No. 5 is manifestly right; a brother loses no eligibility by misfortune. No. 6 would not pass muster in most jurisdictions, the prevailing rule being that a lodge cannot parade at a funeral unless it conducts the burial rites. No. 8 suggests a permissible method of tiding over one of the perplexities which sometimes vex such occasions. No. 20 demonstrates how easy it is for some grand masters to mistake their own ideas as to what is best as a matter of policy or propriety, for the law of Masonry. We agree with him that it is bad policy and worse taste to parade the names of candidates and to exploit many other things in print that ought not to be talked about outside the lodge. But in the absence of enacted legislation on the subject, the grand master has no more authority to declare the publication of a candidate's name a punishable unmasonic act, than he has to declare that to wear a turn-down collar with a dress coat is a masonic offence.

Elsewhere in his address we have observed that Most Worshipful Brother SWEET appears to have an exaggerated idea of the scope of the grand master's powers, and also of the scope of a brother's obligations. Following is an illustration:

The first was because of his flagrant violation of his obligation in disobeying the orders of the grand lecturer, in neglecting to prepare for a school of instruction called at his lodge. After a full and fair explanation from the brother, and becoming satisfied that it was for the best interests of his lodge and the craft, I reinstated him in his office, and the grand lecturer reports a very successful school held there later in the year.

So many queer things happen in Michigan that it may be that to disobey the grand lecturer is a violation of obligation as obligations go in that jurisdiction, but so far as we know such a view is purely peninsular. Be that as it may, there seems to have been no charges filed against the master; and in the absence of such the act of the grand master in removing him from office was purely arbitrary.

The grand master very highly commends "The Craftsmen," a club formed by Master Masons who are students at the State University, at Ann Arbor, taking the rose colored view that it will become one of the most valuable auxiliaries of Masonry in the world.

He reported the average age of thirty-eight male inmates of the Masonic Home at 72 years; of the fifteen female inmates, 76. A hospital had been found to be a necessity, the alternative being to transport the sick to other hospitals, and the grand lodge appropriated \$5,000 towards its erection.

His recommendations and the action taken on them by the grand lodge furnish illustrations of our remark that they do queer things in Michigan. One of them seems to disclose the fact that even in the first degree they have been in the habit of having a plurality of postulants. This he argues against, but thinks it is all right in the third. The grand lodge agreed, and on this point enacted that "The first section of the first degree, and the second section of the third degree, shall not be conferred on more than one candidate at a time." In Illinois it is forbidden to so confer the first section of any degree, and the second section of the third. He recommended the repeal of the regulation against electioneering for office, and this was concurred in in the face of a strong adverse report by the committee on jurisprudence.

Another queer Michigan idea was the adoption of a printed ritualistic key, which was supplied to all the lodges. It is not queer that some copies are lost every year, but it strikes an outsider as queer that the grand lodge should supply the means by which unlineal finders will be able to identify such as fall into their hands, and be assisted in deciphering them, by printing in full the reports of the committee on revision of monitor and ritual. Under the head of "Key Work" the committee give strings of letters to be inserted, stricken out or changed, with pretty explicit directions where the changes come in! One of the queerest of Michigan pranks was the substitution, in 1906, of "garments" for "gloves" in the formula which long and universal usage has made familiar to every American Mason. The outcome was another demonstration of the fact that though you may be able to lead a horse to the watering trough you cannot always make him drink. The craft balked and stood pat on the old familiar ground; the grand lecturer made a virtue of necessity and taught the old way, and on the recommendation of the committee on revision he was directed to "teach and instruct henceforth and forevermore the language 'white gloves and aprons.'" Exit "garments," "galluses," "gowns," "goloshes," "garters," and gee-whiz!

The same committee reporting on the style and description of grand lodge jewels, submit among others the following:

Jewel of Grand Master—A square and compass upon the segment of a circle with a sunburst in the center, suspended within a circle.

And on this subject say:

We note that Brother Lodge recommended "the blazing sun" alone for the grand master's jewel, but we fail to find any grand jurisdiction

that uses the blazing sun except in connection with the square and compass.

The grand lodge found no lodges under dispensation awaiting charter; recognized the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel and apron, and voted to meet next year at Detroit.

HERBERT MONTAGUE, of Traverse City, was elected grand master; LOU B. WINSOR, Reed City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (278 pp.) is as usual by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master LOU B. WINSOR, who gives somewhat over four of his pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1907.

He kindly answers our query whether a resolution of the candidate's lodge indorsing him for office, was necessary to his being entered in a grand lodge race, saying:

In reply, Brother Robbins, we would state that the resolution of his lodge is not necessary to enable a brother to enter the race for a grand lodge office. It is simply permissible and is a practice quite extensively followed in this grand jurisdiction.

Noting that we made quite extended comment on the action of Michigan in recognizing the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, he says (in spite of the muzzle which practically forbids the committee to express an opinion):

He differs with us, but we appear at least to be in the majority but we have no doubt as to Brother Robbins' being conscientious in the ground that he takes and he is one of the kind that would rather be right in his own mind than with the majority.

Brother WINSOR summarizes the address of Grand Master ALLEN, and notes the salient features of the session, and transfers to his pages the Illinois lists of recognizable and unrecognizable governing bodies.

MINNESOTA, 1908.

55TH ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JANUARY 22.

The frontispiece of this volume is a fine portrait of the retiring grand master, GUSTAF WIDELL—a strong face.

Twelve past grand masters were present, and forty-eight grand jurisdictions were represented by thirty-six individuals. Minnesota not having yet come to view the grand representative system as simply so much pa-

tronage in the hands of the grand master, has not forbidden one brother to hold more than one commission. Illinois was represented by Past Grand Master ALONZO T. STEBBINS.

At the outset there was a round-up of the diplomatic corps, each member responding to the greeting and grand honors with which he was received. In this connection we find our representative from Minnesota thus referred to:

R.W. Bro. Ralph H. Wheeler, representative of this grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, being present, was called to the Grand East, warmly greeted, and responded eloquently.

Later Brother WHEELER addressed the grand lodge in the interest of the General Masonic Relief Association.

Among the dispensations issued by the grand master was one to a lodge to call a special meeting to reinstate a brother who was in danger of dying before the regular meeting "and wished to be in good standing before leaving this earth." Other dispensations issued show that a lodge could not hold a meeting in another room in the same building in which their hall was being renovated, or move into a new hall without permission. A refusal of a dispensation to a lodge to attend as a lodge any public or divine service, or appear in public in their regalia, except at funerals, was well advised. One to authorize a lodge to elect officers on the tenth of December, instead of on the twenty-fourth, the time fixed by its by-laws, because of the difficulty of getting a quorum on the night before Christmas, is to be condemned, as it involves the risk of depriving members of coveted participation in the election, who might be absent from home with the intention of returning in time for the annual meeting. In such cases the date should not be anticipated, but the election postponed. The possibility of rights being inadvertently lost should always be in the grand master's mind when asked to dispense with the law.

The grand master reported six decisions, all showing a level-headed appreciation of the law, and all were confirmed. Number 2 shows a novel condition of affairs:

2. A petition was presented to the lodge duly made out. It was referred to a committee and the chairman given possession of same. The chairman lost the petition. In the meantime the petitioner requested a withdrawal which was refused. Will it be necessary for the lodge to submit a new blank petition to the petitioner for his signature, merely for the purpose of placing same on record, or would a certified copy be sufficient? If presented to him and he refuses to sign, what procedure would be pursued?

Answer: It would not be necessary to submit a new petition. The secretary should file a certified copy in his archives. The petition cannot be withdrawn unless favorably reported on by the committee on investigation, and then only by unanimous vote of the lodge.

The law of territorial jurisdiction in its relations to concurrent jurisdiction is well and concisely stated in No. 3, as follows:

3. Does the jurisdiction of a lodge extend halfway in a straight line from the door of a lodge to the door of any lodge in any direction, even if this jurisdiction extends into a city?

Answer: The jurisdiction of a lodge extends in every direction, halfway between it and the nearest lodge. In case of concurrent jurisdiction in cities the distance should be measured to the nearest city lodge.

The conditions detailed in No. 6 would under Illinois law warrant the summary use of the "big stick":

6. (a.) Is it ever allowable in a lodge for a brother, either before the ballot or after the rejection of a candidate, to discuss the character of such candidate and particularly after the rejection to express regret at the action of the lodge?

Answer: No.

(b.) Is the worshipful master warranted in calling a brother to order who undertakes to make such a speech?

Answer: Yes.

(c.) Suppose the brother refuses to desist, but continues in a defiant manner to speak until he has had his "say," although called down by the gavel, what is the proper recourse?

Answer: To reprimand him, and if conduct is persisted in, to prefer charges.

The Illinois law above referred to is as follows:

In every case where a flagrant offence shall be committed by any Mason present while the lodge is at its labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with; and the master may order the offending brother to show cause instantly why he should not be punished.

The grand master in making formal announcement of the death of Grand Secretary THOMAS MONTGOMERY, to which sad event we briefly referred in our report of last year, thus summarizes the history of a life that counted for its full share in the active world:

Bro. Thomas Montgomery, grand secretary, passed away on June 7, 1907.

Major Thomas Montgomery was born on June 4, 1841, at Mount Charles, Donegal county, Ireland. In 1856 the family moved to Minnesota, settling at Cleveland, Le Sueur county.

He was a member of Company K, 7th Minnesota Infantry, Volunteers, being sworn in on August 19, 1862. On May 17, 1864, he was commissioned Captain Company B, 3d Missouri Volunteers, and was honorably discharged January 22, 1867, receiving the rank of Major by brevet in 1866.

In July, 1883, he organized A. K. Skaro Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Peter, Minnesota, and was chosen its first commander. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion.

The deceased was prominent in municipal affairs, throwing his influence for what was best and for progress in his city life.

He was an active religious worker and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Brother MONTGOMERY was made a Mason in 1865, and entered the grand lodge as master of his lodge in 1869. He was a district deputy from 1874 to 1885. He was appointed assistant grand secretary in 1878, serving in that office for twelve years; was appointed grand secretary in November, 1889, on the death of his predecessor, Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, and in the following January was elected to the office which he held until his death. He was also grand secretary of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and grand recorder of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters, and held the same office in the grand commandery of Knights Templar. Death found his official work and his accounts in perfect shape. The grand master appointed JOHN FISHEL, of St. Paul, to fill out his unexpired term.

The report of the Minnesota Masonic Home corporation, a corporation directed to be formed by the grand lodge after that body had decided that it would not assume the responsibility of building and maintaining such an institution, after stating that while the second year of the organization had opened auspiciously, and paid subscriptions amounting to \$2,500 had been received, some unlooked for causes of delay, supplemented by the financial depression of the latter part of the year, so that it was not deemed good business policy to push the work until better conditions should prevail, goes on to say:

In fact, it is not the design of those actively engaged in carrying out this enterprise to make it at any time either a burden upon the fraternity or the cause of any serious controversy in any of the lodges.

The plan of first securing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars before building the Home, at least fifty thousand dollars of which should be set apart as a permanent fund, was for the express purpose of preventing any indebtedness or liability, and avoiding the imposition of a burden that the lodges might not care to assume.

And to this end the certificate of incorporation of this society provides for securing the required amount through voluntary contributions by lodges and members.

While it is conceded that this policy of delay and inaction under certain conditions may possibly prolong the time in which such funds could be raised, yet it is considered that the end in view will be better subserved by making this subscription a popular one, and first interesting the brethren in the objects of the undertaking, than by endangering the

cause by the use of such methods as are sometimes employed in enterprises of this character.

This is full of practical wisdom, and it is to be hoped that the corporation will be permitted to work out its problem on these lines; but we fear that it will not be long before the original promoters of the Home scheme will attempt to hurry up matters by raising the fund by involuntary per capita taxation.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; listened to a long, well-written and often beautiful oration of the practical sort, largely hortatory; recognized the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan; heard with something more than equanimity that the leisure of the committee on appeals and grievances had been vexed by neither appeal nor grievance; and gravely adopted the report of the committee on ancient landmarks, fortified by reference to page and section, that a man having one artificial eye, who is otherwise qualified, is not eligible to receive the masonic degrees. We imagine it would require the full complement of eyes possessed by the committee, to discover any reason outside of the *ipse dixit* of the code why a man with one good eye could not conform to all the requirements of the landmark.

WILLIAM P. ROBERTS, of Minneapolis (1006 Met. Life Bldg.), was elected grand master; JOHN FISHEL, St. Paul (315 Dispatch Bldg.), elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (99 pp.) is from the newspaper-trained hand and brain of Bro. IRVING TODD, whose terse but informing style is unequalled. When it comes to telling it all in a few words without losing the shading which discloses the flavor of the morsel, he has, in the expressive vernacular of the street, his confreres all "skinned."

He gives nearly three pages to Illinois for 1907. In reply to our question whether there is in Minnesota a law that has to be dispensed with before a Minnesota lodge can confer a degree by courtesy for a lodge in another jurisdiction, he says:

A Minnesota lodge is authorized to confer degrees by courtesy, upon request of a lodge in another jurisdiction, without dispensation. Probably the practice in Michigan requires such requests to be transmitted through their grand master, a waste of time and postage.

Of our special report he says:

The committee on correspondence submitted a special report on grand bodies accorded full recognition, those accorded qualified recognition, and those deemed to be without authority in craft Masonry, a list too long for reproduction. As we view the situation recognition is largely sentimental, growing out of the custom of exchanging grand representatives, and is practically a matter of courtesy. When the Masonry of a country passes from the mere degree peddlers into the control of a better element

it commands the confidence and respect of the organized bodies of the masonic world, either expressed or implied, which is neither added to or taken away by a mere resolution. The Masonry of the Latin countries cannot rise above the average plane of the people, and will be no more stable or enduring than their other institutions, religious or political. They are fickle, changeable, because the people themselves are thus constituted. The grand orient or supreme council appeals more strongly to their love of titles and decorations than the grand lodge, and perforce becomes the dominant governing power. Consequently we must accept Masonry as we find it, not as we would like to have it. In seaport towns, where visitors from all parts of the world are a daily occurrence, recognition has a practical value not possessed in Minnesota. Hence we do not fall over ourselves in the haste to extend it upon the slightest provocation. The grand bodies recently organized will undoubtedly flourish and prosper, if properly handled, whether we extend formal recognition or withhold it.

What he says about degree peddlers shows that he has caught on to the genesis of many high rite bodies, which have been organized by promoters who are in the business for what there is in it; emissaries who go into virgin territory and assume the power to "make Masons at sight" by communicating the degrees, until they get enough to organize a governing body, and then begin issuing charters. These men have only the authority of Master Masons (and not that unless made in regular lodges), and their creations are none the less clandestine because created among a fickle people unfit for genuine Masonry, than they would be if they had gone among the English-speaking settlers of Alaska while that was yet virgin territory—masonically speaking.

There may be an element of sentiment when we are considering the recognition of bodies known to have been originally of lawful masonic derivation but who since may or may not have forfeited their claim to equality with bodies supreme in all things within their jurisdiction. But when it comes to those who are not Masons at all, to clandestine so-called Masons—the word clandestine meaning primarily in Masonry, without authority—the question is far graver than one of mere courtesy; it involves loyalty to engagements too solemnly assumed to be forgotten, too plain and unequivocal to be dodged. They do not permit us to accept all alleged Masonry as we find it, but only Masonry as it can be identified as such by the landmarks which define and circumscribe it.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota are bound with this volume, illustrated with portraits of ISRAEL BARNARD BALDWIN SPRAGUE, treasurer of the association, and of WILLIAM HENRY STERLING WRIGHT, one of the founders of the association and among the lamented dead of the year.

THOMAS CHAMBERS CLARK, of Stillwater, is president; GILES WILLIAM MERRILL, St. Paul, secretary.

MISSISSIPPI, 1908.

90TH ANNUAL.

HATTIESBURG.

FEBRUARY 11.

Two full page portraits adorn this volume, those of the incoming grand master, EDWIN J. MARTIN, and HENRY M. WADDELL, past deputy grand master. Nine past grand masters were present at the opening, and the representatives of twenty-seven grand jurisdictions, the envoy from Illinois, Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, being on duty in the south-east.

The grand master, HENRY CLAY YAWN, after an eloquent and graceful exordium, announced the passing of HENRY M. WADDELL, past deputy grand master and a member of the law committee, who died in the prime of manhood, and of WILLIAM W. LORD, past deputy grand master and several times grand chaplain, in his eighty-second year. He was deputy grand master when in 1861 he entered the Confederate army in which he served during the war, nursing the sick and wounded, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner and paroled. During several great epidemics of yellow fever he was conspicuous for his devotion to the sick and dying, notably at Memphis in 1872 and 1873, and at Vicksburg in 1878.

Among the dispensations issued we note several to permit lodges whose homes had been destroyed by fire to hold their meetings temporarily in other buildings, a formality that would not be necessary in Illinois. Nine decisions were reported, only one of which seems to us of general interest, viz.:

From Raleigh Lodge No. 389.—We ask for your opinion on the following: We have a petition for membership from a man who is physically disabled. He is thirty-two years old, is not able to support himself, is not married, has had rheumatism for several years and cannot stand erect, stoops considerable in walking. Is he eligible to membership.

Answer. I do not think the candidate is eligible to take the degrees in Masonry.

In the preparation of my address I happened to notice that the above query says, "for membership," and not for "initiation," as I understood it at the time of rendering this decision. I have since written the lodge, reversing my decision, provided the petition was for membership instead of initiation.

The above is of interest only because it supports the sound doctrine that no degree of crippling should preclude advancement. As usual the committee on law and jurisprudence reported upon a large number of

questions referred to it directly during the year, this year twenty-four in number. From the replies to one of these, the following, we infer that the committee think there might be such crippling as to forbid advancement:

11. M Lodge is up against a proposition the worshipful master can't solve. We had an applicant, a good man. He was elected for first degree, and last night was introduced and given the first degree, and on being asked to write at the secretary's desk, I discovered the middle finger on his right hand was missing up to the last joint. Now what shall we do?

Answer.—We do not regard the candidate as physically disqualified to receive the other degrees.

The reason for our inference is, that the committee's answer seems to hinge upon their estimate of the degree, or kind of crippling; otherwise it seems to us they would have stated—as we should have done—that the fact of his making had foreclosed all further question of his eligibility.

On one question the committee disagreed, submitting majority and minority reports, and perhaps a Yankee might naturally have guessed that if such a division occurred it would be on some aspect of the liquor question. The question was as follows:

23. A member dimitts, and after dimitting, goes out of the jurisdiction of his former lodge and engages in selling whisky for two or three years, and then applies for membership in his former lodge again. There is nothing against his character but his formerly selling whisky. Can a lodge consistently receive him back into fellowship?

The majority answered:

Answer by Brothers Thomas and Waddell.—Yes, if he has repented of his former sin and is a good and worthy man. Masonry should go upon the theory that “as long as the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.” We should not condemn a man for what he was; we should condemn him for what he is. If any and every wrong deed in one's past life should disqualify him for membership in a masonic lodge, we would have very few Masons in Mississippi. If he who is without any sin at all should be permitted to cast the first stone, there would be no stones cast. We think, if the brother is not now engaged in the liquor business, and if he wishes to conduct himself as a Mason should, the fact that several years ago he was engaged in that business, should not prevent his lodge from permitting him to again affiliate with it as a member.

As submitted the answer of the minority was as follows:

Answer by Brother Roane. I agree with Brother Thomas in his opinion as far as it goes. If the brother got his dimit from the lodge with the intention of engaging in the liquor business, since it has been unlawful for a Mason to be so engaged, then I do not think he ought to be received back in full fellowship.

On the day following when the matter came up for action, Past Grand Master ROANE amended his answer, offering it as a substitute in the following form:

If the brother got his dimit from the lodge with the intention of engaging in the liquor business, since it has been unlawful for a Mason to be so engaged, then I do not think he ought to be received back in full fellowship. The lodge cannot *consistently* receive him back after he had been engaged in a business for two or three years which has had the seal of condemnation placed on it by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

After the question had been fully threshed out in discussion, the minority report, or substitute, prevailed.

Of their Masonic Home the grand master says:

I trust you brethren will not consider me pessimistic when I say that the Home is in a precarious condition. This precariousness, however, is contingent on our ability to impress the craft with the gravity of the situation. If the brethren will realize that it is the child of our own creation, and that we alone are responsible for its maintenance and support, then I feel that no anxiety need be felt; but unless this is done, and unless each Mason in Mississippi can be made to feel his personal responsibility in this matter, I shall be apprehensive.

The grand lodge undertook to solve the problem of how the completion and maintenance of the Home should be provided for by adopting the recommendations of the trustees, who say:

Owing to the failure of the brethren to respond more liberally to the building fund we were unable to erect the three cottages necessary for the reception of the aged brethren and widows; the administration building being available only for the reception of the orphan children committed to our keeping—consequently we recommend, for the present, that none be received into the Home but orphans.

The question of providing for the aged and indigent brother and widow has given very great concern, the consideration of which has had our best thought and attention. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution, believing that it will solve the problem until such time as the proposed cottages can be erected, and it may be deemed desirable to care for them at the Home:

"Resolved, That the trustees of the Masonic Home be authorized and directed to pay, out of the income of the endowment fund, to any lodge a sum not exceeding fifty (\$50) dollars in any one case, and in any one year for the support of any indigent aged Brother Master Mason or widow or daughter of a Master Mason, provided, the said lodge shall contribute an equal amount to that contributed by the trustees for the support of said indigent."

The adoption of this resolution will enable us to discontinue the levy of two cents for charity and eight cents for relief, and we so recommend.

We are heartily in favor of continuing the present levy of 25c per capita for the endowment fund until such time as said fund amounts to \$100,000, as we deem it exceedingly necessary that the Home should have

an endowment of at least that amount to insure its permanency and support without too great a tax upon the brethren.

We recommend that a levy of fifty cents per capita be made annually on every lodge, on basis of its total membership, for the support and maintenance of the Home, the income derived from this levy coupled with that of the endowment fund, which may be available, being absolutely necessary for its proper support.

And so at last the question of masonic relief resolves itself by a system of per capita taxation, under which, instead of each one giving according to his own estimate of his ability to contribute without injury to himself or family, each member will be called upon, under pain of suspension for non-payment of dues, to pay an equal sum, without regard to whether he is perplexed to know how to spend his income, or perplexed to know how to get food and raiment for his wife and children.

A cut of the Home, an imposing structure, graces the volume. The corner-stone of the building was laid June 25, 1907, an emergent communication of the grand lodge being held at Meridian for that purpose. A memorable oration was delivered by Past Grand Master SPEED, pitched in a lofty key, which was sustained throughout.

Reporting the laying of several corner-stones by himself or by proxy, the grand master says:

I refused to lay the corner-stone of the State Insane Hospital at Jackson because the walls had been run up and a hole left in the wall for the stone.

For a similar reason I refused to lay the corner-stone of the new city hall at Yazoo City.

I regretted very much to refuse to perform these functions. The State Insane Hospital is an institution in which the entire state is interested, and Yazoo City, just rising from the ashes of the past, of course took special pride in her new city hall. The public is not supposed to be conversant with the requirements of the masonic law, but it would have been very little trouble for the lodges of these places to inform them on the subject.

We think his refusal quite right.

In reporting his visitations the grand master made occasion to bring to the notice of the brethren a purely business enterprise with which he seems to be connected; he says:

On September 17 I had the pleasure of attending the Supreme Lodge of Masons' Annuity as a representative from Mississippi. While there I attended a communication of Georgia Lodge No. 96 and witnessed the conferring of an Entered Apprentice degree. The brethren showed me every consideration.

On the day following I attended a corner-stone laying at Decatur. The brethren are erecting a beautiful lodge building there. Deputy Grand

Master Jeffries, who has since been elected grand master, officiated. I especially appreciate the courtesies shown me by Bro. Geo. E. Argard, supreme secretary, and Bro. R. H. Crawford, state organizer for Mississippi, of the Masons' Annuity.

I was favorably impressed with the personnel of the supreme officers of the Annuity, and the judicious and economical manner in which its affairs are conducted.

This is a mixing of Masonry and business that to us seems utterly inexcusable, and we regret to see his otherwise admirable address thus marred. The enterprise managed to get another first-class advertisement by its offer to furnish the parlors of the Masonic Home, which, if accepted, as it was, of course commanded a vote of thanks from the grand lodge. We have no doubt the transaction will prove a paying investment to the "Masonic" Annuity, of which Brother Argard, included in the thanks, is the supreme secretary.

In closing the grand master thus pays a deserved compliment to one of the ablest among masonic officials anywhere:

I have tried to steer the ship as best I could, without troubling too much these veterans of the craft, knowing that they had burdens of their own. I should be ungrateful, however, as well as remiss in my duty, did I fail to here publicly express to our grand secretary my grateful acknowledgment for his valuable help and counsel. It was always given, not only freely, but in a way that robbed it of any dictatorial or patronizing coloring. With such a grand secretary as we have, my brethren, the craft need suffer no very great uneasiness, no matter who has the helm.

In his annual report Grand Secretary SPEED thus uncovers what is often a real handicap on a new lodge:

There are serious inconveniences to which new lodges are subjected which seem to me to be wholly unnecessary and without foundation in ancient usage. It frequently happens that in the organization of a new lodge that the wardens and sometimes even the master is not the best person for these positions, and again sickness or removal may put the new organization to serious inconvenience. The stationed officers of a new lodge are the appointees of the grand master and it would seem as if the appointing power ought also to have the power of removal. Under present conditions a new lodge when it is chartered retains the officers named in the dispensation and an election not being held until the next ensuing Festival of St. John the Evangelist, all the objections against the lodge under dispensation being compelled to retain the officers originally appointed, may be urged with equal force against their being retained in office for the ten months elapsing between the meeting of the grand lodge, when the charter is granted, and the first annual election. I recommend that the law be amended by the adoption of the following:

To meet this difficulty he proposed and the grand lodge adopted the following regulation:

The grand master, when he cannot act in person, shall designate some grand or past grand officer, to hold an election of officers for such lodge

and to install them and to consecrate, dedicate and constitute said new lodge and the officers so elected shall hold office until the next ensuing Festival of St. John the Evangelist, such installing officer shall forward to the grand secretary a list of the officers so installed by him. Whenever it may become necessary the grand master may appoint a new master or either one of the wardens of a lodge under dispensation, in place of those named in the dispensation for said lodge.

Upon the report of a special committee appointed on the recommendation of Grand Master BLUM last year, it was decided to continue the dissemination of the work through the district deputies and grand lecturer, but the regulations were so changed as to secure a visit of a deputy each year, and to secure to it instruction if needed, at its own expense, or at the expense of the grand lodge if its returns show that it is unable to pay. A school of instruction is also provided for in each congressional district, annually, and an annual meeting of all the district deputies with the grand lecturer, to rehearse the work. If this can be carried out it will bring results.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan; voted to meet next year at Meridian; and as almost all grand lodges almost always do, remitted the penalties provided by law for such lodges as fail to make returns by a given date. By the preamble to the resolution by which this was done, we discover that the penalty provided in such cases is deprivation of representation in grand lodge. This being so, the action was in our opinion well taken, for we do not believe that under the law of Masonry a lodge can so long as it is in possession of an unrevoked charter, be denied representation on the floor of the grand lodge; under that law it is an integral part of the grand lodge.

EDWIN J. MARTIN, of Meridian, was elected grand master; FREDERIC SPEED, Vicksburg, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (113 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master HARRY T. HOWARD, who gives something more than two pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1907, summarizing the grand master's address and the business of the session, and quoting from the report of the committee on lodges under dispensation, and from the special and general reports on correspondence. He shows a disposition to shy at the last item of the journal before the closing:

The minutes were then read and approved. Oh, no! One hundred and fifty-eight printed pages!

Oh, yes. The grand secretary's minutes were read, but not all the papers whose succession and disposition the minutes chronicled.

MISSOURI, 1907.

87TH ANNUAL.

ST. LOUIS.

SEPTEMBER 22.

The Missouri volume contains two portraits—DAVID M. WILSON, the retiring grand master, and Past Grand Master NOAH M. GIVAN, who died two weeks after the close of the session of the grand lodge under review. He was one of the strong men of the jurisdiction, and at the time of his death was engaged in the revision and codification of the laws of the grand lodge. His able reports as chairman of the committee on appeals and grievances, attracted wide attention for years. He was president of the Missouri Masonic Home from its organization in 1889 until his death. When he visited our grand lodge in the interest of the Fraternal Building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he made many friends who recall with pleasure his sturdy and agreeable personality.

Seventeen past grand masters were present at the opening, and only seven grand representatives, none from Illinois.

Grand Master WILSON announced the death of Dr. JOHN WILLIAM BEALL, grand pursuivant, who was assassinated in his office at the early age of thirty-three, of which occurrence the grand master says:

Stricken in the health and vigor of early manhood, in his own office, in quiet converse with a cherished friend, he and his friend both fell by the assassin's hand, martyrs to their integrity; sacrificed upon the altar of greed, revenge and drink. A most lovable character, a most affectionate husband, father, brother and son; eager in the performance of every good work, the deep damnation of his taking off has so indelibly impressed itself upon the public mind and conscience of Southeast Missouri that the liquor traffic unwittingly struck itself a most violent and staggering blow, from which it is hoped that it may never recover.

No less than sixty-six decisions are reported. The jurisprudence committee do not refer to each specifically, as many of them are, as they say, but the enunciation of plain propositions of masonic law. Many of them turn on local regulations, and these are sometimes quite the reverse of plain propositions of masonic law. Notably such as hinge upon the regulation that if one voluntarily remains non-affiliated for a year and a day he thereupon ceases to have any masonic right except the right to petition for membership.

Some turn on general principles, or should so turn, and the following is of that character, although the committee on jurisprudence try it by the written law and without hint that the grand lodge could not lawfully legislate otherwise:

36. Gate of the Temple Lodge No. 422.—The master of this lodge died soon after his installation. The senior warden has removed permanently from the state.

Request.—A special dispensation to elect a master and fill vacancies.

Answer.—Your W.M. having died, and your S.W. permanently removed from the state, the J.W. has become by law the acting master, and there is no vacancy in that station. I cannot order a dispensation to issue to elect a W.M., but I have directed the grand secretary to issue a dispensation for you to elect a S.W. However, when you elect a S.W., then the J.W. resumes his station as J.W., and the S.W. becomes acting master.

The committee give the following reasons for disagreeing with the grand master:

Section 100 provides that should the stations of master and wardens of a lodge become vacant by death or otherwise, the grand master may grant a dispensation for an election to fill such vacancies. This section clearly contemplates concurrent vacancies in the three principal offices, for it is followed by the further provision that he, the grand master, should appoint some qualified brother to call a meeting of such lodge for the purpose of holding the election, presiding at the same, and installing the officers when elected. This latter provision would be clearly unnecessary, unless the three vacancies were contemplated, because, otherwise, either one of the three principal officers could preside at such time and meeting.

There are but two other provisions in the by-laws whereby the grand master can issue a dispensation to elect an officer or officers. Section 106 makes provision for the grand master issuing a dispensation to hold an election should a lodge fail to elect its officers at the time prescribed by its by-laws. Section 118 authorizes the grand master to issue a dispensation for an election to fill the vacancy or vacancies caused by the refusal of the master or either of the wardens to be installed at the time set for installation.

Therefore, your committee has concluded, from a careful reading of the by-laws, that the grand master is authorized to issue a dispensation for an election; first, where the three principal stations of the lodge are vacant; second, where the lodge fails to elect its officers as prescribed by its by-laws; and, third, where either or all of the principal officers refuse to be installed at the time set for the installation. The mere fact that there is a vacancy in the office of worshipful master, or either or both of the wardens, unless under one of the provisions of the three sections above mentioned, does not give the grand master authority to issue his dispensation to elect, and fill such vacancy or vacancies.

In this case the legislation of the grand lodge is in harmony with the immemorial law, although singularly enough they do not hint that any such law exists. We have discussed this subject elsewhere in this report and do not care to again go over the ground further than to say that antedating all legislation by grand lodges, indeed antedating grand lodges, was ingrained into the structure of Masonry that the right and

duty of the wardens in the order of their rank to succeed to the powers and duties of the master in the event of his absence or disability, is absolute, and no more rightfully to be set aside by legislation than by dispensation.

Another decision is the following:

65. Occidental Lodge No. 163.—The following amendment was recently adopted:

"No member shall be installed as worshipful master until he has demonstrated his ability to obligate candidates in all three degrees, also to confer the second section of third degree, also either the first or third degree master's lecture, and also deliver all the three charges without reading from the ritual. And all other officers, elective or appointive, shall be proficient in the work of the station to which they are elected or appointed before being installed."

Can such an amendment be enforced? Is it not contrary to the spirit and intent, if not the letter, of the grand lodge by-laws?

Answer.—By reference to section 102, it will be seen that no Mason is eligible to the office of master of a chartered lodge unless he has been elected and installed warden. This seems to be the only qualification necessary, except, of course, that he be a member of the lodge in good standing. Section 49 provides that the by-laws of a chartered lodge need not be submitted to the grand lodge or grand master for approval. Their legality depends upon their being in harmony with the general law of the jurisdiction, written and unwritten. If questioned, they will be sustained to the extent of their validity. When in conflict with established law they will be treated as void.

In my judgment the amended by-law of your lodge is void, because in conflict with our established law in that it adds to the qualifications of a Mason to make him eligible to the office of master.

We are glad to see that this decision was approved. It will be noted that it is argued exclusively by the letter of the grand lodge by-laws; but there is abundant reason why the grand lodge has no more right to adopt such a regulation (as has been done in some jurisdictions) than a lodge. It interferes with what we claim is a masonic birthright—the right of a lodge to choose its own officers without duress from any quarter, and the equal eligibility of every member in good standing to any office save that of master.

The following is among the decisions which received a blanket approval as being among those not specifically referred to:

58. St. Clair Lodge No. 273.—A member of this lodge is circulating a saloon petition, and will present it to the county court, asking for a dram-shop license.

Assuming that he will not obtain a license, what is his masonic standing, and what should be done?

Answer.—To attempt to commit a crime is hardly less reprehensible, morally, than the commission of it. I cannot conceive of a Missouri Mason not knowing that he cannot be a saloon-keeper and remain a Mason. And he who would deliberately and designedly attempt to place himself in the position of a masonic outlaw is not worthy of masonic communion with Masons. Charges should be preferred, and the law allowed to take its course.

To our mind this decision has absolutely nothing to stand upon but the moth-eaten doctrine of constructive treason, and hardly that. Because a man threatened to commit *hari kari* the community would hardly be justified in burying him alive.

The following also got in under the blanket:

10. United Lodge No. 5.—B. was a member of this lodge, but dimitted in 1895, and moved to Old Mexico. He has now dimitted from his lodge there, and petitions our lodge for membership, still living in Mexico, expecting to move here in the near future. He owns property here, and has his chapter and commandery membership here.

What shall we do with his petition?

Answer.—You cannot legally receive or act upon Brother B.'s petition for affiliation. Section 156, if not in direct terms, at least by implication forbids the reception of a petition for affiliation of a non-resident. As soon as Brother B. becomes a resident of this state you can receive his petition, but not before.

While a Mason was yet considered as a brother rather than as a taxable entity the little seven by nine doctrine that one cannot affiliate with a lodge outside of the grand jurisdiction in which he lives was never heard of. The Master Mason was free of the guild; proud to be a member of the great masonic family and free to make his masonic home with any lodge that would receive him. We venture to say that there are members of Missouri lodges in every state and territory from Alaska to the Canal Zone, and yet it has not occurred to anyone in Missouri to require them to get out of their mother lodges because they have taken up their residence elsewhere. Why not? Is there any difference in principle between first affiliating with a lodge there and then going elsewhere to reside, and first going elsewhere to reside and then seeking to deposit his dimit with a Missouri lodge?

The grand master having decided that it was not the correct or approved practice for the master to appoint a committee without a motion when a petition was presented; that "the law contemplates and requires that before the committee be appointed a motion to receive the petition should be put and unanimously carried," the jurisprudence committee say:

Section 161 provides that objections to the reception of petitions shall be made either in open lodge or in writing, signed by the objector. Sec-

tion 162 provides that it is the right of a member to object to the application being received, in which case it is the duty of the worshipful master to order it returned without further action on the part of the lodge. Section 121 provides that a petition for the degrees, when received, shall be referred by the master to a committee of investigation. While, therefore, it may be good form and practice for a motion to be made to receive the petition and appoint a committee, yet we hold that the same is not necessary; that the simple announcement of the worshipful master that "unless there are objections the petition will be received, and a committee appointed," is sufficient. The by-laws do not seem to contemplate a vote of the lodge upon the reception of the petition, but inferentially provide that unless some objection is made, the petition shall be received.

If Missouri has a law that the reception of a petition may be blocked by the objection of a single member, then we believe that Missouri is the "Mysterious Stranger" at the picnic. We think the well-nigh universal usage is that the petition is practically received by the majority vote of the lodge. We know of no lodge anywhere whose master would not upon the presentation of a petition entertain a motion to receive and refer it to the proper committee; and yet there are lodges wherein such a motion is almost never heard, because the master, to facilitate the dispatch of business employs the alternative form of taking the sense of the lodge without the formality of a vote, and says: "Unless objection is heard the petition will be received and referred." If, however, objection is heard, the master announces that the question is on receiving the petition, and unless there is a specific provision to the contrary (as there seems to be in the Missouri regulations), the question will be settled by a majority vote. The grand master thus refers to the remission of dues:

I have been informed by the grand secretary that some lodges remit the dues of ministers and of one or more of the following officers: Treasurer, secretary, tiler and trustees. This is a growing custom which is better kept in the breach than in the observance. A suitable compensation should be paid certain officers of the lodge, but they, like all other members, should be required to pay dues. It would be wise for the grand lodge to put its construction upon the words: "good cause," in section 166.

The jurisprudence committee looked up the law bearing on the subject and say (the grand lodge approving):

We, therefore, hold that "good cause," as used in section 166, means "inability to pay," and each lodge must judge from the facts presented at the time the application for the remission of dues whether or not such "inability to pay" exists.

It is safe to say that the interpretation of "inability to pay" will be stretched to an almost vanishing line when a lodge that can afford it wishes to show a marked favor to some honored brother.

The report of the grand secretary shows that for the second time in the history of the grand lodge the returns and dues from every one of the

584 lodges had been received, a condition of affairs that has long been chronic in our jurisdiction.

The docket of the committee on appeals and grievances comprised twenty-two cases of appeals and petitions for restoration, and the report occupies twenty-seven printed pages; the cases were all thoroughly and ably handled.

The liquor question got to the front in the afternoon of the first day, when Past Grand Master BRIGGS called up for final action the following proposed amendment offered last year:

Sec. 211a. It shall be unlawful for any lodge to receive a petition for the degrees, or for membership from any person who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and any Mason hereafter beginning to engage in such business shall be excluded from the order.

After a motion to adopt had been duly seconded, its sponsor, in view of the statement of the chairman of the committee on revision of the by-laws that the proposed by-law had been covered in the revision, moved its reference to that committee, which carried. After a lull of thirty minutes it was recalled on a motion to reconsider, and after a futile attempt to make it a special order for the following day the discussion was on and it was talked to death; at all events the motion to adopt was lost.

The following report from the committee on the recognition of foreign grand lodges was adopted:

From correspondence and information received at the office of the grand secretary, your committee recommend that our fraternal relations now existing with foreign grand lodges be continued.

Applications for recognition have been received from the Grand Lodge of Greece and the Grand Lodge of Brazil, but your committee, not having received the necessary information, make no recommendations at this session of our grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered nine new lodges; listened to two orations, one at the morning and the other at the afternoon session of the first day, the first by Grand Orator W. C. ATWOOD, the other by Grand Orator JOHN E. SWANGER, the one appealing to the feelings by touching incidents, the other by glowing imagery, and both worth the reading; made an appropriation for schools of instruction for district lecturers, and another to erect a monument to Grand Lecturer ALLAN McDOWELL, and were treated to brief but effective speeches and responses when the retiring grand master pinned the grand master's jewel upon the breast of his successor, and when Past Grand Master ANDERSON decorated with an appropriate jewel the latest recruit in the past grand master's circle.

JOHN T. SHORT, of Jefferson City, was elected grand master; JOHN R. PARSON, St. Louis (510 Pine St.), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (247 pp.) is the third from the facile and vigorous pen of Past Grand Master RUFUS E. ANDERSON, who has earned and won the thanks of his readers by having extracts set solid while his own text is leaded, and has also added greatly to the comeliness of his printed pages. In this he keeps a promise contingent on his ability to "bulldoze" his printer, that being the Missouri vernacular for *persuade*.

Brother ANDERSON gives seven pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906, premising of the volume:

The ponderous volume of the proceedings, covering 620 pages, staggers our zeal. There is so much in them worthy of note, and the cry of "cut it short" is so audible that we are like the mule that starved to death between the two haystacks, not knowing which to eat off. But here goes:

He dips into the address of Grand Master ALLEN here and there, which he says shows a vigorous and careful administration. He notes that four-hundred and forty-four lodges responded to his call for help for California, as a striking instance of practical Masonry. Of his decision relative to the stereopticon he says:

Our idea is that the stereopticon ought to be relegated to the vaudeville, nickel-odeon, and shows of that sort. The old-fashioned charts are good enough for old-fashion Masons.

And comments thus on the two propositions relative to the admission of visitors laid down in the Illinois reply to the Hamburg complaint:

From the first ruling we do not dissent, but as to the second, we think it depends on whether the objection is captious or not. We have had occasion, earlier in this report, to express our views on the "right of visitation." The admitted doctrine is that the right of visit is one of the positive rights of every Mason, because lodges are justly considered as only divisions for convenience of the universal masonic family. If the admission of the applicant, whether a member or a visitor, would, in his opinion, be attended with injurious consequences, such, for instance, as impairing the harmony of the lodge, a master would then, I presume, be justified in refusing admission. But without the existence of some such good reason, the right of visitation is absolute and positive, and is insured to every Mason in his travels throughout the world.

While the proposition from which he dissents reflects the law of this jurisdiction, we are far from differing altogether from his views. Like him we have always regarded the right of visitation as a masonic birth-right which might not be lawfully denied when the lodge is engaged in the business of Masonry, such as conferring degrees and the like, even if its denial might be justified while the lodge is engaged in the business pertaining to its own private concerns. But the consensus of opinion is

against us, and it is now generally held that a visitor may be excluded by the objection of a member present who is unwilling to fellowship him, on the ground that while the rights of both are equal in the fraternity, the rights of the member are superior in his own lodge.

Of the oration, from which he quotes discriminatingly and at considerable length, he says:

Bro. Owen Scott, grand orator, delivered a splendid oration. He had performed that duty just a quarter of a century before, and we are persuaded he could not have delivered a better and a more appropriate address than the one before us. We regret that lack of space prevents us from reproducing it entire, and must be content with these few extracts:

He also borrows a page studded with gems of thought and speech from the obituary report of Bro. H. T. BURNAP.

In his very gracious notice of our report, from which he quotes approvingly on the fundamental quality of the law relating to physical fitness, and on the right of a Master Mason to affiliate with any lodge that will receive him, regardless of jurisdictional lines, he says:

Brother Robbins need have no fear of getting into a controversy with us over the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico recognition. We, like him, are somewhat familiar with its history, and are free to say that if our vote could have prevented it, it would not yet have been recognized. We, like him, "had an excess of riches in possessing their proceedings of former years," and knew too much of its history and personnel, to say nothing of its lodges being creatures of the A. and A.S.R., which we are persuaded has no authority and never had authority to warrant masonic lodges.

We noticed among the proceedings where Bro. M. O. McAlpin had introduced a resolution to extend fraternal recognition to the M.W. Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico as the peer of all other sister grand lodges, and that it was referred to the committee on correspondence. We searched diligently through the proceedings for his report, but as yet have been unable to find it.

In preparing his report on the Illinois proceedings for the succeeding year (1907) he will already have encountered our brief report on Brother MCALPIN's resolution.

In taking leave of Brother ANDERSON's valuable and interesting report, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express the earnest hope that physically he is in a much better condition than when we had the very great pleasure of meeting him in his home lodge, at Palmyra, a few weeks ago.

NEBRASKA, 1907.

50TH ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 4.

The volume is embellished with a fine line and stipple engraved portrait on steel of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. LININGER, the Lord Bountiful of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, as he was also of his adopted city, Omaha. His serious illness was brought to the knowledge of the grand lodge just before the close of the communication under review and resulted in his death a few days later.

A successful business man of great energy and great liberality, he was a virtuoso in art and leaves an enduring public monument in the LININGER Art Gallery, one of the notable art collections of the country, largely gathered during his travels in Europe and the Levant. We enjoyed his friendship during the larger part of the masonic lives of both, our acquaintance having begun in the early Sixties, in the Grand Lodge of Illinois where both of us were representing our respective lodges. To know him was to broaden one's life, and to gain a higher idea of the possibilities of manhood.

Twenty-four past grand masters and forty grand representatives graced the opening of the grand lodge, GEORGE H. THUMMEL, the envoy from Illinois, being listed in both capacities.

The grand master, ZUINGLE M. BEARD, announced the death of LEWIS A. KENT, past grand senior warden. He also chronicled the appointment of ALBERT JAMPOLIS as the representative of Nebraska near our grand lodge. Among the dispensations issued was one authorizing a lodge whose charter had been destroyed by fire to continue work until the meeting of the grand lodge, a proceeding that would be superfluous in this jurisdiction, abundant evidence that the lodge was a duly chartered body still remaining.

Among his official investigations was that of a lodge which had lost its charter at least ten or twelve years ago, and of the conditions found he says:

Notwithstanding this, they have never reported the loss of said charter, but have continued to transact business and work without any lawful authority from this grand lodge. This being such a flagrant violation of masonic law, I officially suspended any and all operations of said Elk Creek Lodge No. 90 until the annual communication of this grand lodge, for such further action as it in its wisdom may determine. However, I wish to state that this lodge had a printed copy of its original charter in the lodge room.

Doubtless the lodge deserved to be given a rest for its slipshod methods of doing business, but not for doing business and work without any lawful authority from the grand lodge. The records of the grand lodge will doubtless show that the lodge was duly chartered and duly constituted; and the lawful authority thus conferred by the grand lodge had never been revoked; it was therefore in full force, and the lodge was working under it just as much as if one of the most accessible evidences of such authority was in the lodge room instead of having gone up in smoke. Of course the printed copy cut no figure in law, but it is doubtful if many of the brethren, whether officers or privates, knew this. The best evidence of the fact that Elk Creek lodge was, during all these years, a regular and lawfully constituted body is to be found in the records of the grand lodge, and is the evidence which in any event would be relied upon to prove the validity of the acts of the lodge should it be called in question.

Seven decisions were reported, embracing points which the grand master did not consider covered by their present law. We reproduce four, viz.:

2. A brother refusing to pass an examination as is required by Section 66, is subject to charges, but a lodge cannot refuse under our law to grant a dimit because a brother has not passed said examination, unless he has refused to pass said examination, and charges have been preferred.

3. Dealing on the board of trade, or trading on the board of trade, is gambling, and a bad example for a master of a lodge to set before the brethren.

5. An applicant for the degrees of Masonry who has lost the third and fourth fingers of the right hand is not eligible.

7. An elected petitioner for the degrees of Masonry declines to submit to the regular mode of preparation. Later a brother of the lodge to which he petitions objects to his initiation. Should the fees be returned? We have two sections of law covering this query and when put as one question, they are in conflict, viz.: When a petitioner refuses to be prepared the fees should not be returned. When a petitioner is objected to, the fees should be returned. In this case all the petitioner knows is that he refused to be prepared. Therefore my ruling is that the fees should be retained, according to law. If afterwards he decides to present himself for preparation, and the objection is not withdrawn, the fees should be returned, complying with our law also.

I suggest that our law be amended at this session in regard to retaining fees where applicants do not receive the degrees. I am opposed to receiving something for nothing.

Number 2 seems to point to an examination on proficiency in the third degree, a requirement which we think the grand lodge has no right to make. The decision was properly approved. No. 3 did not meet the

views of the jurisprudence committee, who offered the following as a substitute:

Dealings on a board of trade, providing the transactions are *bona fide* purchases or sales, and where the intention of the parties is to deliver the actual commodities, are legitimate. But when the parties have no intention of delivering the commodities, but speculate upon the future price, and intend to settle the difference by the market quotations, it constitutes gambling, and is a masonic offence.

On motion of Past Grand Master WARREN the following was adopted in its stead:

Transactions commonly known as "bucket shop deals" are unqualifiedly condemned as gambling, and will subject one guilty thereof to masonic discipline.

Nos. 5 and 7 were not approved, which, so far as the latter was concerned, we presume practically amended their law in line with the grand master's very proper and masonic suggestion. The Illinois code had a provision forfeiting fees under certain conditions but it was judicially knocked out many years ago.

The grand lodge having decided to insure the fidelity of its fiduciary officers in a guaranty company, the bonds offered by the company upon being scrutinized by the grand master did not meet with his approval; he thereupon submitted them to two competent attorneys, who had been judges on the bench (both past grand masters), and they agreed that they were "Very much of a fake." The jurisprudence committee reported an acceptable form of bond, and their recommendation that unless the indemnity guaranty companies would give bonds in that form, then a personal bond should be accepted, was adopted. It is within our knowledge that this experience is not a singular one, and now that the bonds of such companies are coming into general favor with lodges it behooves their officers to scrutinize such forms very closely.

The grand master resurrected the recommendation of Grand Master BURNHAM, in 1905, that visitors unvouched for be required to produce documentary evidence of their good standing and of the regularity of their lodge, which had somehow got buried in the rubbish, and had it sent to a special committee, who reported a regulation which was adopted. We reproduce so much of it as refers to the form of documentary evidence required:

And no such visitor shall be examined until he produces to the worshipful master of the lodge, or to the committee of examination appointed by him, a certificate under the seal of his lodge bearing date not to exceed twelve months prior to the examination, showing that he is a member of said lodge in good standing, which certificate shall also be fortified by a certificate under the seal of the grand lodge of the jurisdiction whence the visitor comes, that the lodge giving the certificate is a

regular lodge working under the jurisdiction of a regular grand lodge, recognized by the Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M., of Nebraska.

We give here the grand master's official definition of a lunar month, for the reason that the impression widely prevails among the brethren that a lunar month and four weeks are equivalent expressions:

A lunar month is the time in which the moon makes one complete revolution of the earth, or appears to return to precisely the same point at which it started. This may be from change to change, from full moon to full moon, or in an indefinite number of other ways. The time of revolution is given us as properly twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, and three seconds.

His closing advice to the lodges is worth preserving:

Don't be in too much of a hurry to pass the honors around. Just because some brother has been started at the door or in the south is no reason why, regardless of qualifications, he should be advanced to the master's chair. I could cite you several cases in this state where there was once a good lodge and a good master, where now we have a weak lodge, all because the present master, or the one who preceded him, has not endeavored to do the work, post himself on the law, or is lacking in ability to preside. Keep your present master, if he is a good one, until you are sure that the man who is eligible is better or just as good.

Numerous amendments reported by the committee on codification of the law were adopted, one of which assimilates the report of the committee on appeals and grievances to the practice of our own corresponding committee; it is as follows:

Their report shall consist solely of a recommendation. No fact involved in the controversy shall be reported or stated in the record. A brief abstract or memorandum thereof in each case may be made, but the same shall not be published, recorded, nor used except for reference.

We regret to note the adoption of the following, presented independently by the chairman of the committee:

Should charges be lodged with the grand master against any non-affiliated brother, or against a brother who was last a member of an extinct lodge, or against a member of a lodge whose charter is under suspension, the grand master may by warrant to that effect empower such commission to try such brother, and upon testimony taken and reported by such commission, the grand lodge may pass judgment, and fix the punishment of the offender.

This is clearly in defiance of the landmark which recognizes jurisdiction to try as residing in the lodge alone, and permits such cases to get before the grand lodge only on appeal.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland as recommended by the committee on correspondence the year previous, and appropriated \$3,500 for the celebration of its semi-centennial anniversary, in extraordinary session on September 22 and 24, 1907, and adopted an outline plan for the occasion.

ORNAN J. KING, of Lincoln, was elected grand master; FRANCIS E. WHITE, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (110 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master CHARLES J. PHELPS, whose comprehensive and interesting papers in this department of masonic labor have reflected great credit upon his grand lodge.

He gives generous space to the Illinois proceedings for 1906—nearly three pages—summarizing the reported work of Grand Master ALLEN and quoting as of more than usual interest his decision that after a lodge had voted to confer a degree by courtesy, a member could not by filing an objection to the candidate's presence in the lodge prevent his receiving the degree. He reproduces the letter of Grand Secretary DILL reflecting the grand master's views in response to the Hamburg complaint as to visitation, and the resolutions adopted by the grand lodge in harmony therewith, and quotes from the report on correspondence, the remarks of the committee, under New Mexico, relative to the interjurisdictional law of Masonry as applicable to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

NEVADA, 1907.

43RD ANNUAL.

RENO.

JUNE 11.

The portrait of the year is of W. J. HARRIS, the retiring grand master.

Eight past grand masters and twenty members of the diplomatic corps were present. Illinois was not represented.

The necrology of the year included no member of the official circle of the grand lodge, past or present.

Having granted a dispensation to eight brethren to form a new lodge, he issued another dispensation authorizing the lodge at its first meeting to railroad not to exceed five petitions through to a ballot, in order that it might not be vexed by lack of a quorum. We suppose the number five had some traditional sanctity greater than that of the landmarks requiring previous notice and due inquiry into character.

Among visitations reported was one to a lodge which opened promptly at the stated hour—eight o'clock, attended to the routine business, conferred the Master Mason degree and closed at half past ten,

everyone present remaining to the close of the master's lecture. This led him to say:

It is my opinion that when degrees are conferred, if the lodges opened promptly at the schedule hour and closed at not later than 10:30 a goodly attendance will always be assured.

As a step towards securing uniformity of work the grand master made the following recommendations:

First—That this grand lodge prescribe a definite form of opening and closing, and that each constituent lodge be required to conform thereto.

Second—That this grand lodge select a monitor to be used in this jurisdiction, whether it be Mackey, McCoy, Sickels, Standard Masonic, or any other, the one selected shall be exclusive.

Third—That this grand lodge prescribe the manner of giving the public grand honors for use at funerals and other public ceremonies, and that each constituent lodge comply therewith.

The jurisprudence committee reporting thereon, say:

And as to the recommendation of the grand master, relative to uniformity in opening and closing, in monitor, and in the public grand honors, your committee believe there are many difficulties in the way of making, at this time, general uniformity. We therefore recommend that for the present uniformity in these respects be left to be accomplished by persuasion, if it can be so done.

The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, but subsequently a brother who seems to have had less fear of dynamite—with which all questions relating to work are supposed to be charged—offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three past grand masters be appointed by the incoming grand master to formulate a uniform method for the constituent lodges, in opening and closing a lodge of Master Masons and in giving the public grand honors, and to exemplify the same at the next annual communication of the grand lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, who had held their report over one annual communication in the hope that in the meantime England, Scotland and Ireland might see their way clear to recognize the new grand lodge, although in view of the following it is difficult to see why they waited for a British initiative:

We understand that the code of the Grand Lodge of England provides that before its subordinate lodges can even consider and discuss the propriety of establishing for themselves a grand lodge, the consent of the parent grand lodge must be obtained. We hold that such a regulation is an interference with the rights of lodges, and that in any territory unoccupied by a sovereign grand lodge, the duly chartered lodges therein have the right to discuss and determine for themselves the propriety

of forming a grand lodge in such territory, without let or hindrance from any body or power on earth.

That in the organization of a grand lodge, the well settled American doctrine should govern, viz.:

"That in any unoccupied territory, where a sufficient number of lodges (not less than three) exist, to form a grand lodge, such lodges have the right to organize a grand lodge for themselves, and when thus organized (all proceedings being regular) it is entitled to recognition."

We are in receipt of a circular giving notice of an agreement entered into between the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, as to the question of recognizing a new grand lodge.

The agreement is as follows:

"The question of recognizing a new grand lodge in any colony or territory in which the three grand lodges have equal jurisdiction, and have warranted lodges working therein, shall not be taken into consideration unless at least two-thirds of the lodges in each jurisdiction have signified their adhesion to such new body, and such recognition shall only be granted by agreement of the three grand lodges."

While we do not question the right of the three grand lodges to determine for *themselves* the conditions upon which they will recognize a newly formed grand lodge, we do not deem their agreement as a governing factor in determining for *ourselves* under what conditions we will grant recognition.

This is thoroughly in accord with the position taken by Illinois at the outset of the dispute.

The following from the same committee was concurred in:

In view of the fact that the unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdiction of New York by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is discontinued, we recommend that the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, adopted by this grand lodge in A. D. 1865, be withdrawn.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; listened to an address by the grand orator, SAMUEL UNSWORTH, which, besides the merit of brevity, had the flavor of the soil, and fraternal spirit; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Washington, in session at Tacoma, and voted to meet next year at Reno.

ROBERT LEWERS, of Reno, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (173 pp.) is by Past Grand Master A. L. FITZGERALD, "grand commissioner of review," who confesses at the outset that it comes from reluctant as well as untried hands. And in his "Conclusion" he further explains what happened after his predecessor had resigned on account of sudden trouble with his eyes:

Half the masonic year had passed before the duties of reviewer fell into our very reluctant hands. Then on account of a necessary change of the residence of the reviewer, another month passed before the work could begin. Finally at the new abode a "fuel famine" came and with it illness, and for two and a half months was the "struggle to live"—to write on review was not to be thought of.

With the return of the vernal equinox, under its genial warmth, we took up the pen and did with it the best we could in the brief time remaining. The result is before you, my brethren of the grand lodge. No one knows better, or regrets more, its imperfections than its author, and he now surrenders the office of reviewer *pro tempore*, congratulating the grand lodge that Brother Vanderlieth, the Tiphis of the Nevada reviewing Argo, will again resume the helm. Under his skillful pilotage the ship will make the voyage of the coming year and well laden with the "Golden Fleese" of thought and feeling return in glory and strength to the home port at Sagebrush Orient, although it may have been somewhat wrenched and strained under the skillless guidance of its temporary pilot.

His apologies bespeak his modesty, but they were not necessary in the face of his demonstrated capacity to make an able and interesting report under difficulties, and moreover we notice that his name still stands at the head of the committee.

He gives four pages to the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1906, of which he says:

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at its session of 1906, comes to us in a large volume of some six hundred and sixty pages or more. Truly this is in many respects a great jurisdiction, in numbers, in energy, in efficiency, in clearness, and in a generally pleasing and attractive, intellectual and moral status.

He quotes from the address of Grand Master ALLEN cases involving invasion of jurisdiction; the question of liability of lodges to other lodges for the care of sick members of the former; and on the status of a brother affiliating with an Illinois lodge who had held a dimit from a lodge of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Holland, a question which he says was left by the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge, *sub judice*. In this he shares the error of some other reviewers, who naturally failed to identify the case in the report of the committee, where it is referred to as follows:

In the matter of Constantia Lodge No. 783, referred to this committee, a majority of the committee believe that Bro. Ritze Hoeve is a regular member of said lodge and is entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

Brother FITZGERALD also reproduces the decisions reported by Grand Master ALLEN, and notes their approval.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1907.

40TH ANNUAL.

SAINT JOHN.

AUGUST 27.

Full page photogravures of THOMAS WALKER, M.D., and JULIUS THOMPSON WHITLOCK, past grand masters, grace the fly leaves of this volume.

Four past grand masters and twenty-nine grand representatives were present, among the latter R.W. W. A. DOUGHERTY, for Illinois.

The grand master, EDWIN J. EVERETT, announced the passing of ALEXANDER BURCHILL, past deputy grand master; JOSEPH A. MAGILTON and JOHN S. BENSON, M.D., past grand directors of ceremonies; THOMAS LAWSON, past senior grand deacon; JOHN MULLIN, past grand standard bearer; ALRED A. STOCKTON, F. W. GIVAN, JOHN EDGAR MARCH, M.D., HUGH MCKAY, JAMES WEBSTER and WILLIAM O'SHAUGHNESSY, past masters, a long official death roll for a comparatively small jurisdiction.

The only decision reported of the many given by the grand master was that embraced in the following:

There have been two applications made to me during the year for instruction as to candidates who had lost their left hand, and also as to one who lost a foot. I made reply that under present ruling of grand lodge their petitions could not be received.

On this general subject the board of general purposes say:

The board again considered the question of physical qualifications of candidates for initiation, but are unable to make any further deliverance in regard thereto. The following circular referred to in last year's report, issued by the Grand Lodge of England, has been received and is printed for the information of grand lodge:

The circular, the body of which follows here, dated February 24, 1875, is signed by JOHN HERVEY, then grand secretary:

According to the promise made in my note of the 2nd inst., I submitted your letter of the 1st inst. to the board of general purposes at their meeting on Tuesday in the last week. The board feel that it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the initiation of a candidate not perfect in his body as required in Article 4 Antient Charges, page six, Constitutions. I am directed to say that the general rule in this country is to consider a candidate eligible for election who, although not perfect in his limbs, is sufficiently so to comply with and go through the various ceremonies required in the different degrees.

Each case of this description must be decided on its own merits by the members of the lodge to whom the candidate is personally known, subject to the investigation and approval of the master of the lodge, who

is, of course, *officially responsible that the candidate was in a condition to comply with the above named requirements.*

The board reported the funeral service, which is substantially that in most general use throughout the United States. Two alternative forms of prayer for the service at the grave are given, one of which is objectionable on account of its sectarian ending, the invocation being made to the "Most merciful Father, through JESUS CHRIST, our mediator and redeemer." The instructions, however, give the master the discretion of using the Lord's Prayer instead, which is free from the objection we have noted. The funeral grand honors prescribed, a mixture of two forms chiefly in vogue in this country, are thus given:

Extend both hands downwards, the palms open, toward the grave.

Master says: His body we leave in the earth.

Then both hands are crossed on the breast, the left outermost.

Master says: His memory we cherish in our hearts.

Then the hands are raised above head toward heaven.

Master says: His spirit hath returned to God, Who gave it.

All exclaim: The will of God is accomplished. So mote it be.

The following was offered and after being very generally debated was put to vote and declared lost:

That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that no one should be a member of a chapter or encampment who is not a member in good standing in a blue lodge, and that this grand lodge memorialize the Grand Chapter of New Brunswick and the Great Priory of Canada to have such a regulation carried into effect in their respective bodies.

In defeating this proposition we think the grand lodge evinced a proper appreciation of its own dignity, as well as of the scanty value to be derived from the affiliation under duress of those who find more to interest them in these extra-masonic bodies than they do in Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized on the valid ground that it was formed by lodges of regular Masons under conditions which fully warranted such action; and the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico on grounds which exclude any mention of the method of its formation and give no hint as to whether the alleged lodges, or fragments of a lodge which assumed to create it, were regular Masons or were dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, such as every member of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick had solemnly agreed to discountenance. The report of the committee recommending recognition has all the ear-marks of confession by avoidance.

Requests for recognition from the Grand Lodges of Guatemala and Chili and the Grand Orient of Symbolical Masonry in Paraguay were,

at the request of the committee, hung up for further information. It will probably be found that the business interests of American and English Masons in these countries are not heavy enough to create as much pressure for recognition as with Mexico.

A proposition to hold the next annual communication at Moncton was turned down after debate, and it will be held at Saint John, as usual.

Lieut-Colonel JOHN S. D. CHIPMAN, of Saint Stephen, was elected grand master; J. TWINING HARTT, Saint John (Ritchie's Building), re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1907.

118TH ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 15.

This volume contains five full page portraits, interleaved with that portion of the grand master's address devoted to necrology.

Thirteen past grand masters and twenty-seven members of the diplomatic corps were present. Illinois was not represented among the latter.

The grand master, WILLIAM A. PLUMMER, announced the death of ALBERT SCRIPTURE WAIT, aged eighty-five; JOSEPH NORCROSS DICKINSON, sixty-five; ROYAL HERBERT PORTER, eighty; FRED ELLSWORTH LOWELL, forty-six, and JOSEPH HARTORD, ninety-two.

Brother WAIT was widely known through the New Hampshire reports on correspondence, which he had written since 1878. He was a painstaking writer of great ability and unfailing courtesy, who will be sadly missed by his confreres of the round table.

The grand master's address affords several illustrations of the workings of the circumlocution office that have heretofore been a puzzle to us. Like his predecessor he reports numerous instances where he had approved requests coming through that office from lodges in other jurisdictions for work by courtesy, and also a similar current going the other way. Following are examples of both:

Requested the grand master of Indiana to permit Farmland Lodge No. 308, of Farmland, Ind., to confer the Master Mason degree upon Bro. W. O. Hornbaker, who had received the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees in Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 32. The degree has not yet been conferred.

Approved the request of the Grand Master of Illinois, made at the instance of William McKinley Lodge No. 876, of Chicago, that Humane Lodge No. 21 be permitted to confer the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees upon C. Earle Washburn, who had been duly elected to receive the degrees in William McKinley lodge. The degrees were conferred.

The same thing occurs with requests for waiver of jurisdiction and responses thereto passing through his office; he catches them going and coming and gets a finger in the pie, as will be seen in these examples:

Requested the grand master of Massachusetts for a waiver of jurisdiction over George Stevens, of Haverhill, Mass., in favor of Gideon Lodge No. 84. The request was granted.

Approved a waiver of jurisdiction granted by Evening Star Lodge No. 37, over Percy Hobart Titus, in favor of Lebanon lodge, of Boston, Mass.

This condition of affairs led us to inquire whether the New Hampshire regulations require that besides passing through the executive office, such waivers shall be formally approved by the grand master. The New Hampshire committee on correspondence thus explain:

In reply, it is our practice, in the matter of waivers of jurisdiction, for the requests therefor and the answers thereto to pass through the hands of the grand masters of the two grand jurisdictions interested. The official forwarding of the correspondence involves an approval of itself, yet the papers are formally endorsed as "approved" and are signed and sealed.

If we correctly understand Brother CHENEY's reply, it is substantially that there is no enacted regulation requiring such approval; but the transmission of the papers to and fro through the offices of the grand masters, originally designed to mean only an approval of the *form* of the request (the first order for such transmission having grown out of a dispute whether the bunglingly worded request in that case asked for a waiver of jurisdiction over the candidate, or that the degree be conferred by courtesy *for* the requesting lodge), has come in practice to mean that the grand master's approval of the *substance* of the request is necessary to complete the waiver. This is just what we protested was likely to be the outcome when the fad first started, for fad it at once became. Although it started as we have stated above, as soon as it came to the notice of a certain proportion of the grand masters and it dawned upon them that another jurisdiction had frills that theirs did not possess, they at once issued orders establishing the same sort of censorship. Already in some jurisdictions we have seen grand masters reporting that they, personally, had refused certain requests for waiver of jurisdiction, a position involving the howling nonsense that they had a share in the territorial jurisdiction possessed by lodges; or worse yet, as in the cases where they have assumed to act individually, that they possess it all, and the lodges none.

Referring to the semi-annual communication, held at Manchester, December 27, 1906, at which seventy-one lodges were represented, against only fifty-one at the annual communication, and where the only business was the exemplification of the work (with a banquet on the side), the grand master reported that he had issued dispensations to the three lodges which exemplified the work to hold special communications at Masonic Hall at Manchester, on that date, for that purpose, saying that he did not think it had been the usual custom to issue such dispensations, but it seemed to him the proper thing to do. We think the universal usage is, that when a lodge opens and works in the presence and with his countenance, not to say by his procurement, outside of the territory in which its charter authorizes it to work, the grand master's presence is sufficient without any written instrument. To issue such under these circumstances seems to us a superfluous formality.

The grand master reports the Masonic Home as doing a splendid work, but deplores the lack of a hospital in connection with it as a crying need.

Thirteen decisions are reported, most of them turning on the language of the constitutions. An exception is the following:

Is a man considered in his dotage after seventy years of age, no matter if he is well physically and sound of mind?

Answer: When a man is in his dotage is entirely a question of fact; some men are in their dotage at fifty, others are not at ninety, and I do not know of any rule that makes a man in his dotage masonically at seventy, any more than in any other relation of life.

It is for the investigating committee to investigate the matter carefully, and if they find the candidate is in his dotage, as a matter of fact, then he would not be eligible for the degrees; if they find, as a fact, that he is not in his dotage, then, so far as this matter is concerned, he would be eligible.

Which to our mind is a question well answered. Another decision shows that the law respecting physical fitness is substantially like our own, the New Hampshire language being as follows: "Physical deformity that would prevent a candidate from being instructed in the arts and mysteries of Freemasonry is a bar to his admission into the fraternity."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized; the committee on digest reported their work nearly completed and soon to be in print; and the committee on jurisprudence was instructed to report next year as to whether dual membership and life membership in lodges, or either of them, should be authorized by the grand lodge.

WILLIAM A. PLUMMER, of Laconia, grand master; FRANK D. WOODBURY, Concord, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (120 pp.) is by Past Grand Master HARRY M. CHENEY, who reluctantly took up the pen dropped by the lamented WAIT. The fears expressed in his modest, deprecatory Introduction, are shown by his work to have been unwarranted. In closing that Introduction, he says:

Hence we caution our brethren who write these reviews for their several jurisdictions, that they are not to "welcome" us into their very select circle. Absolutely drafted to do that which we know in advance we cannot properly do, we attempt that from which we have been unable to escape, very fearful of the end thereof, not for our individual self, but for the good Masons of New Hampshire, whom we so much love and by whom we have repeatedly been honored.

What follows is the best we can do, a first and probably the last effort of its kind to be undertaken by the writer. Kindly count it as emergency work; read it charitably, yet believe that there is in every word the deepest love for the institution and the principles of which we write.

Notwithstanding his warning we cannot forbear saying that we are glad to see him at the round table and to note that he is continued at the head of the committee. Three pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1906. He summarizes the address of Grand Master ALLEN, and says the replies elicited by the German complaints of the non-admission of one or more German Masons could not fail to be understood if they secured someone to properly translate his vigorous English. Quoting his decision that objection, as to a visitor, does not apply to one on whom a lodge has voted to confer a degree by courtesy, he says it impresses him as being applied common sense.

He praises as magnificent the oration of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT, and justifies his estimate by a sample passage.

He refers also in flattering terms to the Illinois report on correspondence.

NEW JERSEY, 1908.

121ST ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

APRIL 22.

New Jersey is one of the few jurisdictions that indulge in the luxury of steel engraved portraits for its proceedings. This year's portrait is of the retiring grand master, AUSTIN HALL MCGREGOR, a fine work of art from the burin of W. T. BATHER, the only criticism it invites being that the lapel decoration leaves one in doubt whether it is intended for

a trowel or a nursing bottle. As the picture shows only the head and bust we can only judge from the firm-set features that the foot of the most worshipful is on his native heath.

Eleven past grand masters were present, and the diplomatic corps numbered fifty-two, the representative of Illinois being one of the few absentees. Distinguished visitors were Grand Master EDWARD E. FULLER and Grand Secretary JOHN H. BARLOW (past grand master) of Connecticut; Grand Master THOMAS J. DAY, of Delaware, and R.W. T. STEWART BROWN, of Pennsylvania, who were received with the grand honors, and who near the close of the first day's session were laid under contribution for short addresses.

Grand Master MCGREGOR announced the death of the grand pur-suivant, CLARK A. HEYDON, Jr., the youngest of the grand lodge officers, and of sixty-four other past masters.

He reports a case in which a resident of New Jersey was made in a New York lodge. When the attention of the grand master of New York was called to the matter he had charges preferred against the brother in the lodge that made him, upon what grounds is not stated, but presumably for deception, as he was suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for three years. "While this was punishment the grand master says, "it did not recognize our right of perpetual penal jurisdiction, and, as a result, I was obliged to issue an interdict against the said PERCY J. HALL, which is now on file in the office of the grand secretary."

The misuse of the term "penal" leaves one in doubt as to what sort of jurisdiction New York had failed to recognize. Penal jurisdiction means the right to take cognizance of offences committed by Masons; personal jurisdiction, the hold on the person acquired by rejecting his petition, and is the only variety of jurisdiction to which the adjective "perpetual" is applicable, while territorial jurisdiction means only the exclusive right to receive the petition of any inhabitant of the territory of a lodge should he chance to offer it. In this case it seems clear that the grievance could not have been the non-recognition of penal jurisdiction, and there is nothing in the account to indicate that personal jurisdiction had ever been acquired except the grand master's use of the word perpetual. In any event we hold that the denial of the character of a lawful Mason to one made a Mason in a lodge recognized as regular, and lawfully at labor, is the denial of a fact so self-evident that the act is more dangerous than any form of trespass can be.

The statistics and status of waivers of jurisdiction, the requests for which and the responses thereto see-sawed through the circumlocation office, appear in tabulated form in the address. Illinois is not in it.

The grand master, under the title, Foreign Jurisdictions, says:

During the past masonic year communications soliciting fraternal recognition and exchange of representatives have been received from bodies styling themselves "The Great Orient of the Republic of Paraguay," "The Grand Loja de Chile" and "The Serene Grand Orient of Greece." To these is added a proposition in unusual phraseology from a self-styled "Minister Plenipotentiary of the Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic," who includes within his alleged powers the representation of another Grand Orient of Greece.

I am indebted to the chairman of our committee on foreign correspondence for information as to the masonic conditions presently existing in the countries from which these requests emanate, and I have no hesitation in recommending that no action be taken on these overtures until other conditions prevail.

I am informed that the "Minister" referred to above has not only abused the confidence of American Masons upon whom he has more or less successfully imposed, but that under his plenipotentiary powers (?) he has organized a spurious symbolic lodge in a neighboring grand jurisdiction.

I do not include with the foregoing a similar request from the M.W. Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, the latest daughter of our sister Grand Lodge of Manitoba. Happily no doubt exists as to the regularity and sovereignty of this new applicant for recognition; and I cordially recommend that it be granted.

The committee on correspondence echoed his recommendation as to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, and the recognition of that body was accordingly completed by the adoption of their report. We say completed, because the report of the grand secretary (THOMAS H. R. REDWAY) shows that the grand master had, so to speak, discounted the wedding day, by issuing on the 10th of August, 1907—some eight months before the act of recognition by the grand lodge—a commission to W. R. WATKINS as the representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

Upon the favorable report of the same committee the Grand Lodges of Holland and Switzerland (Grand Orient of the Netherlands, and Grand Lodge Alpina,) were recognized by the adoption of resolutions referred to the committee last year.

Relative to the other foreign bodies referred to by the grand master the committee in asking that the requests be left in their hands for further investigation and subsequent report, says:

While these requests (for official recognition and interchange of representatives) are to be regarded as indications of material progress toward uniform masonic polity, and especially of a desire to promote those relations of amity and concord which should prevail among Masons wheresoever dispersed upon the globe, it is, nevertheless, essential that

“governing bodies” should be known to be possessed of certain elementary qualifications which this grand lodge has decided to be necessary before according them recognition.

The papers do not clearly set forth the possession of those essentials, and in particular they bear some evidence of a confusion in “plan and scope” in having references to degrees not recognized by grand lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Upon such incomplete information we are as unable to offer a recommendation favorable to the solicitations of any one of these grand bodies as we are unwilling to deny any one of them the fraternal courtesy to which they may be clearly entitled when the facts are clearly set forth.

The failing health of the grand treasurer and grand secretary having compelled them virtually to give up all work, the grand master says:

The services of Brothers Bechtel and Redway have been of too much benefit to the grand lodge to be ignored, but the responsibilities of these offices demand the daily attendance of those whom the grand lodge elect, and it is painfully evident that these brethren are unable to fulfill this requirement. In case the grand lodge shall see fit to place other brethren in these stations, I would recommend that suitable provision, such as you may deem proper under the circumstances, be made for their welfare.

On this recommendation the finance committee at first reported an appropriation of \$300 for the retiring grand treasurer and \$1,500 for the grand secretary; but these items being laid over pending the election, gave the committee an opportunity to feel the pulse of the grand lodge, and before their report came up for final action they so amended it as to recommend that these appropriations continue annually during the life of the beneficiaries, and the grand lodge concurred.

The report of the Masonic Home shows the per capita cost of maintenance to have been \$250.28.

The following, with its recommendation, was adopted, but the jurisprudence committee did not report at this session:

Your committee on petitions and grievances after many years' practical experience and observation of the working of the code of trial by charges now in force in this grand jurisdiction, are unanimously of the opinion that same ought to be abolished and a more simple, correct and effective method of procedure adopted.

We therefore recommend that this subject be referred to the committee on jurisprudence for their consideration, and report at this session of the G.L. if possible.

The committee on ritual reported as follows on the status of what the lamented GURNEY was wont to call the “Ancient Impostor”:

The attention of your committee having been called to the Past Master's degree, have, upon careful search, found no authority for its

existence as a degree in Ancient Craft Masonry, and would respectfully recommend its abolition as such, and the substitution of a form to be used in open lodge, with the exception of those matters which pertain particularly to past masters.

Your committee believe that the abolition of the so-called Past Master's degree and the substitution of the form now proposed will not only please the craft in general, but will place the dignity of the matters relating to past masters on a higher plane in the estimation of the brethren to whom we conceive the pledge of the W.M. elect to be due.

This did not at once come to a vote, the grand master suggesting that the matter be left to the grand master and the grand instructor (HENRY S. HAINES, the chairman of the committee reporting the recommendation), and to this there was no objection. This looked as though the long-time interloper was to be quietly shown down the back stairs, but later the recommendation was called up by the chairman of the committee and concurred in; and so it went out at last by the front door with the following certificate of character, for which it was also indebted to Brother HAINES:

As to the so-called degree of past master, it must be conceded that it has come to us from very ancient times.

Its existence has been upheld by this grand lodge and the propriety of conferring it by those properly qualified cannot now be questioned.

The above is the form to which the clause in the digest, referring to the alleged degree, was changed.

The constitution was so amended as to give ten out of the twelve appointed officers of the grand lodge the title of right worshipful. Why the grand organist and grand tyler were thus discriminated against is probably something which no fellow outside of New Jersey can find out. To us the whole action seems an unnecessary departure from the old and general usage of reserving the title for the elective officers below the rank of grand masters. This may seem a small matter, but all departures from the old usages that are not absolutely necessary are to be deplored. The habit is a bad one.

Three new lodges were chartered, one of them to work in the German language.

WILLIAM D. WOLFSKEIL, of Elizabeth, was elected grand master; BENJAMIN F. WAKEFIELD (P.G.M.), Trenton, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (204 pp.) is the third by the now spurred *and* gartered (not cross-gartered) knight of the Elizabethan area, ROBERT A. SHIRREFS, and in it the bubbling flow of wit and wisdom continues with a steadiness which indicates that New Jersey has a perennial well. His review of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1907, the

closing year of Grand Master ALLEN's administration. We dip into it at the close of his summary of the grand master's address, for a sample of his power of condensation and other qualities which are a specific against *ennui* to the reader of his reports:

A pleasing episode was the recognition of the semi-centennial of service as a member of grand lodge, of Past Grand Master Pearson. He had missed but one or two sessions. Past Grand Master Owen Scott very cleverly sprung mention of the matter on Brother Pearson, who as cleverly paid Brother Scott off in his own coin by reminiscences of the good service of the latter.

The committee on lodges U.D. concluded their lengthy and elaborate report with remarks which suggest that they were obstetrical experts or gynecological specialists, and the last sentence with "words that burn."

The annual oration, delivered by Grand Orator Rufus A. White, was not furnished in time for the printer, which was a pity, for the Illinois orators generally line up with exceedingly readable matter.

Recognition was refused to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico upon a special report by Past Grand Master Robbins, whose regular report on correspondence is, as always, a particularly valuable part of these proceedings. His special report on recognized, unrecognized and recognizable grand lodges is an interesting preface to the former, embodying "long knowledge and the scrutiny of years."

We are glad to find New Jersey among those accorded full recognition, and the German grand lodges with whom we have recently exchanged compliments in the class accorded qualified recognition; while in the tabooed category we find three with whom we are in fraternal relations, and possibly others to which no valid objection is likely to be urged.

Of course the apparent validity or invalidity of objections will depend largely upon the point of view. The Grand Lodge of Illinois tries to view the field from the well defined ground prescribed by the landmarks, loyalty to which was the condition on which it accepted, or could honestly accept the conservation of Masonry within its territorial limits, and not from the Eifel towers of dissent, going so far skyward that the landmarks dwindle until they disappear.

That he is loyally determined that his jurisdiction shall not bear more than its fair share of responsibility for the grave nonsense in which it sometimes participates, is manifest from the following reference to our report:

Observing that dispensations were issued to New Jersey lodges to bury the dead of other jurisdictions, he thinks "that the next logical step in this fanfaronade of hyper-regularity will be an edict from some ambitious grand master forbidding any invading sojourner to die within his dominions without having first secured a dispensation." If foreign grand masters will ask for these ridiculous permissions or dispensations, New Jersey grand masters will civilly continue to issue them, and prob-

ably not discuss the academic questions involved until after the funerals, and may not then.

We quote a further reference to our report not alone for information, but because he betrays his masonic sanity by saying "Other bodies of Masons" instead of "other masonic bodies," as is the wont of less discriminating writers:

He gets us on the loose leaf record, and it certainly is a "horse on us," for until we saw the printed proceedings we had no knowledge of the decision prohibiting the loose leaf lodge record in New Jersey. The fact remains that official sanction has been accorded the loose leaf and type-written record in other bodies of Masons in New Jersey.

We beg to thank him for his gracious and graceful speculative reference to our fiftieth masonic anniversary and his ungrudging estimate of our years.

NEW MEXICO, 1907.

30TH ANNUAL.

CARLSBAD.

OCTOBER 21.

Twenty-one past grand masters were present, so large a number as to render less conspicuous the absence of a diplomatic corps, a frill that New Mexico has dispensed with.

None of the deaths reported by the grand master (A. N. PRATT) were of the official circle of the grand lodge, past or present.

He had issued several dispensations permitting joint occupancy of halls with other fraternal organizations, notwithstanding he reported one refusal because their law provides that a building cannot be occupied by Masons unless they have absolute control. Four bodies besides the lodge seems to have been the limit, as he refused to let a lodge add the Woodmen of the World to a list which included a Royal Arch chapter, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and the Eastern Star.

Thirteen decisions are reported, mostly of local interest only or traversing well-trodden ground. The following is new to us:

7. West Allis Lodge, U.D., of Wisconsin, requested Gate City Lodge No. 11 to confer degrees for them. Gate City lodge asked if it was proper for them to do so.

Answer: No. A lodge U.D. derives its powers entirely from the grand master of that jurisdiction. A lodge U.D. is given very limited authority, and cannot rightfully make such requests.

A decision that there is no limit of time within which Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts must apply for advancement is in accord with Illinois; the step must be of their own free will and accord. The last portion of the following is a Chinese puzzle:

11. If an application is received and application rejected should a dimit be so marked?

Answer: No; it should not be marked on returning it to its owner. All lodges in the jurisdiction should be notified, as is done in that of any rejected candidate.

Seeing that a rejection of a petition for affiliation in no wise changes the brother's status, why should other lodges be notified of the rejection? We are glad to find that the committee on address, who in this jurisdiction seem to exercise the functions of a law committee, report that they "Find no law whereby lodges throughout this jurisdiction should be notified of the rejection of a petitioner for affiliation."

No. 13 shows the status of the liquor question in that jurisdiction:

13. Is there any law forbidding the receiving of an application from an applicant engaged in the liquor business, or is it optional with the lodges?

Answer: There is no law forbidding it, but I wish to refer you to a decision of 1902 and report of the committee on the grand master's address, which reads as follows: "We consider it highly important that the lodges should be very careful in the choice of material, and it is our opinion that generally speaking persons connected in any way with the liquor business are undesirable material for our subordinate lodges." Brethren, permit me to say that in my opinion persons who engage in the saloon business after having joined our lodges are undesirable members. The environment of a saloon is not that which our organization can commend, and in my opinion it is time that there should be no question that a man engaged in the saloon business should not have membership in our lodges.

We quite agree that saloonkeepers are not desirable members of the fraternity, and we count it fortunate the lodges, or the best members thereof, are so completely equipped to prevent their intrusion as to leave no excuse for grand lodge legislation on the subject.

The following is from a letter by Past Grand Master MAXIMILIAN FROST, returning thanks to the grand lodge for the gift of a past grand master's jewel. All the older members of the reviewing corps will agree that MAX FROST never shirked a duty which he had the strength to perform. For years he was generally known as the man-of-all-work of his jurisdiction:

For many years, I attended your sessions and have endeavored to do my share of the work. Ten years ago my health failed and since that time I have been unable to be with you and had to forego the pleasure

and satisfaction of meeting my brethren and working with them for the best interests of Masonry in our jurisdiction. However, I am endeavoring to bear my lot with the fortitude which is inculcated in our masonic ritual and am doing my level best to bear my ills as courageously as I possibly can. I am glad to say that acts like the one above referred to on your part aid me materially in bearing my lot and in carrying it manfully.

Our afflicted brother may rest assured of the sympathy of the craft everywhere.

Three new lodges were chartered; while the petition of another lodge under dispensation, for a charter, was hung up pending the laying of a spook conjured up by the committee on lodges under dispensation, the wraith being the fear of the possible wrath of the Grand Lodge of Texas, growing out of the making of two residents of Texas under these circumstances: The lodge (Texico Lodge, U.D.) received the petitions of two residents of Texas; asked and received from the Texas lodge in whose territory the petitioners lived, waivers of jurisdiction over both; elected and conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice on them, and subsequently, upon demonstration of proficiency, advanced one of them to the degree of Fellow Craft. Of this the committee say:

The reception and subsequent proceedings upon these petitions were clearly illegal, they not being residents of this jurisdiction and not qualified to become members of any lodge in this jurisdiction.

We submit that the action of this lodge should be laid before the Grand Lodge of Texas with a view of validating the status of these parties as Masons. At the present time they are irregular made Masons, possibly without any fault of their own, but through a mistake of judgment of the officers of Texico Lodge U.D. or a lack of knowledge of our by-laws and masonic jurisprudence in this respect. An explanation should be demanded of the officers of Texico lodge, and until this matter is satisfactorily adjusted with the Grand Lodge of Texas, your committee submits that no charter should be granted, as it would tentatively appear that this grand lodge would countenance such proceedings by granting a charter at this time.

Two things are at once apparent: The status of these brethren needs no validating by the Grand Lodge of Texas, and none by the Grand Lodge of New Mexico except for the action of the latter in mistakenly declaring them irregular Masons. Texas has no shadow of a grievance in the matter, because the territorial jurisdiction over them possessed by Herford Lodge No. 849 (Texas), was regularly waived by that lodge, the only body in Texas having any voice in the matter and therefore acting clearly within its rights. We do not know what regulations of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico may have been broken, nor is it material in determining the question of the status of the brethren, because a candidate is not attained by irregularities in his making. As

they were made in a lawful lodge regularly at labor they are unquestionably lawful Masons. If in making Masons of non-residents of New Mexico, Texico lodge broke New Mexican regulations, and the grand lodge either as a punishment therefor, or because it regarded the offence as demonstrating the unfitness of the offending lodge to be entrusted with a charter, sees fit to keep Texico lodge on probation for a longer period than usual, that is a matter properly within its discretion, and not a legitimate subject of criticism; but surely it need not fear that the Grand Lodge of Texas will misapprehend its position in the matter should it issue the charter.

The grand lodge made an appropriation for building an iron fence around the grave of KIT CARSON, the pioneer whose name was in everybody's mouth on the frontier fifty years ago, and whose remains lie buried at Taos, although he was a member of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, at Santa Fe; postponed the consideration of the amendments providing for life and honorary membership, coming over from last year and noted in our last report; recognized the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan as recommended by the committee on correspondence, and on the recommendation of the same committee postponed the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland on the ground that it does not comprise a majority of the lodges in the colony, he holding that the participation of a majority is one of the necessary conditions to the formation of a grand lodge in open territory.

The grand lodge meets next year at Albuquerque.

JAMES M. WILSON, of Roswell, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (185 pp.) is the third of the very able reports presented by the chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master JAMES H. WROTH.

Four pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1906. He pays Brother SCOTT the compliment of his hearty approval of his oration on the Mission of Masonry, which he rightly says contains much food for thought. He looked in vain for any mention by this committee of the resolution referred to it, looking to the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, evidently failing to note that it came in so near the end of the session as to afford no adequate time for the discussion which a resolution with a stump speech in its belly was sure to, and ought to provoke. Referring to our review of New Mexico, he says:

He criticizes Grand Master Fitch because the Colorado lodge had to refer a request to do work by courtesy to its grand master, and hence to the grand master of New Mexico. We assure Brother Robbins that it is the custom in New Mexico to permit lodges to be judges of all such

matters without the intervention or the necessity of the interceding of the grand master. He objects decidedly to the statements made by the writer regarding the recognition of grand lodges, and as we always try to "play fair," we quote in its entirety his remarks regarding Queensland under his criticisms of New Mexico.

Generously reproducing our somewhat extended argument, he says:

We disagree with him that there is a masonic law growing out of the world's usage, analogous to an international law, unless that masonic law is universal in its application, and as far as the Queensland matter is concerned, we fail to note anything like a tendency toward unanimity on this subject. Mackey, himself, simply lays down certain laws governing the formation of grand lodges, and beyond giving the least number which can act in this respect, he is silent, probably recognizing that conditions might arise with no rule of action for government.

While we have no sympathy with the action of the three mother lodges, and while we believe that all this trouble has come about from the pernicious habit of promoting concurrent jurisdiction, we still do not believe that at any time the tail has a right to wag the dog.

When our brother has been compelled for years by his position to a critical observance of the application of the law he will be convinced that it is what a Missourian with his natural desire to be "shown" would concede to be "tolerably" universal in its application. Generally speaking the exceptions to its application are akin to Ensign STEBBING's position on the Maine Liquor Law: "In favor of the law, but agin its execution." The practical denials of the application of the law are ephemeral, confined to the time during which at one period or another some jurisdiction finds the ox of its *amor propria* being gored by it. When the ox is in some other pasture, the same jurisdiction looks on with equanimity, or, more probably, volunteers to hold the ox by the tail while the animal gets what is coming to it.

While the law governing the formation of grand lodges is not an enacted statute it is none the less real and its duress ultimately prevails, just as does that of the law of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction which rests on an analagous foundation. And in connection with this, the history of Brother WROTH's own jurisdiction affords an excellent illustration of what we said above about the temporary intermittent denials of laws of universal application. The Grand Lodge of Missouri is staunchly wedded to the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction, but for a time practically denied its universal application when the Grand Lodge of New Mexico applied the fraternal thumbscrew to one of the lodges existing in its territory, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and which refused to become of the obedience of the new grand lodge. For a time it had the encouragement of its parent grand lodge, but the pressure from the outside soon became so uncomfortable that the parent grand lodge returned to its wonted moorings. Our brother fails to see

any tendency to unanimity so far as Queensland is concerned, but to us it seems that the tardy grand lodges are wheeling into line at an encouraging rate.

Brother WROTH does us the honor to lay our report under contribution on various topics, which we take gratefully as the best part of our wages.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1907.

31ST ANNUAL.

SYDNEY.

JUNE 12.

This volume contains the proceedings of the four regular quarterly communications held September 12, December 12, 1906, March 13 and June 12, 1907, respectively, and two special communications, one June 26, for the installation of the grand officers; the other June 11, 1907, to nominate officers to be elected on the following day. At the installation communication the grand master elect, Admiral Sir HARRY HOLDSWORTH RAWSON (governor of the colony), having already been obligated—this being his second term—was again duly proclaimed grand master. After the other officers had been installed, the grand representatives present, fifty-four in number, were formally presented to the grand master. The representative of Illinois was absent.

At the September quarterly the deputy grand master, WILLIAM CHARLES SHIPWAY, presided, and in his address congratulated Past Grand Master J. C. REMINGTON, who was present, on his restoration to health, in which he unwittingly spoke for the hearts of many admirers, the world over, of that distinguished Mason.

The board of general purposes reported that a letter and a very lengthy report from the Grand Lodge of England, in reference to the action of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales in connection with the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, had been received and had been referred to the grand master, at his request.

Lettrs were reported from the Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Western Australia, looking to a conference of the Australasian grand lodges, to which the board agreed, and recommended that it be held at Sydney, and consist of three representatives from each grand lodge. At the December quarterly further correspondence reported, looked to holding the conference at Sydney, in the first week of March, and Past Grand Master REMINGTON, Deputy Grand Master SHIPWAY, and H. MONTGOM-

ERY-HAMILTON, president of the board of general purposes, were chosen representatives thereto. At the last accounts the matter rested as indicated in the following paragraph from the report of the board at the quarterly of March 13, 1907:

A letter was received from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, stating that all the Grand Lodges of Australasia had agreed to the masonic conference, with the exception of the Grand Lodges of Tasmania and Victoria, and suggesting that the matter be postponed, with a view of obtaining a complete and uniform representation from all the grand lodges.

We commend the patience and sagacity of our Australasian brethren in waiting for a representation from all the grand lodges before coming together in what promises to be an epoch making event in the history of Masonry in those colonies.

At the December communication the grand master thus referred to the Queensland matter:

Objections were raised at the last communication to paragraph 6, which was the placing by the board of general purposes of the answering of the letter from the Grand Lodge of England in my hands, with the reference to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland. If the grand lodge wishes me to report what I have been and am doing in the matter, I shall be happy to do so later on this evening.

A large deputation from the Grand Lodge of New South Wales attended the installation of Lord CHELMSFORD as grand master of Queensland, and the grand master not being of the party gave rise to some gossip, to which, in continuing his remarks, he referred. He said:

A great many rumors and misstatements having been made in regard to my attitude towards the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, I think it only right to this grand lodge and to myself to inform them of my position with respect to it.

This grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland on the 14th September, 1904, in a full communication, with only five dissentients.

In April of this year I was installed as grand master, and in doing so I fully accepted all that had been done previously. The rumors that have been circulated concerning my attitude in regard to this question have, I think, mostly been caused by my neither installing the grand master elect nor attending at the installation. I wish, therefore, to inform the grand lodge of the two reasons I had for acting as I have done.

First, I have, ever since I was installed as your grand master, been striving to bring about harmony between the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland and our own grand lodge; and also between those lodges and the Grand Lodge of Queensland. My proposals are still before the Grand Lodge of England, and I am expecting a letter every mail in answer to them. If I had either installed or attended the installation in Queensland, I should have effectually put an end to any influence I

might have of bringing about that harmony we all must wish to see exist between the grand lodges.

My second reason is that I am an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, and it would not be right for me to directly place myself in opposition to it, or to take sides in any matter in which it was concerned.

There is a motion by a R.W. Brother to rescind the recognition. This of course remains with the grand lodge to decide, but I would urge on the brethren to settle this question tonight, no matter how long it will take doing so. You have the knowledge and the power to decide; leaving the question open for another communication will do no good, but only add to the irritation which has already been caused amongst the brethren, and has so much interfered with the brotherly love.

Later in the session, Past Deputy Grand Master T. H. NESBITT, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, pursuant to notice, moved—

That the resolution adopted by this grand lodge at a regular quarterly communication held on the 14th day of September, 1904, on the recommendation of the board of general purposes, the said resolution providing, pursuant to the terms of such recommendation, that this United Grand Lodge of New South Wales do grant its fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Queensland, formed on the 25th day of April, 1904, as a sister grand lodge, and granting such recognition accordingly, and conveying the hearty congratulations of this grand lodge to R.W. Bro. George Samuel Hutton upon his election as grand master of Queensland, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Under the operation of the previous question the motion was put to vote without debate, and lost. If the Grand Lodge of England or Grand Registrar STRACHAN builded any hopes on an expectation that New South Wales would help them out of a dilemma by taking the back track, they have been too blind to see, or too dull to remember—like many Englishmen before them, of what sort of stuff the colonists from their tight little island, and their descendants are made of.

At the March (1907) quarterly the grand master's report of his fruitless efforts to bring about peace was presented and proves to be identical with the account given in the report of the grand registrar of the Grand Lodge of England, published in our report of last year, under "England."

The grand master announced the death of HERBERT S. THOMPSON, past senior grand warden, who had done much good service on the board of general purposes and the board of benevolence, taking an active interest in masonic matters up to the time of his death. He was only fifty-three years of age.

The charities of the grand lodge are in fine condition, and the usual appropriations were made to the hospitals and charities not exclusively fraternal.

Admiral Sir HARRY HOLDSWORTH RAWSON was re-elected grand master; ARTHUR H. BRAY remains grand secretary. Both reside at Sydney, and the address of the latter is The Masonic Hall, Castlereagh street.

The report on correspondence (146 pp.) is, as before, a mosaic, each of the five members of the committee doing a share of the work. It was presented by the chairman of the committee, THOMAS L. ROWBOTHAN.

The notice of Illinois (1906) is by Bro. THOMAS GREEN, the same who reviewed our proceedings of 1905, and who takes up the work as one to the manner born. He summarizes the address of Grand Master ALLEN, and in treating of the proceedings has a quick perception of what is of general interest. He gives considerable space to the correspondence between our grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the managing director of the German Grand Lodge Alliance. Of the inmates of our Orphans' Home, he says:

A year ago grand lodge approved of the idea of housing out children with suitable families, as far as practicable. It is believed that orphan children would thereby receive better training than could be possible in any institutional home. In future this plan will be kept steadily in view. Provided careful selection be made of the families entrusted with the care of these children, and a constant supervision be kept as to the nature of the care and training, we incline to the belief that this is the best and wisest method.

His reference to our review is very generous, and we thoroughly reciprocate the good wishes which he couples with his congratulations on having completed fifty years of masonic life. These things are among the joys of a sane life, but there is a fly in the pot of ointment—each added year makes less probable the realization of our dream that we might, on their own ground and amid the glories of the splendid civilization they have builded, clasp hands with the sturdy, freedom-loving Masons of Australasia.

We are shocked and grieved to learn from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of South Australia for 1908, just received, that Past Grand Master J. C. REMINGTON, of New South Wales, the prospect of whose complete restoration to health had been the cause of congratulation throughout Australasia, has passed away. The loss to Masonry in that quarter of the globe seems to us well nigh irreparable.

NEW YORK, 1908.

127TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

MAY 5.

The New York volume is embellished with steel engraved portraits of JOHN JACOB ASTOR and FREDERICK P. MORRIS, past grand treasurers.

Seven past grand masters were present and seventy-one members of the diplomatic corps, including the representative of Illinois, WILBUR W. C. WALKER, grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, was a visitor.

The remarkable address of the grand master, TOWNSEND SCUDDER, fills one hundred and four pages of the proceedings and has not a dull line in it. On the contrary, to one who has a smattering of the past history of the Grand Lodge of New York, it looks as if he were handling high explosives. Perhaps if we were familiar with his personality, it would not strike us so, for one man can say with impunity what from another would mean a mix-up. Perhaps it cost him a third term in the grand east, for it was in the air that there was to be a contest at the election, and the announcement of the vote on the election of grand master—2,416 to 1,868, and one blank—showed that there had been.

After a graceful exordium he called the long roll of those who had passed away during the year. It embraced the names of three past grand masters, ELBERT CRANDALL, JOHN STEWART and WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, all men of conspicuous ability; GEORGE M. GALE, past senior grand deacon; CHARLES F. PARSONS and WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, past junior grand deacons; EUGENE KLIEN, past grand steward; OREN ROOT and CHARLES H. FOWLER, past grand chaplains; GEORGE VAN VLIET, JOHN A. DAVIS and EDWARD DODD, past grand sword bearers; WM. F. COSTENBADER and ALEXANDER A. CLARK, past grand librarians; NIRUM BIGELOW, WILMON WHILDIN, CYRUS O. HUBBELL, WILLIAM L. MATHOP, ABRAM J. MILLER, JOHN SALISBURY and EDWARD D. WOODHULL, past district deputy grand masters; one present and four past grand representatives, and one past trustee of the hall and asylum fund.

We observe by two of the dispensations issued that such instruments are still considered necessary to enable lodges to continue work whose charters have been destroyed, lost or mislaid.

The grand master recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan (which was done on the report and further recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence), and also recommended

the healing of the irregular recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, of which he says:

It will be remembered that several years ago the Grand Lodge of Alberta was formed in that province. Recognition thereof was extended by my predecessor and representatives were exchanged. While in some instances this course has been pursued in the past and doubtless misled the grand master to recognize the Grand Lodge of Alberta for the Grand Lodge of New York, the practice is not permissible under our law. The grand master has power to appoint and accredit representatives, but does not possess the authority to pass upon the regularity of a grand lodge seeking recognition from the established grand lodges of the world.

In order to correct the error unintentionally committed in this case, I suggest that the committee on jurisprudence prepare a resolution *nunc pro tunc*, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Alberta, and that the grand lodge adopt the same.

To carry out this proper recommendation the following resolution was presented by the committee and adopted:

Resolved, That this grand lodge recognize the Grand Lodge of Alberta as regular.

Last year, in showing the law of the several jurisdictions of the United States relative to rejected candidates, he placed Minnesota in the column claiming perpetual jurisdiction, an error to which his attention was called by the Minnesota committee on correspondence; Minnesota should be added to the twenty-eight grand lodges which limit such jurisdiction.

Under the head of Clandestine Masonry the grand master details the general plan of operations followed by the ringleaders of these fraudulent bodies, in that longitude:

As the ringleaders of these clandestine movements now operate, their enterprise must, it would seem, return a fair profit. The general scheme is about as follows: A hall is hired and notices are sent out broadcast that a new lodge, the name of which is given, is to be formed, that grand lodge officers are to be present at this particular hall at a certain time, and inviting all who may desire to become charter members thereof, etc., to present themselves. Five dollars is charged, not as an initiation fee, but as dues. Some certificate of membership is given, and a book purporting to contain the secrets of the craft. The dupes are duly initiated, passed, and raised in one night, the doors of the hall are closed, and the alleged lodge starts in business somewhere else. How profitable is the enterprise will be appreciated when it is recognized that twenty-five dollars may cover the outlay of a single evening, and that fifty applicants at five dollars apiece leave sufficient margin for a very comfortable profit on the night's work. The fraud perpetrated characterizes itself, and none but the very foolish would be misled by it, and only so far as it is fraudulent have we any concern therein. Nevertheless, we cannot be passive, lest there be imputed to us the sins and deceptions which are practiced by these men under the guise of Masonry.

The grand master calls a spade a spade, and under the head of Evils in Our Midst, says:

Not the least of such evils is that to which I called attention in my address of last year, and which, in the expressive parlance of the day, may be termed "graft." At a time when this species of viciousness permeates to a greater or less extent all ranks and strata of society, it behooves us to be particularly vigilant and energetic in stamping out this pernicious practice, lest the world at large, with attention drawn to this rank outgrowth of modern conditions, charge us with failure to make our practice square with our profession.

* * * * *

In the year which has passed one brother has been brought to trial upon charges of entering into and receiving the benefits of a corrupt agreement to use influence in return for emolument, and, after a long and careful trial and a painstaking sifting and weighing of the great mass of evidence taken, the trial commissioners were unanimously of the opinion that the brother was guilty, and imposed sentence upon him. In rendering their decision the commissioners took occasion to denounce in unmeasured terms this practice to which our brother had fallen victim, and to point out the evil consequences arising therefrom. I feel that I cannot do better than to quote the words of the commission on this subject:

"Of recent years there has grown up the custom of presenting gifts to district deputy grand masters on the occasion of their official visits to lodges and for the performance of official acts. This should not be confounded with the legitimate reimbursement of district deputy grand masters for his necessary expenses as provided by the constitution, nor with the presentation to a newly appointed district deputy grand master by his own lodge of an apron and jewel of office. It is the promiscuous presentation of gifts to which reference is made. This practice has, during the last four years, been frowned upon by most of the district deputy grand masters, who have refused to permit presentations to be made to them. To some extent, nevertheless, it is still followed, and cannot be too strongly condemned. To such lengths has this practice been carried as to become a matter of common knowledge and comment, to the scandal and disgrace of the fraternity, and a cause for deep sorrow to those having at heart the good name and honor of the craft.

"It is wrong in principle, vicious in practice, and demoralizing in its results. For a district deputy grand master to receive emolument for the performance of his official duty is grossly improper and in the highest degree unmasonic. It engenders hypocrisy among lodge members and in the district deputy grand masters. The presentation by a lodge of an article of value 'as a token of love and esteem' on the part of the members of a lodge, very many of whom have, perhaps, until then not even seen the district deputy, and for him to receive it under such circumstances, is hypocritical in the extreme, and in contravention of one of the principal tenets of our profession. This custom is the cause of an unworthy rivalry among lodges, each striving to excel the others in the costliness and ostentation of the gifts. It bears with hardship upon the financial resources of many members and upon the treasuries of the lodges, whose funds, thus used for improper purposes, are consequently diverted from worthy objects for which money might otherwise be ap-

propriated. It is demoralizing as inevitably resulting in a lowering of the moral tone of all concerned therein, and a blunting of that fine sense of honor which it is one of the great aims of masonic teachings to foster in the brethren. The tendency is steadily downward. From the unsolicited receipt of a gift it is but a step to the sending to the lodge by a district deputy of what might be termed 'advance agents,' who inform the lodges what particular form of gift is desired by the district deputy, and which on the night of his official visit he receives with many hypocritical expressions of surprise. It was logical and inevitable that sooner or later the abuse should take the form of bargaining for some emolument in return for the use of influence or the performance of some official act by the district deputy grand master."

In further illustration of this evil the grand master says:

The short, but eventful, career of Triumph Lodge, U.D., has been completely interwoven with this graft system, and I have refused to continue its dispensation, because the establishment of this lodge was rooted and grounded in corruption, and among many of its members the opinion seemed to prevail that they needed to buy their way, to purchase influence in the grand lodge, to enable them to obtain a dispensation, and, consequently, this new lodge began its career with a corrupted membership and a treasury embarrassed to the extent of hundreds of dollars, borrowed to purchase gifts for certain brethren wearing the purple of the fraternity who had been active in their behalf.

With a timely word against using Masonry for advertising business, he passes on to Past Masters' Associations, of which he says in part:

It has been computed that the average activity of a member in a lodge covers a period of from seven to eight years. With a view to keeping up old friendships, promoting social intercourse, and retaining the interest of our co-workers, there have been formed in many of our masonic districts Past Masters' Associations, to which there opens a broad field of usefulness when their work and efforts are confined within legitimate bounds, and the annual reunions of these associations afford opportunities for the renewal of acquaintance and the joys of reminiscences, the pleasure and good efforts of which cannot be overestimated. * * * These associations, however, or perhaps their officers, drift sometimes into practices which are not free from faults, and it has happened that contests about trifles have grown into fierce conflicts, that strife and bitterness have displaced the three great lights in Masonry, and attempts made to pervert the noble design of our institution to individual benefit or emolument, with the result that discord and envy have in many places usurped the place of brotherly love and charity, and the great work which such association might accomplish degenerates into a scramble and struggle for recognition and a share of the decorations and honors bestowed by the grand lodge or the grand master.

I thoroughly approve the original purposes of such associations; I thoroughly disapprove of their perversion to political objects and purposes. When such associations arrogate to themselves the right of dictation to the grand master as to whom he shall appoint as district deputy grand master in a district, whom he shall appoint as staff officers, and whom he shall appoint on committees, and when the grand master's office is debased from its lofty position established by the landmarks to that

of recording agent of the will of such associations, or is sought to be thus debased, such associations have lost all usefulness and have become but a menace to the fraternity.

To which he might have added that the facilities such associations offer for putting an organized clique on the floor of the grand lodge, to be used in the interest of some questionable measure, is no small part of their menace.

The following presents a view which is often talked about unofficially but seldom or never gets into print. We reproduce it notwithstanding its length because of its rarity in an official paper, and because in it the grand master says so many things that are self evident. We doubt, however, if it is possible in the United States to make the grand secretary an appointive officer as he is under the British system, generally:

The grand lodge, at its last session, appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars to be used by the grand master in payment of clerical assistance. I recommend the continuance of this appropriation. Our fraternity has grown, and with it has grown the volume of routine business. The conduct of the correspondence of the grand lodge proper devolves, under the constitution, upon the grand secretary, and his ability to conduct that correspondence is not challenged. Thousands of communications, however, are intended by the craft for the eye and the consideration of the grand master, and of the grand master only, and the burden entailed by this correspondence cannot personally be discharged by the grand master, unless he has the assistance of a confidential private secretary, who can take his dictation in shorthand.

An additional reason for the continuance of this appropriation results from what I believe to have been the wise separation of the several co-ordinate branches of the grand lodge government and the placing upon each of its own duties only, for which it is responsible, thereby doing away with the outgrown system of running all the business of the grand lodge from one office, a system which, perhaps, found some justification before our present constitution was enacted fifty years ago, but which is without justification today in view of our growth and the development of our business interests. As that separation was good as far as the other departments are concerned, so I believe it to be to the best interests of our fraternity that the office of grand master and the office of grand secretary be separated, and that the grand master be not made dependent upon the grand secretary, nor obliged to lean upon him, except in so far as the responsibilities of the two offices naturally blend, and the grand master shall believe that the interests of the fraternity demand through him the services of the grand secretary along lines which he, the grand master, may outline in fulfillment of his conception of his duties and in discharge of his obligation to the grand lodge during the period when the grand lodge is not in session. It is becoming a by-word in the fraternity that "Grand masters come and grand masters go, but the grand secretary goes on forever." The grand master's position is without salary; the grand secretary's position is paid. The latter receives a handsome salary for the services for which he is engaged; the discharge of his duties has become a life work. In addition to the interests of the fraternity, he has, therefore, a keen interest in the per-

petuation of his influence, in order that his re-election may be assured from year to year. These interests are not always, and cannot be always, disinterested and with a view single to the fraternity's welfare. It is difficult to serve two masters, one's personal interests and the interests of an institution, and while I believe that the co-operation of the grand secretary should be at the command of the grand master at all times as it has been in the past, I do not believe that a grand master should be made dependent upon a grand secretary, but that he should be assured of his independence by having placed at his command the instruments with which to perform the legitimate work of his office in a relationship in every sense of the word confidential. If this is done, and the grand master's plans then are published before they are presented to the craft, and improper use is made of such advance information, the responsibility will rest on the grand master alone, and he will be in a position to correct the evil, which he cannot do today.

Our grand secretary has now served us a quarter of a century or more. For him the shadows are lengthening. I desire to pay tribute to the service he has rendered to the fraternity and testify my appreciation of his great faculties and his ability to grace the position. I hope to see him preserved in vigor for many years to fulfill, within strict constitutional lines, the duties of his office; but I know the day is coming when his own welfare, as well as the welfare of the fraternity, will demand his retirement. That retirement should be on a pension proportionate to the great service he has rendered, to the end that there shall be assured to him for the rest of his life those comforts which he has heretofore enjoyed, and to which his labors for the craft entitle him. My experience also tells me that it is well to look ahead to the time of the retirement of the grand secretary, and to consider the advisability of making the office of grand secretary an office without pay, and placing thereafter at the head of the clerical office of the grand lodge an employee qualified for his work, whose tenure will be at the pleasure of the grand master. It is wise to separate from political activity in our grand lodge, as far as it is possible so to do, the employees of the fraternity, and participation in political movements within the fraternity should be cause for summary removal.

The grand master draws, or rather the ascertained facts draw for him, a discouraging picture of the results of the children's life at the Utica Home. We have space for but little of what he says:

In my address last year I called attention to the fact that there existed, up to that year, no record showing what had become of those of our children subsequent to their departure from the Home. Such a condition no longer exists. During the past year we have instituted and are pursuing a thorough search for our lost children, the result of which I give you:

GIRLS.

One is married badly.
Two are married happily.
Five are doing fairly well.
Three are not doing well.
Two have gone to the bad.
Eight have not yet been located.
One is dead.

Boys.

Seven are doing well.
Ten are making their way.
Eighteen are not doing well.
Two have gone to the bad.
Ten have not yet been located.
Four are dead.
Four are attending school.

It is computed that these children have cost the fraternity, for their lodging, clothing, and such education as we gave them, something over \$67,000.

It will cost us to care for the children now in the Home, assuming even that we do no better by them than by their predecessors, \$105,714, if there are no expulsions or withdrawals before they are graduated. Is this money to be expended, and then from negligence, indifference, callousness, call it what you will, are our charges to show no better record than heretofore? If this happens, it will be to the everlasting shame and disgrace of the fraternity.

We blush with shame at the impotency of our great fraternity to cope with, meet, curb, inspire, and direct along the paths leading to success and happiness and life, the abundant vitality of these small boys, whose natural tendency, whose spirit which produced this same mischief, was an asset capable of development into the best manhood, and was so little recognized that we, baffled by their childish impulses, sent them out into the world to work out its problems for themselves.

Nor can the fraternity find cause for congratulation that out of the seventy-seven children it has turned out eighteen still remain unaccounted for, and of the entire number not more than nine can be said to be doing well.

* * * * *

I confess that of all the administrative or business enterprises of our grand lodge, I am most interested in our child problem. We all recognize the great responsibility our fraternity has assumed in making itself sponsor for the lives of the little ones committed to our care. That the old system has proved itself lacking in efficiency, that it broke down under its load of red tape and restriction, is demonstrated by the failures that have overtaken us in our past efforts to fit for the responsibilities of the world the seventy-seven children whom we have launched into the battle of life.

We have now eighty children under our care.

What shall we do with them when they shall have reached that period when they must begin to look out for themselves and when we can no longer provide for and control them?

The orphan committed to our care looks to us as the child looks to its parent, and it has the right to do so. We stand in the place of the parent. What parent is worthy of the name and honor of parenthood who dismisses its child at the age of sixteen and sends it forth to success or failure without further heed to its future?

When I called the attention of the craft last year to the fact that we had no record to show what had become of our children graduated from the Home, and that we had not kept in touch with them, my purpose in thus speaking was to stimulate the lodges which had committed children to the Home, and which, under the rules, should have received notice of their departure from the Home, to institute a search for these children and advise us of the whereabouts of those whom they should locate, that we might be enabled to follow them, with the view to en-

couraging them and helping them in the struggle of life, if there be need therefor.

Six months after the session of the grand lodge, there was addressed to every lodge which had sent us a child an inquiry as to the whereabouts of such child as had left the Home.

Only eleven lodges out of the total number which had sent us these seventy-seven children were able to give any information of their whereabouts. The information since obtained has been the result of independent effort. The record of the graduated children establishes the fact that a better system must be adopted for the future.

The report of the grand historian (EDWIN A. QUICK) consists of an installment of fifty-nine pages, bringing the work down to lodges warranted in 1850. It is illustrated with views of several lodge buildings in towns and villages.

The report of the judge advocate (ABEL CROOK) consists mainly of a syllabus of questions presented to him, giving the titles but affording no information as to the findings. In closing he gives an interesting history of the genesis and operations of the two distinct movements to establish clandestine lodges that have presented themselves in this country, and have taken the matter into the civil courts in an attempt to prevent legitimate grand lodges from denouncing and exposing them. All these suits have been decided in favor of genuine Masonry.

The proposed revision of the constitution is printed in full, as also amendments proposed thereto, in complete preparation for final action next year.

A preamble to the constitution is submitted as follows:

MASONIC CREED.

There is one God and Father of all men.

The Holy Bible is a Divine Revelation, the rule and Guide for faith and practice.

Man is immortal.

Character determines destiny.

Man's love of man is, next to love of God, man's first duty.

Prayer, communion of man with God, is helpful.

MASONIC TEACHING.

Masonry teaches man the practice of charity and benevolence, to protect chastity, to respect the ties of blood and friendship, to adopt the principles, and reverence the sacraments of religion, assist the feeble, guide the blind, raise up the downtrodden, shelter the orphan, guard the altar, support the government, encourage wisdom, inculcate morality, promote learning, love man, fear God, implore His mercy, and hope for happiness and immortality.

Among the pending amendments are the following, which for the reasons therein assigned, and for the reason that so much of the pre-

amble as is not in accord with the landmarks is unwarranted, and whatever in them is in such accord is superfluous, ought by all means to be adopted:

1. That the "*Masonic Creed*" be *eliminated entirely*, as being irrelevant to the matter in question, and on the further ground that we have no "Masonic Creed" as such. Also that our beliefs and teachings are far more extensive and contain many more tenets than can be or are expressed in the proposed "Masonic Creed."

2. That the "*Masonic Teaching*" be *eliminated entirely* as being irrelevant to the matter in question and having no proper place in a constitution and Code of Procedure.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; listened to two remarkable sermons by the Rev. Bro. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, one delivered in Trinity church on the evening of the first day of the session, the other on the next day in the guise of the report of the committee on deceased brethren, and also to a very fine address by Past Grand Chaplain CLARENCE A. BARBOUR, on the "Characteristics of the Upright Man and Mason;" and sent a message of sympathy and regret to Bishop POTTER, grand chaplain emeritus, with its best wishes for his early and complete recovery from the illness which compelled his absence.

S. NELSON SAWYER, of Palmyra, was elected grand master; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (115 pp.) is as usual signed by the whole committee, WILLIAM SHERER, EMIL FRENKEL and EMANUEL LOWENSTEIN. In their introduction they say:

From France a letter has been received by our committee again asking recognition. In this connection this committee desires to call attention of the brethren of the grand lodge to the fact that there are two distinct grand bodies of Masons in France; the Grand *Orient* of France, which is avowedly atheistic, and the Grand Lodge of France, who aver that the great Architect of the Universe is acknowledged, and the name frequently occurs in their ritual, but they do not make a belief in the Deity a prerequisite to the candidate. (See letter on page 75.)

We call attention also to the fact that all the grand lodges of Germany have now recognized the Grand Lodge of France.

We thus call the attention of this grand lodge to all this in the hope and desire to do justice to our brethren here, as well as to those in France.

From the Grand Lodge of Greece and from the symbolic Grand Lodge of Paraguay nothing further has been received during the year. A request from the Gran Logia Cosmos, Chihua, Mexico, has been received a few days ago, too late to take any action at this session of our grand lodge.

In seventy-one pages Past Grand Master SHERER notices the proceedings of the English-speaking grand lodges, Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico. Illinois receives a page notice, in which Grand Master ALLEN's address is characterized as a fine business paper. We shall again take the liberty of transferring Brother SHERER's valuable general statistical table to our pages, for which we beg to thank him in advance.

R.W. Bro. EMIL FRENKEL, past master of King Solomon's Lodge No. 279, occupies the remaining pages with a review of the continental European and other foreign grand lodges. He appends a statistical table of the eight German grand lodges of the grand lodge alliance, and the five independent German lodges, from which it appears that their total membership in 1907 was 53,027, divided as follows: Master Masons, 40,023; Fellow Crafts, 6,829; Apprentices, 5,436.

We find this reference to Illinois in Brother FRENKEL's notice of the diet of the German Grand Lodge Union, held May 19, 1907:

With regard to the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, referred to in last year's report, the diet instructed the executive head of the union to inquire of Illinois if the latter will persist in recognizing only one grand lodge in each territorial division of the world (*i. e.*, only one German grand lodge), in which case the German grand lodges will know how to act in the matter.

* * * * *

Subsequently a letter was received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in which was stated that its rescission of the principle to which the union had objected (see above) was made in entire good faith, and that no discrimination had been or would be made against German Masons. Moreover, Illinois referred to the recent resumption of fraternal relations between Hamburg and America (*i. e.*, New York), and stated that it would soon follow suit in this respect. A letter from Past Grand Master Wiebe is also printed, who states that he was advised by the New York representative of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg that in our country if a Mason from any lodge wishes to visit another lodge a member of the latter by objecting will preclude his admission. Hence, Brother Wiebe declares, the contention of the Grand Lodge of Illinois that that grand lodge cannot force its subordinate lodges to admit certain visitors is correct.

If the union, or its managing director, has made any inquiry of our grand lodge on the subject of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction, it has not yet come to the knowledge of this committee.

NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

18TH ANNUAL.

INVERCARGILL.

MAY 8.

This pamphlet is generously illustrated, containing portraits of BARON PLUNKETT (WILLIAM LEE), the governor of the colony, grand master; MURDOCH MCLEAN (the representative of Illinois), deputy grand master; W. G. P. O'CALLAGHAN and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, senior and junior grand wardens, and MAURICE THOMPSON, grand superintendent of Southland District, all in full regalia, and all with strong faces that would attract attention anywhere. Three past grand masters and thirty-eight grand representatives, among the latter the envoy from Illinois.

The report of the board of general purposes officially acquainted the grand lodge of the death of the Rt. Hon. RICHARD JOHN SEDDON, past grand master and premier of the colony, unofficially noticed in the last grand lodge report.

As soon as possible after the last annual communication the board had, pursuant to instructions, entered into negotiations with a view to promoting a conference of the grand lodges of Australasia, and of the result say:

A circular letter was addressed to each of the grand lodges in Australia inviting an expression of opinion regarding the proposal, with the result that the Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland unreservedly approved, South Australia intimated that it would be represented at the conference by its grand secretary, whilst Victoria and Tasmania expressed the opinion that the present is not an opportune time for holding such a conference in consequence of their not yet having recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and therefore they declined to meet representatives of that body in conference.

After further correspondence upon the subject and a personal interview in Christchurch with M. Wor. Bro. J. C. Remington, past grand master of New South Wales, the special committee which had been set up by this board recommended delay in convening the conference with a view to securing if possible complete accord and equal representation of all the grand lodges affected.

This recommendation was adopted by the board, and upon being submitted to the Australian grand lodges, was unanimously approved; grand lodge is therefore asked to endorse the action of the board, and to authorize the sending of three fully accredited representatives to any such conference which may be arranged.

When this clause of the report come up for action and was agreed to, the pro grand master (BINNS) as the original mover in the matter, hoped that the proposal would still be kept in view. He said:

In a very short time it might be possible to hold the conference, as an endeavor was being made to induce the Grand Lodge of Victoria to

give in its adhesion to the scheme. The position of the board was that they thought that the conference should be held, but that it would not be satisfactory if one or two grand lodges held aloof.

We have no doubt that the conference will ultimately be held. The holding of the London conference made an Australasian conference a sometime certainty; its date is in our judgment contingent upon how long the influences at "Home" can be reflected with sufficient strength in the grand lodges holding aloof, to offset centrifugal forces ingrained in the Australasian situation.

The report of the board on the difficulties with the grand lodges of Scotland and England reflects a somewhat more encouraging outlook for an amicable settlement since the personal discussion of their differences by Past Deputy Grand Master FOWLDS, of New Zealand, with the foreign and colonial committee of the former, and the grand registrar of the latter during his recent visit home. On this point the grand master, in the address delivered by him following his installation, says:

I wish to express the gratification with which I view the improved position regarding our relations with the parent grand lodges. Thanks to the energy and tact of our distinguished Brother Fowlds, the Grand Lodge of Scotland have heard, from a Brother Scot, plainly, but temperately, our views. The respective sides parted with a higher opinion of each other, and the meeting must lead, sooner or later, to that understanding which we all so earnestly desire. The recent action of the Grand Lodge of England concerning a lodge of theirs in Westland is difficult to understand. That England was ill-advised I think is clear, but we cannot take official notice of their decision which was, I am certain, come to with every intention to act fairly by their lodge. These unfortunate mistakes and misunderstandings must continue to crop up so long as there is divided control, weakening all masonic power for good and constantly threatening that brotherly love and consideration one for another which should prevail. Yet, notwithstanding these constant pin-pricks, the relations of Masons of all constitutions out here is wonderfully good and shows that we are all of us determined not to forget the ancient Charge, "To cultivate brotherly love, the foundation and keystone, the cement and glory of this ancient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and back-biting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with our honour."

Brother FOWLDS, at the request of the board of general purposes, placed himself, when at home, in communication with the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and went to Edinburgh to attend the quarterly meeting of the grand lodge. He said, in part:

He was received in the most fraternal manner, and he soon felt sure that as far as the principal officers and members of grand lodge were concerned they had the most friendly feeling towards the Grand Lodge of N.Z. At that meeting it was impossible to get the foreign and colonial committee together, but the grand secretary and the chairman of

the committee undertook to convene a meeting. Later on he attended the meeting, and conferred very freely with its members with regard to the difficulties that had arisen. In his address to the board of general purposes on his return he had reported pretty fully the impressions he received at the conference. In order that there might be no mistake he had sent home a copy of the shorthandwriter's transcript to the grand secretary in Scotland, and had asked for a reply whether his statements gave a fairly accurate account of what took place at the conference. The reply of the grand secretary had come to hand only a few days ago. At the time when he was writing home news had just been received of the proposal to start a Scottish lodge in Kingsland, a suburb of Auckland, and consequently he mentioned the matter in his letter, pointing out that if the proposal went on while negotiations were pending it would be quite impossible to adjust the differences between the two grand lodges. The reply of the grand secretary was as follows:

[EXTRACT.]

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.
FREEMASONS' HALL.

EDINBURGH, 14th March, 1907.

Geo. Fowlds, Esq., Past Deputy Grand Master, Wellington, N.Z.

DEAR BROTHER FOWLDS:—I duly received your letter of 10th November last, enclosing verbatim report of your interview with our foreign and colonial committee to your board of general purposes, dated 11th September.

The report was duly laid before the foreign and colonial committee, and the following are its views thereon:

In the main the report is a correct account of what took place at the interview, but that you put much too strongly the impression you seem to have formed that the committee was disposed to take steps to provide machinery in our constitution for colonial lodges abandoning their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, previous to forming a grand lodge. The committee admitted there was a difficulty in regard to this, but no formal indication was given that the committee saw its way to recommend alterations in our constitution and laws which would be necessary. * * * In connection with the proposed lodge at Kingsland, the grand lodge has refused to grant the charter prayed for, which will show that we are loyally abiding by our undertaking in regard to the creation of new lodges.

In conclusion, I am directed to add that if the report is to be printed or filed, personal references * * * should be deleted. * * *

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

(Sgd.) DAVID REID,
Grand Secretary.

The general result of the conference at Edinburgh was that a possible way of agreeing to the modified articles of agreement put forward by the Scottish authorities might be found provided that the two S.C. lodges in Auckland, St. Andrew and Ponsonby, would pass resolutions recommending the foreign and colonial committee to recognize the division of property which was made between the N.Z. and Scottish sections of those lodges at the time our grand lodge was formed. The Scottish authorities wanted a clause inserted in the agreement to the effect that all the books and documents and other property of the original Scottish

lodges should be handed back to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He pointed out that that was absolutely impossible, because the books and documents had been used as records of the N.Z. lodges for sixteen years. The committee then intimated that provided these were formally handed over in order to comply with the terms of the Scottish constitution, they would be agreeable, on request, to hand them back. In this he saw a good deal of difficulty. He told them that if our grand lodge had the committee to deal with direct, it could hand the property over with confidence that it would be returned, but it had had such experience with the representatives of Scotland in the colony that it would be impossible to carry out the transaction with those representatives. He then suggested the possibility of meeting that difficulty by getting resolutions from the Scottish lodges recognizing as just and satisfactory the division of property that had taken place. The committee expressed willingness to be satisfied with such an arrangement. He thought that under such a compromise the amended articles with some further modifications, might be accepted, but he wanted strongly to impress the brethren on the committee with the necessity for providing in the Scottish constitution some machinery whereby the existing Scottish lodges in the colony could lawfully transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of N.Z. This was a point which he was unable to get discussed at the meeting proper of the committee.

At the invitation of the chairman they adjourned for luncheon. He wanted to have the question settled before they separated, but the members said, "We can discuss it over luncheon." They did so discuss it, and he received the impression that the committee were pretty unanimous in recognizing that it was necessary to provide the proposed machinery. When he put the position that if lodges as lodges could not transfer themselves it would be impossible for grand lodges to be formed in any territory in the world, one member of the committee remarked that "Revolution was the only alternative to constitutional reform," thus recognizing that it was necessary that such a provision should be made. It would be noticed that in the letter just read they did not state that his report on this question, which indicated clearly the agreement they had come to (that it was necessary to provide such machinery), was incorrect. They merely stated that he had put that aspect of the matter much too strongly.

* * * * *

He felt that the result of his interview with the Edinburgh committee had been beneficial. He had been able to remove a great many misapprehensions that had existed. In respect to the proposed Kingsland lodge they had given a very strong proof of their sincerity by cabling to their grand district master, after he had promised to grant a charter, instructing him not to do so. He hoped that in the coming year the board of general purposes would be able to take further steps towards a settlement. In the meantime the keenness of the friction between this grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of Scotland had been removed, and he felt that the Grand Lodge of Scotland would, as in the Kingsland case, refuse to be a party to any invasion of our territory as long as there was a reasonable expectation of an agreement being arrived at between the two grand lodges.

The difficulty with the Grand Lodge of England growing out of the resuscitation of lodges in the Auckland District of New Zealand, alleged

to have been long dormant, notwithstanding the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand by England, was also taken up by Brother FOWLDS while he was in the Old Country, and as his account of his negotiations places the English grand registrar (STRACHAN) in a more favorable light than we had given him credit for, we feel bound to reproduce so much of it as embraces his explanations of action which seemed to us utterly inexcusable. Brother FOWLDS said:

He had several interviews with Bro. Lord Onslow, who represented the Grand Lodge of New Zealand near the Grand Lodge of England, and by arrangement he also met the grand registrar of England, to consider the question of the revival of Lodges Franklin and Te Awamatu. The position of the grand registrar was this: He assured him (Bro. Fowlds) that he had taken every precaution in investigating the documents that were sent home by the representatives of the Grand Lodge of England in Auckland, and these documents showed that neither of the two lodges had ever been dormant. Evidence had been sent home to prove that during the whole period from the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand to the time of the change in the lodges' place of meeting regular returns had been sent in. In the face of this evidence, said the grand registrar, he could not do otherwise than advise his grand lodge that the transfers were in order. As to the distance to which the lodges were moved, all district grand masters under the English constitution had power to remove a lodge from any portion of their districts to any other part of the same district, and the removals of Lodges Franklin and Te Awamatu were made under this authority. The grand registrar impressed upon him that it was impossible for the Grand Lodge of England to do otherwise than recognize the regularity of the proceedings in these two cases, and asked that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand should not further prosecute the contention regarding the illegality of the two lodges. It seemed to him (Brother Fowlds) that if a settlement could be secured on the basis suggested in the board's report—that no further resuscitations should take place, and that this arrangement be recognized by the Grand Lodge of England—that would be the most satisfactory thing that could be expected. In connection with this matter, Lord Onslow had been very emphatic in asking that the Grand Lodge of England should declare what were the dormant lodges in New Zealand, so that no future difficulties or doubts might arise in this way. If grand lodge would now frankly recognize these two lodges, he thought it would be quite possible to get a definite and distinct assurance that no further trouble of the kind would occur. Another point on which Lord Onslow had been very anxious was that all charters that had been handed back to the district grand lodges should go home to England, and not remain in the colony, so that there would be no doubt as to whether they were in continued existence or not. It would, he thought, be impossible to move the Grand Lodge of England from the position they had taken up in regard to the two lodges, and if we could only prevent any recurrence of similar trouble he considered that something very desirable would be accomplished.

The discussions on these and all other questions coming before the grand lodge are reported and printed verbatim, which greatly adds to the interest of the proceedings.

The great event of the session was the installation of the grand master and the investiture of the grand officers, which took place in Victoria Hall in the presence of over five hundred brethren from all parts of the territory, including many visitors from lodges working under the old constitutions, and some from Australia. The installing officer was Past Grand Master ALFRED H. BURTON, and the imposing ceremony was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

After the brief but comprehensive address of the grand master the grand representatives present formally tendered their greetings and good wishes.

Among the proposed amendments to the constitution, brought forward on the resumption of business, was the following to add to the rule providing for notice to a brother of charges brought against him, the following:

"In the case of any brother who has been tried and convicted of any crime in the law courts of the colony, the above procedure will be deemed unnecessary, the conviction constituting abundant evidence, and such brother shall *de facto* cease membership in the lodge without further process or action being taken in the matter."

After a general debate in which the grand master participated on the negative side and in which the weight of argument was so clearly adverse to its adoption in the proposed form that the mover was satisfied to have it take that course, it was referred to the board of general purposes.

The rule relating to petitions, balloting, and initiation was amended to read as follows:

No person shall be made a Mason without having been proposed by one Master Mason and seconded by another at a regular meeting. Notice of candidature shall be placed upon the summons paper for the next two regular meetings of the lodge, stating his name, age, profession, or occupation, and place of abode, with the names of the proposer and seconder; such summons to be sent to each member of the lodge at least seven days before each of the two regular meetings. No candidate shall be balloted for until two months after he has been regularly proposed, and no candidate shall be initiated until one month after he has been balloted for and elected, except under Rule 97.

That fully answers the requirement of "previous notice."

The following was the last item of business (apart from thanks for hospitalities) before closing:

W. Bro. Millar (Lodge Ponsonby, Auckland,) brought up the question of the recognition of Lodge L'Oceanic Francaise, Tahiti. He pointed out that it did not hold under the heterodox Grand Orient of France, but under the Grand Lodge of France, which acknowledged the Deity under the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, and in every respect the lodge worked according to the Ancient Scottish Rite. The

brethren of the lodge were in constant touch with masonic visitors from Auckland, and they did not like their present isolation. On W. Bro. Millar's motion the question was referred to the board of general purposes.

We shall look with interest for any possible suggested method of recognizing a lodge without including the parent grand lodge.

MALCOLM NICCOL (P.G.M.) remains grand secretary; since May last his address has been Auckland.

There is no report on correspondence; but the board of general purposes has the matter under consideration, and it is greatly to be hoped that in this respect New Zealand will follow in the footsteps of New South Wales, that the masonic world may get more fully in touch with the able men who shape the policy and destiny of that grand lodge. In part compensation for the absence of such a report, Grand Secretary NICCOL has re-published in an appendix the report of M.W. Bro. MILLER, of the Kansas committee, relating to the Grand Lodge of Queensland, from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kansas; reproduced from the Canada proceedings the historical address of Past Grand Master J. ROSS ROBERTSON, the historian of that grand lodge, delivered at its semi-centennial anniversary; and from the Illinois proceedings the review by this committee of the action of the British grand lodges in the Queensland matter in our report for 1905.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1908.

121ST ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JANUARY 14.

This volume contains two portraits, that of SAMUEL M. GATTIS, the incoming grand master, and that of BENJAMIN W. HATCHER, grand lecturer from 1869 to 1907.

Ten past grand masters and thirty-one members of the diplomatic corps were present, the latter including LEO. D. HEARTT, grand treasurer, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (FRANCIS D. WINSTON) announced the death of BENJAMIN W. HATCHER, grand lecturer for thirty-eight consecutive years, and who evidently impressed his personality on the craft to a remarkable degree.

In speaking of the steady and rapid growth of Masonry in North Carolina, the grand master says:

In this growth of Masonry in the state comes frequent requests from the Croatan Indians to be made Masons. They proceed on the idea that the grand master can set up and institute a lodge peculiarly for them. To these requests I have replied that the only way to test whether they are qualified is by application to the nearest lodge, and that their fitness and qualifications could then be brought to the deciding power for his opinion. They occupy a unique position in the history of North Carolina. Possibly they perpetuate the touching of the first keel on the sand shore of our state. Their traditions and localism certainly trace to the dawn of Anglo-Saxon life on Roanoke Island. It is not in the power of this fraternity to set apart lodges for any race. Masonry is universal and its votary must be qualified by birth, by race, by character, and physical perfection to join any lodge anywhere.

One reason for quoting this, is to confess our ignorance. The name is new to us in connection with Indians anywhere.

He reported the system of custodians as working well, their final decisions on disputed points being an effective quieter. Because there should be no possibility of a difference between the grand lecturer and the custodians, he recommended that the grand lecturer be made chairman of the board; the grand lodge, however, saw the matter from a different standpoint and adopted the following, reported by the committee on address:

Your committee do not concur in the recommendation of the grand master that the grand lecturer be made chairman of the board of custodians. Such combination of offices it is believed by your committee would produce friction, and to a great extent destroy the usefulness of the board of custodians and defeat the object for which said board was established.

He also recommended that the district deputy grand masters be required to attend the annual communications of the grand lodge, their actual expenses to be paid out of the grand lodge funds, and to confer on them definite power and authority over the craft in their districts. The resulting remodeled law gives them definite power in only three things: to visit lodges on their own initiative and have their necessary expenses paid by the lodge; "to determine and order in what cases a member alleged to have been illegally unaffiliated for non-payment of dues, shall be restored;" and to take possession of the funds and property of any dormant or extinct lodge in his district and transfer the same to the grand secretary. We look upon the conferring upon him of appellate power in any class of cases as not only unwarranted, but of doubtful policy even if it were permissible under the law of Masonry.

Five decisions were reported, all of which were approved. We reproduce them because some of them are of such elementary character that one wonders how the questions could have been asked:

Is it necessary for the lodge to take further action than to declare a brother expelled when he has disobeyed a legal summons?

Answer. Yes. There must be a regular charge made against him and reduced to writing. He must be served with a copy of the charge and specification, and a time set for the trial. A regular trial must be had, and after evidence heard a vote taken.

2. Does the worshipful master have the right to vote on the application for membership?

Answer. Yes; it is his right and his duty to vote. It is the duty of all brethren present to vote on all applications unless excused by the lodge.

3. The master of a lodge has no right to lecture the member of the lodge who votes against a petition for degree. It is highly improper for him to do so. Each ballot is sacred. It is not proper to question the vote of any brother.

4. We have an application from a man not 21 years old. Can we receive it just one month before he comes of age and act on it when he does become twenty-one years of age?

Answer. No, every petitioner must state in his application that he is twenty-one years of age.

5. Shall the minutes be read at the close of a special meeting as is done in all regular meetings?

Answer. Yes, the minutes of each meeting are more apt to be correct when read over in the hearing of those taking part in the meeting. The law requires that they be read at the close of the communication.

Number 5 is of interest as showing that the law of the jurisdiction specifies that the minutes shall be read at the close of the meetings. We think the general usage makes their reading and confirmation, or approval, the first order of business for the next stated meeting.

Dignified by a sub-heading, we find the following in his address:

The Order of the Eastern Star is growing in numbers and influence. I cannot too strongly recommend the efforts of those in authority to establish chapters all over our jurisdiction. The tender ministrations and charitable hearts of our North Carolina women are needed to complete Masonry's great mission in the state, and we welcome them to the task.

Nobody questions the tender ministrations and charitable hearts of women everywhere, but when a Mason gravely says that the mission of Masonry cannot be complete without the banded aid of chapters, or other organizations of women, it bespeaks a very limited conception of the Masonry of the original plan.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum is reported in excellent condition. Of the per capita cost the report says:

Taking into the calculation our inventories, which are necessarily rather inaccurate, we make the per capita cost of maintaining each child

for the twelve months approximately \$62.47, and of maintenance and education about \$74.37 *above the earnings of the institution and the donations in kind used.*

Notwithstanding the Grand Lodge of North Carolina is indulging in the luxury of temple building, they are still going on with their project for the home for aged and indigent Masons, adopting the report of the committee which closes thus:

In consideration of the well known needs of the temple committee, we asked for no money now or at least for a year or more, merely asking the pledges from them when the grand lodge in its wisdom shall have deemed it expedient to begin the erection of the Home. An encouraging number of liberal responses have been received by the chairman and we feel that as soon as we are ready to ask it, ample funds will be at our disposal.

5. That in the judgment of your committee, we should be ready to begin the erection of this Home very soon after the next meeting of the grand lodge.

6. We recommend that your committee be continued with power to receive, consider and recommend the location for the Home, and also to prepare plans, specifications, etc., for the building and to report at the next meeting of the grand lodge.

On the recommendation of the committee on correspondence the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, and it was agreed that no action should be taken at present (in the absence of needed information) on the request of the Grand Orient of Greece for recognition. That portion of the report relating to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was excepted in the motion to adopt, and sent to a special committee, whose report, as follows, was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of committee on foreign correspondence, in reference to application of the Grand Lodge of Valle de Mexico for recognition, after due consideration, are satisfied that the committee on foreign correspondence is correct in its recommendation that such recognition be not granted at present. Yet as the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is apparently so anxious that it be given such fraternal recognition, we respectfully suggest that the chairman or some member of the committee on foreign correspondence be present at next grand lodge communication and explain why such recognition should not be granted should they again so recommend.

The committee on correspondence, which is doubtless better informed as to the genesis and character of the Mexican changeling than anybody else in the grand lodge, because of the nature of their duties, ought to be able to give abundant explanation why recognition should be postponed indefinitely.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges; listened to an interesting and profitable address by the grand orator, FABIVS H. BUSBEE, past

grand master; ordered a duplicate past grand master's jewel for Past Grand Master MOYE, to replace one destroyed by a disastrous fire at Hickory a few months previous, from which Brother MOYE happily, but barely escaped with his life; sent to the grand historian for report next year, the District of Columbia communication relative to a general celebration of the bicentenary of the Grand Lodge of England, and to the committee on jurisprudence for report at that time, a motion to limit the effect of a rejection of a profane, to two years; defeated a proposition to employ a capable man who should give his entire time to the superintendence of masonic work; and properly consigned to the tomb of the Capulets the following proposition to put a new construction on the Old Regulation:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that the rulings heretofore made that "no more than one candidate can be received, or obligated, or raised at the same time" is incorrect, and that the said ruling should be modified in accordance with the ancient constitution, so that it will read, "No more than five candidates can be received, or obligated, or raised at the same time, provided, however, that after the first section in the Master Mason's degree only one candidate at a time can be taken, excepting for the lecture and charge."

SAMUEL M. GATTIS, of Hillsboro, was elected grand master; JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (121 pp.) is again by our esteemed friend and long-time yokefellow, Dr. JOHN A. COLLINS, one of the most faithful and reliable of the watchmen on the towers of Masonry.

Brother COLLINS gives two and one-half of his scanty number of pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1907. He thinks Grand Master ALLEN's address may be considered rather brief in reporting within the compass of thirty pages the immense amount of business transacted during the year in his office, and quotes therefrom an informing paragraph on the condition and progress of the craft. He touches with broad strokes the salient points of the business of the session; gives a most generous estimate of the report on correspondence, which coming from one who never gushes is most highly appreciated and quotes therefrom on the subject of requiring documentary evidence of regularity from proposed visitors.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1907.

18TH ANNUAL.

GRAND FORKS.

JUNE 25.

This pamphlet is quite generously illustrated. The frontispiece is a good half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master (GRANT S. HAGER). Although he has been struck by the prevailing clean-shaving craze of the western world, his lapel decoration bespeaks the devout follower of Islam. There are four other illustrations, one of which is a view of the Masonic Temple at Grand Forks, and two others in which the building forms the background for a group of the grand officers and a group embracing the officers and members, respectively. There is also a view of the front elevation of the masonic temple at Edgeley.

Eleven past grand masters were present and the representatives of thirty-two grand jurisdictions, among them E. GEORGE GUTHRIE, the envoy from Illinois.

The necrology of the year embraced the name of only one present or past grand officer, GEORGE A. LUCE, past grand treasurer, who had been identified with the grand lodge since its organization.

Grand Master HAGER deprecated the existence of a growing surplus, piling up year after year at the expense of the lodges, the balance in the hands of the treasurer for the last five years having had an average annual increase of 20 per cent, and he recommended a reduction of twenty-five cents per member in the annual dues. He did not refer to one of the strongest reasons for not permitting the accumulation of a large surplus, the temptation which it offers to engage in ill-advised enterprises such as temple building, the establishment of costly masonic home plants, whose interest and maintenance accounts levy disproportionate tolls on the charitable contributions of the craft, and the like. The grand lodge, however, did not share the opinion of the grand master, and on the recommendation of the finance committee refused to make the reduction. The committee on Masonic Home fund recommended that twenty-five per cent of the annual surplus be transferred to that fund, but the consideration of their report went over until next year.

The grand master reported no decisions.

The grand secretary, FRANK J. THOMPSON, refers in his report to the fact that Masonry is still annoyed by clandestine lodges, and to the provision made by the grand lodge to checkmate impostors attempting to visit, in furnishing the lodges with the "Tableau of Regular Lodges," which he regards as one of the best and most practical safeguards. The grand lodge was of the same mind and authorized him to furnish the

lodges with the new edition. He thus calls attention to the significance of the library:

I cannot help but think that the library, which is accessible to all persons, whether Masons or not, stands out pre-eminently among those who are not Masons as a factor contradistinguishing our fraternity from all other fraternities; and serves as a practical demonstration that our institution is a patron of the liberal arts and sciences, of which so strong a point is made in our lectures; and that it places Masonry in the list of those institutions which make for the intellectual advancement of humanity. I believe we all feel it a fact that our institution holds a unique place in the social fabric of all civilized nations. We cannot perpetuate a fact in theory, and must demonstrate in some way that the fact exists. Homes for indigent members do not alone belong to the masonic fraternity; schools for orphan children stand out more prominently; and in other institutions we have more or less of rivals; but in the matter of libraries in which the knowledge of things may be obtained, I believe I can truthfully say that Masonry stands alone among all fraternal organizations.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges, three of them with the bits in its teeth, the committee having recommended their continuance under dispensation, with one other that was so continued, none of the four having completed any work; listened to a strong, practical oration on Truth, Honor and Fortitude, by Past Grand Master WALTER L. STOCKWELL, arranged to give the grand secretary a monopoly of lodge trade on certain lines, by authorizing him to devise, prepare and have published a complete system of account and record books, blanks and forms which the lodges shall use to the exclusion of all others, paying him an advance of 20 per cent on cost price for preparing and handling; and indulged in the luxury of a trial running through its sessions, and at the end ordered all reference to it expunged from the printed proceedings so that no fellow can find out what it was all about.

The banquet and theatre party given by Acacia Lodge on the evening of the first day of the session could not have been more enjoyable unless it had been unlawful—which it was not, being simply unofficial.

JOHN RIESBECK, of Deckinson, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is an eight-page compilation of decisions from the proceedings of other grand lodges.

Such a compilation has little about it to beguile the general masonic reader into a study which after all is to him comparatively valueless, unless there be combined with it so much of discussion as shall show the relations of decisions generally confessedly turning on local statutes, to the general, the paramount law of Masonry, written and unwritten.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1907.

42ND ANNUAL.

HALIFAX.

JUNE 12.

Two fine portraits embellish this volume, those of CHARLES REYNOLDS SMITH, K.C., grand master, and CHARLES E. PUTTNER, Ph.D., deputy grand master. Five past grand masters and thirty-five grand representatives, both inclusive of THEODORE A. COSSMAN, the envoy from Illinois, were present.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia doesn't go into its closet for its devotional exercises, but worships God with a brass band,—“the excellent band of the Royal Canadian Regiment”—behind which it marched, immediately after the opening, to ST. PAUL's church and listened to a sermon on the text, “Love the Brotherhood,” by the Rev. GEORGE C. WALLIS, grand chaplain, brief and pointedly masonic. This example is largely followed by the lodges, many dispensations being reported to attend divine service, “wearing regalia.”

The able address of Grand Master SMITH betokens a year of very active service in Masonry. Death had touched the grand lodge comparatively lightly, the official circle, past or present, being broken only by the passing of JAMES A. GASS, past deputy grand master.

Of the ritual the grand master says:

At the last regular communication of grand lodge, after the work of the three degrees had been beautifully exemplified by a committee from Truro Lodge No. 43, a resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved, That grand lodge adopt the work as exemplified by the committee, *i. e.*, that Ancient York Rite, as practiced in New York, as the authorized work of this grand lodge.

In pursuance of this resolution I have endeavored to obtain a certified copy of the New York work but was unable to do so. We were informed that they had no written or printed work of which they could give a certified copy, but if this grand lodge sent a delegation to New York they would be most happy to convey the work “from mouth to ear.” Not feeling justified in incurring this expense nothing further was done in the matter, and it is once more before grand lodge to deal with it.

The only subsequent reference to the subject we find is the following brief paragraph in the report of the committee on address:

The three degrees exemplified by that well known and much informed Truro Lodge No. 43, was a very agreeable feature of the last annual communication of Grand Lodge, and your committee would strongly recommend its continuance, not only as a source of information to subordinate lodges, but also very strongly tending to uniformity of work in conferring the degrees.

The relations of the grand lodge with the English Royal Standard Lodge, of Halifax, became somewhat acute through the following decision of the grand master :

Some years ago, and when the regular forces were stationed at Halifax, an arrangement was made whereas this lodge, holding its charter under the Grand Lodge of England, and consisting solely of non-commissioned officers of H. M. Service and brethren who leave the service but still retain their membership, should have the exclusive right to receive these persons into their lodge, but not civilians. On the other hand, by this unwritten law, the city lodges would not accept for membership any of the class mentioned, recognizing them to be the exclusive property of Royal Standard. This arrangement remained in effect until the removal of the forces from Halifax a few years ago, and, so far as I am aware, worked satisfactorily. Now a new order of things has come about and the Canadian militia has taken the place of the regular army, by the removal of which many good and faithful members of Royal Standard have left Halifax and their ranks very materially depleted. Under these circumstances a memorial was presented to me from Royal Standard asking that this same arrangement, or unwritten law, go into effect and hold good as to the Canadian militia the same as it was previously operative in connection with H. M. Forces. While most anxious to meet the wishes of our brethren of Royal Standard and to continue the cordial relations which had always existed between them and the members of our own jurisdiction, for reasons fully set out in my letter to Royal Standard, I was obliged to refuse their request. I pointed out to them that if the time ever did exist for such an arrangement, in my judgment, that time was now past; that, masonically speaking, I did not think it right, fair or masonic to debar a candidate from selecting, under the constitution what lodge he would wish to join, and, on the other hand, it struck me as very arbitrary to say to a candidate that he must join a certain lodge, or none at all. I further pointed out that I could not and would not, grant any such exclusive privilege as Royal Standard asked for to one of my own lodges, and what I would most decidedly refuse to them I could hardly be expected to grant to a lodge holding its charter under another grand lodge notwithstanding that was the Grand Lodge of England for which we all entertained the very highest respect and esteem. And while fully recognizing the love and attachment the remaining members of Royal Standard felt for their Mother Grand Lodge, with all due deference and respect to the Grand Lodge of England, I expressed the hope that before long the good brethren of Royal Standard might see their way clear to become one with ourselves, and work under the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, promising them a most cordial welcome and hearty reception. My decision was given after much thought and careful consideration, and I now ask grand lodge to officially pass upon the standing and position Royal Standard now occupies in this jurisdiction in relation to the matters referred to.

The ruling went to a special committee, who, after a conference with a committee from the lodge, reported and their report was adopted, as follows :

We, the undersigned special committee appointed to report upon the decision of the M.W. the grand master, regarding Royal Standard Lodge, referred to in his address, beg to say that they met by appointment, a

committee of that lodge composed of Brethren James Clark, Isaac Castle, and Samuel Wood, and after a full discussion and consideration of the matter, have come to the conclusion that the interests of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction would be best served by continuing the arrangement which has for many years existed, viz., giving Royal Standard Lodge exclusive authority over military and naval applicants seeking admission into the craft, Royal Standard Lodge agreeing, as heretofore, to refuse the applications of all civilians.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that that portion of the grand master's address having reference to this subject be not concurred in, and that the recommendation of your committee, as aforesaid, be adopted.

As you were. But it seems a pity that the brethren of Royal Standard Lodge could not make the changed condition of military affairs their opportunity to put an end to an anomalous condition which however naturally it might have come about has now become unnatural and promises to become troublesome.

The grand master reported eight decisions, most of them argued at some length. All but two turn on the letter of their local regulations. These two are novel to us and we reproduce them, as follows:

1. In one case a candidate applied for admission, and in his application stated he had never been rejected for membership in any lodge. It having been subsequently learned that this statement, whether made innocently or otherwise, was incorrect, the investigating committee, very properly I think, did not report and the question was asked, "What was to be done with the application?" I decided that the application was not an irregularity which could be cured but, containing, as it did an incorrect statement on a most material point, was a nullity and I directed that it should be returned to the applicant.

2. After the ballot had been taken on an application for membership and declared "cloudy" I ruled that the worshipful master could not rescind the ballot, and order another taken on the sole ground that one member of the lodge had seen how another member voted. If the brother violated the secrecy of the ballot I pointed out he should be dealt with as provided by section 37, Chap. XV, of constitution, but that the mere fact of one member seeing how another member voted did not invalidate the ballot.

Both were approved, properly, we think. The grand master's reference to the great masonic fair, held at Halifax in aid of the projected Masonic Home, showed that it netted for the fund about five thousand dollars. Great credit was given to the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master COSSMAN, chairman, and his colleagues of the executive committee for the splendid result.

The reports of the district deputies reflect a harmonious and prosperous condition of the craft throughout the jurisdiction.

Two lodges were chartered, one of them being a lodge whose charter was forfeited in 1879.

We are sorry to chronicle the defeat of the following proposition, whereby the indefensible law which deprives brethren of their masonic rights automatically and without process of law, remains intact:

That section 53, chapter XV, be amended by expunging the last sentence which reads as follows: "Any brother who shall remain a non-affiliated Mason within this jurisdiction, one year or more, shall not be allowed to visit any lodge, or join in a masonic procession, nor be entitled to receive masonic relief or burial."

The grand lodge gave due heed to the promise which its members had all made to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrates, by formally receiving His Honor, the lieutenant governor, D. C. FRASER, past grand master, and W. Bro. Hon. Judge J. W. LANGLEY, and invited them to seats in the grand east.

Yarmouth was chosen as the place of next meeting.

CHARLES REYNOLDS SMITH, of Amherst, grand master; THOMAS MOWBRAY, Halifax, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (235 pp.) is again by the grand secretary, THOMAS MOWBRAY, and is up to the level of excellence which he set for himself in his first report. He gives nearly three and one-half pages to our proceedings for 1906, and noting that the total attendance was 952, he says: "What a magnificent gathering!" He goes largely into details when noticing the reports of the Masonic Home at Sullivan and the Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago, and says that they show that the Illinois brethren realize that charity is the distinguishing characteristic of a Freemason's heart, and practice it.

Very appreciative mention is made of the Illinois report on correspondence.

OHIO, 1907.

98TH ANNUAL.

CANTON.

OCTOBER 16.

The frontispiece of the Ohio volume is a portrait of the retiring grand master, HORACE A. IRVIN—a fine, strong face.

It is an auspicious day when, as at the communication under review, we see the Grand Lodge of Ohio open as a sovereign grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, without any of the atmosphere of grand orientism about it; with no exploitation of the dignitaries of other associations of Masons but too often referred to as "Masonic bodies."

Sixteen past grand masters were present, and thirty-six members of the diplomatic corps, the representative of Illinois, J. W. IREDELL, not of the number.

The able address of the grand master, HORACE A. IKVIN, opens with a graceful exordium from which we take the following:

A few years ago, when that matchless example of purity, in private and public life, the most sincerely loved man in all the world, Brother William McKinley, fell a victim to a cruel assassin's bullet and surrendered his soul wholly and unflinchingly unto the God who gave it, and whose precious remains have been tenderly guarded in yonder cemetery ever since by a grateful and admiring nation, one of the prominent periodicals of the country pleaded for a suspension of judgment in the public estimate of the man who, by virtue of his office, must succeed him, saying, "The presidency strengthens the man." Whatever criticism may be just of this man or of that one of his predecessors from the same state, who came to the presidency under exactly similar circumstances, in each case it must be admitted that the presidency strengthened the man.

So it is with an election to the office of grand master of Masons. No matter what the disposition or qualification of the one fortunate enough to attain this high position, the sense of responsibility that comes with it enforces in him the desire and resolution to do the very best he is capable of.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES A. WOODWARD, who filled the grand east with conspicuous ability thirty years before, and of SIDNEY MOORE, past junior grand warden. Among the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, he refers to our past grand secretary, JOSEPH H. C. DILL.

Comparing their membership with the previous year, the grand master finds the net gain to be 3,574, which is next to their largest gain, 1903 still being the banner year. Reflecting on this he says:

By comparison with previous years this seems to be but little more than a normal increase. I cannot avoid this feeling, however, that some of our lodges measure prosperity more by the number of admissions than by the quality of them. Brethren, we are making too many Masons. Many of our lodges, especially our city larges, are *too large*. There can be no spirit of fraternity where there is no personal acquaintance or close personal contact. There is no Masonry where there is no fraternity. I would rather belong to a small lodge, doing a limited amount of work each year, where all remembered and practiced the five points of fellowship, than belong to a lodge of from five hundred to a thousand members, every one of whom were students of masonic philosophy, but too engrossed in the study of it to remember the meeting night of their lodge or the names of its officers. More fraternity and less ancient history; more knocks at the homes of your less fortunate brethren and fewer knocks at the doors of your preparation rooms, will promote the healthiest kind of growth in our lodges and the fullest realization of the high ideals of Masonry.

Nothing is truer than his remark that there is no Masonry where there is no fraternity.

Reporting to the grand lodge the outcome of the famous New England Lodge No. 4, case, the supreme court of Ohio having decided in favor of those members of the lodge who remained loyal to the grand lodge when No. 4 seceded, he says:

While we congratulate New England Lodge No. 4 on the recovery of its historic property, this grand lodge has infinitely more cause for congratulating itself, as this decision probably forever decides the property rights of all legitimate masonic bodies, and is complete recognition by the highest tribunal of the state of the authority and supremacy of the grand lodge in the management and conduct of its affairs.

The letter of Past Grand Master ALLEN ANDREWS, who represented the grand lodge in this litigation, apprizing him of the decision, is made a part of the address. In closing this letter Brother ANDREWS says:

It is proper to add that while this suit was pending, Rufus M. Weaver and the other loyal members brought a counter action in court to recover possession of the real estate, which was still in the hands of the seceders. This case has not been tried, but counsel representing the parties had the understanding that all questions should be settled in the one case, and I do not apprehend that there will be any further litigation necessary, and I expect a peaceful surrender of the property to those entitled to it.

That this would be the ending of this litigation has, we think, been expected by all who took a dispassionate view of the situation.

We are not informed whether the action of former members of New England Lodge referred to in the following, excepting HARRY R. HUGGETT, was resolved upon before or after the announcement of the decision of the supreme court (his petition was acted upon by New England Lodge on the 2nd of April, and the supreme court tried the case in May):

The charter of New England Lodge No. 4 was arrested April, 1891, for rebellious and unmasonic conduct. By this action all its members lost their lodge membership, but were entitled to make application respectively to the grand secretary for certificates of good standing in Masonry, which certificates would on such applications be granted or refused according to the merits or demerits of each applicant. Now, among these members are Bros. C. G. Moore, Chas. F. White, Nathan Pinney, Aaron P. Spencer, Charles E. Pinney, Charles F. Hinds, and Harry R. Huggett, who have not affiliated with any lodge since the arrest of said charter. They now come and ask to be placed in good masonic standing. Subsequent to the arrest of the charter, the grand lodge restored or granted a substitute charter to the loyal members of the lodge who had not engaged in the rebellious and unmasonic conduct, and they resumed work again as New England Lodge No. 4. This lodge now, and also the grand master, recommend that the prayer of the brethren above named be granted. In order to do this there is nothing to do but for the grand secretary to issue the certificates of good standing, and we now recommend that this be done.

Some of those, however, who were members of the lodge when the charter was arrested, together with some members of other lodges who had been engaged in the rebellion against the grand lodge, were put on trial and duly expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry by the grand lodge at its annual communication, 1891. (See Proceedings, page 48.) Among these, Mr. Justin Pinney, Mr. J. R. Topping, and Mr. D. H. Welling, now petition the grand lodge for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry. New England Lodge No. 4, and the grand master also, recommend that the prayer of this petition be granted, and in this recommendation your committee concur.

The above extract is from the report of the committee on jurisprudence, to whom the petitions were referred. JUSTIN PINNEY, referred to therein, was the grand master of the grand lodge which the seceding New England Lodge took the lead in forming.

When the report came up for action, the record says:

M.W. Bro. Allen Andrews moved the adoption of the above report. M.W. Bro. Levi C. Coodale asked for a separate vote upon that part of the report relating to the restoration of Justin Pinney, J. R. Topping, and D. H. Welling to good standing in the order, and Bro. R. D. Book asked that so much of the report as related to the secretary of New Straitsville Lodge be acted upon separately.

The M.W. grand master permitted the separate vote to be taken. After an extended discussion upon the recommendation of the committee as to the reinstatement of Justin Pinney, the grand lodge resolved to postpone the matter for further consideration until the next annual grand communication. As to the recommendation that J. R. Topping and D. H. Welling be reinstated, the grand lodge adopted the recommendation, and directed the grand secretary to issue certificates accordingly.

To these petitions for reinstatement and restoration was attached in each case a full renunciation of fealty to the bodies declared by the grand lodge to be clandestine.

A brother dimitted in 1889 lost his dimit and obtained a duplicate. This, too, he lost and on applying for a triplicate the lodge attempted to exact dues from him down to the date of its issue as a condition of furnishing it. The grand master properly decided that he owed the lodge no dues since he ceased to be a member, but he also ruled that the lodge could refuse to furnish him with another copy. The jurisprudence committee agreed with the grand master that he owed no dues, but held that it was the duty of the lodge to furnish the certificate unless the inquiry which the law required it to make disclosed the fact that he had joined some other lodge since his dimission, or had been guilty of unmasonic conduct; and in this view the grand lodge correctly concurred.

Six decisions were reported, all of which were approved. He decided that a Mason who sells and dispenses intoxicating liquors to be drank where sold is equally guilty of unmasonic conduct and liable to discipline

whether he does it as proprietor or employe. Another decision was the following:

D.—The question of continuing joint occupancy of a lodge room with a chapter of the Eastern Star was being considered in one of our subordinate lodges, and in the discussion two facts were developed.

1st. That the chapter of the Eastern Star soliciting joint occupancy was composed partly of ladies who gained their membership by virtue of their relationship to Masons under obedience to another grand jurisdiction.

2. That the chapter of the Eastern Star, although paying nothing for the use of the rooms, assumed and exercised the right to use the rooms for parties and dances, to which an admission fee was charged.

These facts were communicated to me, and I was requested to interpret the law providing for the joint occupancy of masonic lodge rooms with chapters of the Eastern Star.

Held: 1st. That the right of a lodge to permit a chapter of the Eastern Star to use its lodge room is confined exclusively to those chapters of the Eastern Star which are composed entirely of Masons under obedience to the Grand Lodge of Ohio and of the wives, daughters, and families of such Masons, and that this cannot be extended so as to permit chapters of the Eastern Star composed in part of Masons and families of Masons under obedience to other grand lodges, except by permission of the grand lodge itself.

2d. That chapters of the Eastern Star, when properly organized and properly composed, must confine their meetings exclusively to those who are members of the Eastern Star and their families, and they cannot extend the permission granted them by the Grand Lodge of Ohio to meet in lodge rooms so as to allow others not members of the Eastern Star to use the lodge rooms for any purpose whatever.

Confessing that this has for us chiefly an academic interest, we are piqued to inquire whether in Ohio the same rule holds good with reference to the chapters of Royal Arch Masons and commanderies of Knights Templars, who are admitted to joint occupancy with lodges? The following is interesting along similar lines of thought:

E. A communication from Somerset Lodge No. 76 requesting instructions in the matter of permitting an order known as "The White Shrine of Jerusalem" to occupy their lodge room. In explanation they said that "The White Shrine of Jerusalem" bore the same relation to the Eastern Star that the Royal Arch Chapters do to Symbolic Masonry. The letter further stated that the order was comparatively new and had originated in Michigan.

Held: That section seventy-nine (79) of the code specifically enumerated the bodies that may lawfully meet in masonic lodge-rooms and that permission could not be extended to "The White Shrine of Jerusalem" without violation of this section of the code.

In two cases where charges were brought against masters of lodges and the grand master felt compelled to depose the accused from office,

he reports in the case of Bryan Lodge No. 215, that he "placed the lodge in charge of the senior warden," and ordered the formal notice of the suspension of the master from office "and the appointment of Senior Warden E. H. MADER as Acting Worshipful Master" to be recorded in full in the minutes; and in the case of Ithaca Lodge No. 295, he says (referring to the master): "I deposed him from his office..... and placed the lodge in charge of *W. Bro. A. E. Cline, a competent past master of Ithaca Lodge, investing him with all the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities of master until the next annual election.*"

These statements lead us to inquire whether the law of Masonry has been superseded in Ohio by an enacted regulation making action by the grand master necessary before the senior warden can succeed to the powers and duties of the office of master in the event of the disability of the latter? One would think so from the fact that the report of the grand master that *he* had appointed the senior warden acting master did not engage the attention of the committee on topical reference sufficiently to get mentioned (although the Ithaca Lodge case was sent to the committee on grievance) but was included in the blanket approval "Of all the remaining portion of the address, and the transactions of the M.W. grand master." The reference of the committee on grievance to the Ithaca Lodge case did not touch the remarkable statement of the grand master that he had invested a past master of that lodge with all the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities of master until the annual election; remarkable because there is no hint in the grand master's account of the case, of the crippling of the lodge by the death, absence or disability of the wardens. Does the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ohio clothe the grand master with the power to invest a past master or any other member with the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities of master of a chartered lodge? If not, where did he get it in this case? Not from the law of Masonry, surely, by which, as shown by immemorial usage, the right and duty of the ranking warden to succeed to all the powers and duties of the master in the event of his disability, is ingrained into the very structure of the institution. It is so inseparably a part of the body of Masonry that it cannot be disturbed without denying the constraining power of the landmarks.

In the Ithaca Lodge case the grievance committee dealt only with the question of the suspension of the master; while unanimously agreeing with the grand master that he should be suspended indefinitely, they say:

But we do not concur in the grand master's recommendation that the power of restoration be vested in said Ithaca Lodge; we doubt if this grand lodge should, or could, delegate this authority to a subordinate lodge, even if it were deemed best to do so. In this case, it would at least seem unwise to part with any of its rights or authority. We, therefore, recommend that the power of restoration remain where it rightfully belongs—in this grand lodge.

Leaving out the question of policy, we think the committee has struck solid ground when they doubt the power of the grand lodge to delegate a power specifically reserved to it by the constitution. In our own jurisdiction it was decided, for instance, that the grand lodge could not delegate to the grand master its power to revoke the charter of a lodge; he could arrest or suspend, but not revoke, in a case referred to him "with power to act."

In a report of progress made by the committee on history the chairman (Past Grand Master CUNNINGHAM) reports that only two hundred and twenty-five lodges had filled out and returned the blanks for a brief historical record, sent to each lodge in the jurisdiction. The following extract from his report shows what confusion Illinois has escaped by early providing that when a lodge is erased from the register its number shall not be again used by a lodge:

The practice of filling vacant numbers by permitting new lodges to take the number of an extinct lodge, that prevailed prior to 1855, has served to confuse the ranking record of lodges, as all subordinate lodges rank by date of charter, and not by numerical designation. In order, therefore, to avoid the necessity of going over grand lodge records of a century in the case of each lodge, involving both time and labor, but *three* questions were required to be answered in the blank sent to each lodge—certainly not an onerous requirement. As there are a number of instances in this state where lodges were permitted to assume the number, or the name and number of an extinct lodge, the charter and its date under which it has its authority is ignored, and the existence of the lodge is claimed from and under the charter that had previously existed, thereby depriving older lodges, with a continuous life and record, from the honor and rank to which they are justly and lawfully entitled.

From the elaborate and interesting report of the Ohio Masonic Home, we learn that the per capita cost of maintenance is \$188.54.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; continued the committee on monument for the grave of Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS, who reported sufficient funds in hand, until a suitable stone should be procured and erected; exchanged greetings with the grand lodges of Kentucky and Wisconsin, then in session, and with Past Grand Master HENRY L. PALMER, of the last named jurisdiction on reaching his eighty-eighth birthday; decided to hold its centennial celebration at Cincinnati in connection with the annual communication of 1908; recognized the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, and awaits advice from the committee on correspondence before acting upon the request of the Grand Orient of Greece for recognition.

GEORGE D. COPELAND, of Marion, was elected grand master; JACOB H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (367 pp.) is another of those elaborate and comprehensive papers by our esteemed yoke-fellow, Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, that have given his grand lodge a high standing in the masonic world of letters.

As usual in recent years Brother CUNNINGHAM prefaces his review of grand lodges with the consideration of some topics of masonic interest. This year his introductory includes letters from WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN and ROBERT FREKE GOULD (the former referring to the latter as *the masonic historian*). Brother HUGHAN addressing himself briefly and in an outline way to the subject of the great antiquity of speculative and symbolic Freemasonry; and Brother GOULD to the thesis of Bro. GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH in his "Tentative Enquiry," which maintained that the cathedral (or church) builders were a separate class from the Masons of the city guilds, or companies; and that the Accepted Masons derived from the church builders, rather than from the guild Masons. Brother CUNNINGHAM also devotes some space to "Early Freemasonry in France;" to ALBERT PIKE's views on symbolic lodges; to "Masonic Symbolism," and to the Past Master's Degree.

Coming down to his review he kindly devotes twelve pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906, giving them a very careful examination, as illustrated by his discovery of the discrepancy apparent between the reports of the committee on credentials and the committee on chartered lodges, the former stating (p. 14) that 882 lodges were represented, while the latter showed (p. 90) that there were 743 lodges on the roll. The work of the committee on credentials was correctly done, but in their concluding summary they inadvertently took the number of the youngest lodge present, No. 882, as the basis of their statement. No. 882 was also actually the youngest lodge. There are 139 vacant numbers, representing defunct lodges (whose numbers cannot be again used). Subtracting these leaves 743 living lodges, of which 719 were represented, as correctly stated by the reviewer.

Every business item of importance is noticed. Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT's oration is complimented by being characterized as "able," and by being drawn upon for a page and a half of well selected extracts. The resolutions evoked by the German complaints respecting visitation, setting forth the Illinois interpretation of the law of Masonry relating to that subject, are reproduced without comment. Of the greetings extended to the writer on occasion of his fiftieth masonic anniversary, he graciously says:

The congratulations of your committee are fraternally extended to our distinguished brother, whose portrait in the volume under review would indicate a man of not over fifty years of age rather than one, who like the writer, has passed the three score and ten mark—however, from

that picture it is presumed that he is not yet so rapidly approaching the four score period as the chairman of your committee.

In justice to Old Father Time it should be said that portraits taken nearer the anniversary referred to show more distinct marks of his workmanship

For some unexplained reason the mental attitude of our distinguished brother towards the writer seems to us to have undergone a great change. There is hardly a trace, relatively speaking, of the bristling readiness to suspect that every adverse criticism of any action of his grand lodge is prompted by antipathy to the jurisdiction, that has been so manifest in the years gone by. Whatever the reason the fact—if it is a fact, and not an illusion due to our dulled perceptions—is none the less grateful to us; for through all the give and take of sometimes warm debate we have had something more than respect for his ability and erudition, an admiration for other qualities which, possessing, no suspiciousness, no impatience—not to say testiness—could keep from becoming manifest in his reports. He does, however, find in our report under review, one “intolerant expression of antipathy to the Grand Lodge of Ohio,” in our statement that in seconding the Massachusetts departure by Ohio, the outrage was more offensive in manner because it came primarily through the exercise of the one-man power. Besides the characterization of this above quoted, he says the inferences intended to be conveyed by us are “without *any* foundation whatever, ‘one-man power,’ as such, never having had an existence in Ohio.”

Now unless our memory is at fault, it was not primarily by legislation by the grand lodge, as in Massachusetts, that Craft Masonry became embroiled in the Scottish Rite war in Ohio, but the disaster was precipitated by a decision, or decisions, by the grand master. That this was the exercise of the one-man power, primarily, is not an inference to be conveyed, but a simple statement of fact; and so far from being an unfraternal allusion to, or the outcome of antipathy towards the Grand Lodge of Ohio, we feel that we can safely ask our esteemed brother if upon further reflection and from what he knows of our outspoken habit, we would not have been as likely to say the same thing of any other jurisdiction affording the same illustration, as of Ohio.

Of our criticism of his grand lodge in the Grand Lodge Alpina matter, he says:

In reply to his criticism of the report of the special committee on the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland, it is sufficient to say that the two resolutions appended to the report was all in that connection that was adopted or concurred in by the Grand Lodge of Ohio:

Yes, and it was because they furnished such a complete *non sequitur* to the premises laid down in the report designed to secure their adoption,

and the facts brought out therein, that we said there was nothing like it outside of the realm of *opera bouffe*.

We having said that—

"It is an encouraging sign when our distinguished brother has reached the point that he is ready publicly to admit that he believes the grand lodge is more in accordance with the *spirit* of Freemasonry than any supreme council system of government; we hope yet to see him admit that it is the only system in accordance with the *substance* of Freemasonry."

He replies:

As the writer has *never* held otherwise than as stated in the quotation made by our brother, and as he is not aware of ever having written a line in that connection in which the supremacy and sovereignty of Craft Masonry was not claimed, or its ranking all other grades in Freemasonry maintained and the spirit of its regulations upheld, any inference of any conversion, recent or otherwise, in that connection is a mere absurdity without any foundation whatever. The writer, however, in simple justice to other masonic bodies or rites, *does not* believe that the grand lodge is the "*only* system in accordance with the *substance* of Freemasonry." As other grades and bodies evolved from the degrees of Craft Masonry and teaching a belief in God, the immortality of the soul, a life after death, Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth *have* the *substance* of Freemasonry, as divested of verbiage or platitudes—these *are* the "principles and groundwork of Masonry" regardless of different methods of government.

The above is also somewhat in the nature of a reply to something that followed consecutively the quotation he made from us, setting forth the principles and groundwork of Masonry with a definiteness which we thought would leave no reasonable ground for his charge that we dealt in glittering and vague generalities. We said:

The groundwork of Masonry is the reciprocal acceptance and symbolical teaching by God-acknowledging men of certain obligations derived from the moral law and recognized as being due to their Creator, to themselves and to each other; the assumption of these obligations in substance, form and manner to confer the masonic status being only possible within the body of certain organizations called lodges existing by virtue of warrants or charters from a representative grand lodge consisting of and formed by the masters and wardens of all the lodges in communication therewith, with the grand master of its own election at the head; which grand lodge is the supreme power of the jurisdiction which it occupies, save as constrained by the ancient landmarks, the paramount, irrevocable, unchangeable law of Masonry; and when thus lawfully assumed these obligations are a perpetual guarantee—apart from the temporary distinctions of Master, Fellow and Apprentice—of an absolute equality of rights, benefits, privileges and eligibilities.

This succinctly and without verbiage or platitudes outlines the original plan of Masonry which the Masons of the grand lodge epoch, in view of the conditions imposed by fifteen points of master's obligation, considered safely beyond the reach of any lawful change; and although

our brother affects to believe that these conditions—in the light of which the obligations that confer the masonic status must themselves be interpreted—may be disregarded and Masonry still exist as such, yet his anxiety to sustain the theory that at that epoch Masonry existed outside of the British Islands and there might have evolved a different polity, shows that his conscience still feels the cinch of the agreement upon which he received the Masonry of the original plan, that he would not countenance any dissent therefrom, and betrays the consciousness that only the discovery that the original plan was not original, can loosen it.

We quote the evidence he has to offer that Freemasonry existed "outside of the British Islands prior to the organization of 1717":

The writer has hitherto shown that its existence in France, Spain, Italy, and the Netherlands was well established prior to 1750, and M.W. Bro. C. F. Hausman, of St. Gall, claims that a lodge was established in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1736; one in Lausanne, in 1739; in Zurich, in 1740, and one in Neuchatel in 1743. "The history of the Loge Anglaise, 204 E. C., at Bordeaux," by the late eminent historian, Brother Speth, (*A.Q.C., Vol. XII, p. 6*), which, it is said, exercised grand lodge functions and, in 1740, gave birth to the *Loge Francaise* of Bordeaux, which seems to have established a connection with the *Council of the Emperors of the East and West* and, apparently, in 1758, "a Grand Council of Princes of the Royal Secret" was formed at Bordeaux (*A.Q.C., Vol. XIX, p. 148*) (*See Ante under Historical*). In a later paper in the same volume, V.W. Bro. W. J. Hughan, in reference to the history of Phoenix Lodge No. 94, of Sunderland, states that "It is a noteworthy fact that the 'Herodim' was worked by the lodge so early as 1756 and onward to 1809, during which period 150 members were admitted to that ceremony in special meetings convened for the purpose."

The above references are especially corroborative of the early establishment of Freemasonry in France, as also the existence of a lodge exercising grand lodge functions in 1740, and had its action been deemed irregular under its E.C. connection, there doubtless would have been notable legislative reference thereto—which does not appear to have occurred.

The excerpt from the paper of our Eminent Bro. Hughan shows the intimate connection in that period between English and Scottish Masonry and that the Scots' grades were recognized as regular by the lodges of the premier grand lodge.

The inference, therefore, of the writer, that the introduction of Masonry on the continent—especially in France—was as early as 1717, if not prior thereto, is fully justifiable.

As none of these citations refer to a period earlier than a score of years after the organization of 1717, we can only marvel at the concluding "therefore" of the quotation; and we shall have to repeat our words which he took as the text of his preachment:

We beg to remind him that the masonic world is still waiting for some one to name a specific instance and its *locale* which affords any basis for such belief.

In reply to our question whether he knew of any organized body of Memphis Ritters in this country prior to the recent establishment in Pennsylvania of two clandestine lodges of that ilk, he says propagandists of the rite were prominent in New York, Ohio, Michigan, and doubtless other states before 1870, and the following would indicate that in one Ohio city bodies were at least organized on paper:

The parties themselves *claimed* to have organized bodies in many jurisdictions; their official documents and publications were, if at all truthful, at least corroborative of that claim, and, in Ohio, the rituals and esotery of their bodies established in *one* of the cities of Ohio were by its officials subsequently placed in the *hands of a member of the law committee* of this grand lodge for safekeeping.

The Gurney resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois would indicate that the so-called Rite *had* an existence in that state.

The Gurney resolutions were not precipitated by the existence of organized bodies of the rite in Illinois, and we do not think it ever got beyond the retail peddling stage in this jurisdiction. We are gratified at the number of matters which our distinguished brother finds in our report to quote with his approval, although we have always, as a rule, found that we were in accord in matters touching the maintenance of the old ways; in condemnation of the commercial spirit in all its manifestations; the rights of lodges and of the individual Mason, and especially in maintaining that the latter are not alienable except by due process of law. This consciousness has often greatly strengthened our convictions, and on no point perhaps, more than on the lawless treatment of non-affiliates in many jurisdictions, against which he has always set his face on the score of its unwisdom as well as its unmasonic character.

The topical index to Brother CUNNINGHAM's report excels all others we have seen.

OREGON, 1908.

58TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 10.

The portrait of the year is a photogravure of the retiring grand master, LOT L. PEARCE.

Eighteen past grand masters and sixty-one members of the diplomatic corps were present, Past Grand Master WM. T. WRIGHT, the representative of Illinois, among them. On the second day, Past Grand Master YANCY C. BLALOCK, of Washington, was a visitor and most cordially received.

Grand Master PEARCE was happily able to say that no grand officer or past grand officer had died during the year.

There seems to be something about the liquor question that queers people's perceptions like the stuff itself. The grand master tells how a bad condition of affairs came to exist in Beaverton Lodge and Masonry became greatly scandalized in the community by reason of a prominent member of the lodge being the proprietor of a liquor saloon. Charges were brought against him, the trial resulting in a verdict of "not guilty," although the accused made no defence and did not even appear. The grand master visited the lodge and found a condition of things fully warranting the action he took in arresting the charter of the lodge, action that was within his powers. But he went further, telling the story thus:

Bro. A. Rossi was present at the meeting, and upon my calling upon him for a defence of his position as proprietor of a liquor saloon, frankly admitted that he had no defence to make, and in effect admitted that he expected to be dealt with accordingly.

Believing that I had an unpleasant duty before me, but nevertheless a duty which I could not consistently escape, I informed Brother Rossi that he was, by my order, suspended from all privileges of membership, and instructed the secretary to enter the fact upon his records and advise the grand secretary forthwith of my action.

On this situation of affairs the committee on law and jurisprudence say:

That we have examined the matter and find that said Bro. A. Rossi confessed that he was in the business of keeping a saloon; charges were preferred against him, no denial of his guilt was made and yet a majority of the lodge voted him not guilty. Such open defiance of our laws cannot be allowed. No work was done in the lodge for more than a year and a half prior to the taking of their charter and no meeting appears to have been held from May 8, 1906, for about one year as shown by their minutes.

We therefore recommend that the action of the grand master be approved.

It will be seen that the committee give abundant reasons why the charter of the lodge should be taken away, but none is suggested why Bro. A. Rossi should be masonically lynched. If there is any enactment by the Grand Lodge of Oregon which puts it in the power of one man, even the grand master, to deprive a brother of masonic rights, then we submit that for his justification before the masonic world, it should have been set forth by the committee in their report. The law committee of a grand lodge should be the first to show its respect for law; and if the grand master exceeds his powers it is as much its duty to say so as it is to give the exasperating circumstances which made him forget the limitation of his just authority. Any old committee can do a white-washing

job; the law committee—the balance wheel of the grand lodge—should be above suspicion. That the committee knows what the law is, their decision in another instance shows; in passing on the grand master's decisions, all were approved but the sixth, the last, which here follows:

If a brother is sitting in lodge at the time charges are preferred against him, is it the duty of the master to request him to leave the lodge at once, and is he debarred from sitting in any lodge while such charges are pending?

Answer. When charges of unmasonic conduct are presented regularly against a brother, his standing is impaired, and he should not be permitted to attend lodge until such time as the merit of the charge is decided upon by the lodge, and if he is present he should be required to withdraw from the meeting. The lodge should then proceed to try the case with reasonable despatch, in accordance with the by-laws of the grand lodge.

Of which the committee properly say:

The sixth decision is "that a charge of unmasonic conduct against a brother impairs his standing and he should not be permitted to attend lodge until such time as the merit of the charge is decided upon by the lodge, and if he is present he should be required to withdraw from the meeting." In this your committee believe that the decision is not correct. It is a familiar and well known principle of jurisprudence, legal, and we believe masonic, that no man is presumed to be guilty until he is so proven on trial. And we believe that a mere charge of unmasonic conduct does not impair a brother's standing, and that he is entitled to sit in lodge until such time as his guilt is established.

Three of the other five decisions are along well beaten tracks on physical qualifications. Of the other two the following shows in a measure how far unwarranted legislation may go in depriving a brother of his rights:

A. Many years ago all fees and charges for affiliation were abolished in this grand jurisdiction, and all non-affiliated Masons were urged to "do their duty." Our laws provide that in case of a failure to offer to affiliate, a Mason is debarred from *all* privileges, including even masonic burial. No dues should be charged for a privilege which is denied, consequently no back dues should be taken into consideration, his dues beginning at the date of his election to membership.

Considering the general character of this legislation perhaps we ought to regard it as a special act of grace that a brother doesn't have to pay for what he can't get. No. 5, which is as follows, shows that advancement is not at the candidate's own free will and accord, but at the prodding of the Oregon law:

An Entered Apprentice allows more than one year to elapse before presenting himself for advancement, and upon a ballot being had on the question of his advancement the ballot is adverse. Can he be permitted to sit in a lodge of Entered Apprentice Masons?

A. Yes. The ballot was only on the question of advancement and does not impair his standing in the degree to which he has attained and

if he again petitions for advancement within two years of his rejection he can retain his standing as an E.A. indefinitely unless charges are presented against him, in which case he would be subject to such proper discipline as the lodge might inflict. He would have to petition each two years or his name would be stricken from the roll under our law.

Under the head of Exchange of Fraternal Courtesies, we find the following:

June 29, 1907, at the request of M.W. Edward H. Hart, grand master of California, I granted permission for Medford Lodge No. 103 to confer the three degrees of Masonry upon Mr. Peter Lorenzen, for Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, of California.

September 3, 1907, at the request of M.W. Arthur E. Jones, grand master of Colorado, I granted permission for Baker Lodge No. 47 to confer the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason upon Bro. J. R. Frank, an Entered Apprentice of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, of Colorado.

January 13, 1908, I requested M.W. Arthur E. Jones, grand master of Colorado, to grant permission for Leadville Lodge No. 51, of Colorado, to confer the three degrees of Masonry upon Mr. A. J. Seabrook for our Baker Lodge No. 47.

April 1, 1908, at the request of M.W. Ralph C. McAllaster, grand master of Washington, I granted permission for Baker Lodge No. 47 to confer the three degrees of Masonry upon Mr. Luther Lee Hulburd for Seattle Lodge U.D., of Washington.

All these requests have had favorable consideration of the several lodges interested, and I trust that the cement of brotherly love has been spread thereby.

Will Brother HODSON tell us whether the grand master's permission was really necessary to enable an Oregon lodge to confer a degree for a lodge in another grand jurisdiction, after the request therefor had safely run the gauntlet of the circumlocution offices, or whether it was just thrown in to "turn the scale," as the grocers say?

So far as the grand master knew the jurisdiction was free from clandestine bodies claiming to have possession of masonic degrees.

A drag-net resolution introduced by Past Grand Master HODSON was adopted, providing for a committee to communicate with the grand master and grand secretary of each North American jurisdiction, and ascertain if possible—

First: If they have any masonic institutions, such as Homes, Schools or Asylums, and if so

Second: What was the cost and character of the original investment.

Third: The number of inmates and the cost per capita for maintenance.

Fourth: The length of time, experience, in these affairs and what has been and is the general verdict of the brethren on the success or failure of their system.

Fifth: To investigate with special care the systems of management of such grand lodges as do not maintain Homes or Schools.

Sixth: To report to the next annual communication of the grand lodge the conclusion of the committee, and to make such recommendation as in their judgment will result in the greatest good to the greatest number, with the lightest tax upon the resources of this grand lodge.

This is beginning at the right end; first gather the information. then act. As to the relative economy of the institutional system, and the system of which Iowa presents the type, there can be no question but that the latter "has them all skinned."

The by-laws were amended to provide that for relief afforded to sojourners from other grand jurisdictions, their widows and orphans, by lodges or boards of relief, the lodge or board shall be entitled to present claims for reimbursement to the trustees of the grand lodge, which we regard as a step in the wrong direction, as it partakes of the character of selling relief, which is far removed from charity. The grand lodge chartered six new lodges and continued one under dispensation; unblushingly directed the committee on revision of the work to procure a cipher of the new product; listened to a very scholarly oration of the philosophical type, by the grand orator, HARVEY W. SCOTT; provided for a stenographer for the grand master, and raised the salary of the grand secretary from \$1200 to \$1600 in a tardy effort to keep up with the increase of the work of his office and in the library; ordered some especially gruesome passages eliminated from the funeral service in use; directed the committee on revision of work to prepare forms of examination to test the proficiency of candidates in the several degrees, the same to be embalmed with the work in a common cypher; removed the ban on the use of postal cards for notices of meetings; and, while at refreshment for that purpose, saw a deputation from the Oriental Twinkles escorted to the altar by the senior grand deacon, where they were received and welcomed by the grand master in behalf of the grand lodge. To this the sisters responded with finely turned sentiments and an elegant bouquet of Oregon roses.

The declination of a re-election of Past Grand Master J. M. HODSON as one of the trustees of the educational fund, owing to recent illness, was made the occasion of recognizing his past services with a rising vote of thanks, moved by Past Grand Master WRIGHT, who said:

If we should search the archives of Masonry of the state of Oregon from the beginning, we should fail to find another name so strongly impressed therein than that of J. M. Hodson. His strong personality, his untiring energy, his never failing zeal, has since his identification with this grand lodge been given without reserve to the best interests of the craft. His pen has written the name of the Grand Lodge of Oregon among the first on the roll of masonic honor for many years. He is

ranked as the best among the committees of correspondence. Probably the crowning triumph of his masonic career that we are enjoying today is this beautiful new masonic temple and it is due largely to his wisdom and foresight as a trustee of the educational fund that we realize the grand result.

I fear that to his tireless labors in this behalf is due largely his present physical affliction and I move that this grand lodge can no better show their appreciation of his good work than by giving our eminent brother a rising vote of thanks.

EDWARD E. KIDDLE, of Island City, was elected grand master; JAMES F. ROBINSON, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (253 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master JOHN M. HODSON, whose capacity for work we fear has been overstrained, if we may judge from the remarks of Brother WRIGHT. We are glad to note that his entertaining as well as valuable report shows no reflected signs of physical illness; and we hope that ere this he is himself again.

He gives five pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1907. Quoting from the address of Grand Master ALLEN as to the general condition and outlook in the jurisdiction, he briefly summarizes the address and the principal matters engaging the attention of the grand lodge, and then passes on to consider the report on correspondence continuing the discussion of the pretensions of the Scottish Rite, so-called, to administer the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. After giving from memory his recollection of how the discussion came about, he says:

Brother Robbins will remember the history and traditions of the craft, about 1717, when the Masons of England took the step from operative to speculative Masonry, that they looked up all their authorities, traditions and records, not only those of England but from "beyond the seas" and Anderson and his co-laborers made up from all sources at his command, a compilation since known as "Anderson's Constitutions." Masonry had in some form existed all over the continent of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa before it was brought to England. Many of the matters upon which is based the esoteric as well as historic work of the fraternity occurred in Western Asia; therefore, it is no stretch of imagination to claim that the Masonry of the continents was in all and every respect as legal as the Masonry of England or any other country. In 1717 the English Masons reorganized their government, and in 1762 Frederick the Great promulgated the Rite of Perfection, which began with the Ancient Craft degrees. He and his co-laborers had just as much a legal right to the Ancient Craft degrees as Anthony Sayers and his co-laborers and the history of the period and many subsequent years shows, that the different organizations worked side and side, affiliated with each other and in all respects recognized the legal right of each party to use the Ancient Craft degrees. These conditions had existed from time immemorial, bodies of laborers and guilds or lodges of Masons wherever or whenever the opportunities for usefulness existed, either to build cathedrals, castles, fortifications or other edifices, many of them remaining

as mute witnesses of the presence of the craft in past ages, long before the English Masons provided the constitutions and established the usages under which we have lived since 1717, and also long before the date when French, German or Scandinavian peoples or any of them sought to systematize their societies, and reduce them to orderly and regular succession. On August 27, 1761, there were sitting in the city of Paris the Grand Lodge of France of the three Ancient Craft degrees, also the Supreme Council of the Rite of Perfection, which not only embraced the three Ancient Craft degrees, but various added degrees reaching twenty-five. These bodies were in harmony, intermingled, and many of the brethren were members of both bodies. Bro. Stephen Morine was one who stood high in the esteem of each body and being about to depart for America and the islands adjacent, he was by each body commissioned to organize and extend Masonry in the then new world. The three Ancient Craft degrees were recognized and used by both bodies. It does not appear that he organized any lodges of simply three degrees, but, when he planted a lodge, he communicated additional degrees also, and from them grew up the present Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Now all this would be to the point if his history of the period was written from facts instead of being written chiefly from the imagination. It is a fact that in 1717 the Freemasons of England organized the fraternity on the grand lodge plan. It is likewise true that when ANDERSON digested their old charges into a better method he drew on his imagination for those from "beyond the seas," because the study of Masonry by modern historical methods has made it certain that at that time there was no Freemasonry on the continents of Europe, Asia or Africa, or anywhere else outside of the British Islands; and there is in the world today no Freemasonry in existence that was not derived from the Masonry which then organized itself on the grand lodge plan, either regularly as in Oregon and Illinois, or irregularly through dissent from that plan, as in countries where the so-called Scottish and Memphis rites which owe their existence to the degree-manufacturing craze which swept over the continent about the middle of the eighteenth century, and later, prevail. There is not only no proof, but no probability that FREDERICK THE GREAT promulgated the so-called Rite of Perfection, but this point is only of consequence as showing the misinformation which has got into our brother's history, because FREDERICK had no more right to make innovations in the body of Masonry than JOHN SMITH or BILL JONES. There was no supreme council sitting in Paris in 1761, nor was there any such council anywhere until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction was formed, at Charleston, S. C., in territory already and long previously occupied by legitimate Masonry. And when organized comprised eight more degrees than the so-called Rite of Perfection numbered; eight that STEPHEN MORINE never had heard of, so that if it had been possible for him to set up his twenty-five degree system—including the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry—in occupied territory, he could not have transmitted any au-

thority for the other eight. Lastly there is nothing to show that MORINE ever pretended to endow FRED DALCHO and JOHN MITCHELL with authority to establish any sort of a system in the United States. Of the general subject of the impudent claim of the Scottish Rite system that there are circumstances under which they may rightfully create lodges that can confer the three degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry, we have spoken at sufficient length elsewhere in this report; and can only refer our brother to what we have there said.

There is, however, one paragraph in his report which requires a moment's consideration; it is the following:

There is but one more principle we wish to express and in which we think he will agree. The addition of the Capitular Rite, the Cryptic Rite or the Order of the Temple does not in any way affect the quality nor the legality of the Blue Lodge degrees, neither does the addition of the Scottish Rite from 4th to 32nd degree effect them in the least; hence in countries where no other Masonry exists, as in Central America, at the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, when the Ancient Craft degrees erected a grand lodge, it was and is legitimate and right for all other grand lodges to recognize them.

The building of these rites upon Masonry does not affect the quality or legality of the degrees because neither of these superimposed bodies has ever claimed the power or authority to create lodges therein, or even suggested that they could in any way acquire that right. And we may add that no member of either of these rites, or organizations, claimed that because of his membership in them, or either of them, he had the right to go into a symbolic lodge and lord it over the common herd, wearing his hat while those who did not possess these "high degrees" must sit uncovered in his presence, as the Scottish Ritters were wont to do when they first made their appearance on the continent. As we have heretofore had occasion to say, a lodge chartered by a council of Royal and Select Masters or a commandery of Knights Templar would have just as much claim to be a legitimate lodge of Ancient Craft Masons as one chartered by a supreme council of the Scottish Rite.

Brother HOBSON does us the honor to quote us with approval on a variety of subjects. Indeed, as a rule, we think we view the general run of masonic questions in much the same light.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1907.

122ND ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 27.

That Pennsylvania, like everything else under the sun, is subject to the law of change is curiously enough forced upon the consciousness of one long familiar with the proceedings of that jurisdiction by missing the burin touch of the SARTAINS, the famous Philadelphia engravers, in the portraits which embellish their proceedings. This year the portraits are of MICHAEL NISBET, grand master in 1831-1832, and J. STEELE, Jr., grand master in 1833-1834, and are wholly from the burin of W. T. BATHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who completed the partly finished plates of last year's portraits, left by Mr. SAMUEL SARTAIN, at his death.

The volume contains as usual the proceedings of the four quarterly and annual communications, at all of which the grand master, GEORGE W. KENDRICK, Jr., presided.

At the quarterly communications past grand masters were present as follows: Two in March, four in June, one in September, four in December, and at the annual, two.

Distinguished visitors at the annual communication were Grand Master THOMAS J. DAY, Deputy Grand Master HENRY I. BEERS, and Past Grand Masters ROBERT K. STEPHENSON and HARRY J. GUTHRIE, of Delaware, and Past Grand Master JOSIAH W. EWAN, of New Jersey, who were received with the customary honors, and later addressed the grand lodge. At the quarterly communication in September, the junior grand deacon, JAMES M. LAMBERTON, was not in his accustomed place, and before its close a cablegram was received from him in London, where he that day visited the Grand Lodge of England.

In his annual address Grand Master KENDRICK announced the death of SAMUEL B. DICK, past grand master; THOMAS R. PATTON, grand treasurer; CHARLES S. VANDERGRIFT, district deputy grand master, and HENRY Z. ZIEGLER, chairman of the trustees of the STEPHEN TAYLOR bequest.

Brother DICK was one of the strong men of the jurisdiction. Of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, inheriting their courage, thrift and honesty, he was a banker, a soldier, a congressman, a creator and leader of great business enterprises, such as harbor building, railroad building and the like. His interest in Masonry never flagged, and he was the welcome, hail-met companion in all fraternal gatherings.

THOMAS RANKEN PATTON, born in Londonderry county, Ireland, in 1824, was for thirty-four years grand treasurer. In 1880, twenty years

after the death of his wife, a long cherished purpose took form in a donation of \$25,000 to the grand lodge to create the THOMAS R. PATTON Memorial Charity Fund in memory of his wife ELLEN H. GRAHAM PATTON, the income to be appropriated for the relief of poor but respectable widows of forty-five years and over, whose husbands were Master Masons in good standing in the masonic jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. In 1890 he increased this fund by a further donation of \$25,000, and subsequently increased it to \$100,000. By his will, made in 1895, he founded the THOMAS RANKEN PATTON Institution for Boys, as a memorial to his son, THOMAS GRAHAM PATTON. His plan for the endowment of this institution is disclosed by his will, of which the incoming grand master says:

He provided by his last will and testament that this grand lodge should be made the trustee of a fund which aggregates more than a million of dollars, to be held for investment and accumulation for twelve years, and then to be at the disposition of this body for the erection and maintenance of an institution for the support of male orphan children of Master Masons. The sole executor, Bro. Peter Boyd, who was for many years the confidential friend and adviser of our dear brother, as well as the attorney-at-large for this grand lodge, will formally notify you of the bequest at this communication, and you are then to assume the responsibility involved in the administration of that great trust.

The sworn appraisement of his estate amounts to \$1,607,735.87, and in addition to this he died possessed of a large amount of unimproved real estate in the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

The grand master reported the financial condition all that could be desired; and the report of the finance committee showed that provision had been made for taking up all the indebtedness outstanding on account of the temple. It was the plan of the grand lodge that when the temple debt was wiped out, the heavy taxation made necessary by it would be abandoned; the legislation providing for it was accordingly enacted to expire by limitation in a given number of years.

But a proposition was offered to forestall this expiration, in order to maintain the present and prospective disbursements to deserving charities and to provide the reasonable increase in their expenditures, to re-enact the existing levy at the following rates and on the following conditions:

Sec. 1. The revenue of the grand lodge shall be derived, 1. From the rents of the masonic temple; 2. Warrants for new lodges, each \$200; 3. Dispensations to pass the chair, each \$10; 4. Dispensations to enter, pass, or raise, for each degree \$10; 5. Grand lodge certificates, each \$2; 6. Dues and fees of subordinate lodges, viz.: Lodges meeting outside the city of Philadelphia, for each initiation \$2; for each member, annually \$1. Lodges meeting in the city of Philadelphia, for each initiation \$2, and ten per cent out of each initiation fee; for each member, annually \$1.

Sec. 2. No lodge located in the city of Philadelphia shall confer the three degrees of Freemasonry for a less sum than seventy-five dollars (\$75); in other incorporated cities and Allegheny county, for a less sum than forty dollars (\$40); and in the remainder of this jurisdiction, for less than thirty dollars (\$30).

Sec. 3. No lodge located beyond the city of Philadelphia shall initiate a resident of said city for a less sum than is required to be charged by lodges located in said city.

This lies over for action at the December quarterly of 1908.

The grand master recalled the remarks of Grand Master BROWN, in 1904, in condemnation of electioneering for office, and renewed his suggestion for a committee to report on the subject; he says:

The methods of electioneering adopted in recent years have greatly changed in character, and, unless restricted, will bring discredit upon the craft.

Candidates for office, or their interested supporters, sometimes seem to think that anonymous circulars, misleading in the presentation of their facts, contribute to the selection by the grand lodge of its officers; and the solicitation of votes on election day, within and without the place of meeting of the grand lodge, has become so extensive that a halt should be called upon this practice.

Let me repeat the suggestion of my predecessor in office, that a committee should be appointed to investigate and lay down rules which may be enforced for the prevention of the obnoxious practices referred to.

We do not find that his recommendation was carried out—unless the twenty-one grand chaplains with which the grand lodge provided itself, are to take up the work of reform.

The grand master promulgated nineteen decisions, some of which we reproduce, numbering them for our convenience.

2. It is not lawful to petition one lodge in this jurisdiction and receive the degrees in another.

3. Declined to issue a dispensation to hold a special election for senior warden, as the junior warden has the right to serve in that station in the absence of the senior warden.

5. After suspension for non-payment of dues, the dues cannot be remitted.

6. All schemes in business affairs to attract patronage or support by the use of masonic emblems or the parading of masonic names and titles, are contrary to the teachings of the craft. Their use is prohibited.

7. One not a citizen of this country may be approved and initiated into Freemasonry, but must not be elected worshipful master.

8. No member of the so-called "Cerneau Rite" can remain a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, nor can such be admitted to a lodge as a visitor.

11. One suspended for non-payment of dues should not be charged with dues for the time he remains suspended.

16. A man blind in one eye is physically disqualified.

17. Charges against a Mason cannot be preferred in a lodge by one not a member of the fraternity.

18. In the case of an Entered Apprentice Mason who lost his entire right hand, I decided that he cannot be advanced because he lacks the necessary qualifications.

Number 2 means in other words that conferring degrees by courtesy is not permitted. If, as stated in No. 3, the junior warden succeeds by right to the senior warden's station in the absence of the installed incumbent, the Pennsylvania view is not in accord with the usage in most jurisdictions; and we see no reason why he should have that right unless he were the ranking officer present, when, of course, he could call whoever he chose to the chair and occupy the west if he chose to do so. No. 5 is open to the two-fold objection that it views a Mason as a taxable entity who *must* contribute a given amount to the revenues of the grand lodge, and that it contravenes what general usage shows is regarded one of the natural rights of the lodge. No. 6 is in all things to be commended. Of course an alien may be made a Mason, but if the qualifying conclusion of No. 7 (whence we have the anomaly of a lodge the rights and eligibilities of whose members are not equal) has any reason for being, we wish some one would give us a hint of its nature. No. 8 is to be deplored as a profitless interference in the internecine quarrels of a rite all of whose factions are equally destitute of authority in the Ancient Craft Masonry which he thus makes the battleground. No. 11 should go without saying, anywhere; and of No. 16 we venture to ask why. No. 17 is applied common sense; and our reason for regarding No. 18 as untenable we have given in discussing the effects of maiming after initiation, elsewhere in this report.

The edicts issued by the grand master illustrate some of the peculiarities of Pennsylvania, such as declaring accomplished facts null and void; healing when there is nothing to be cured, and failing to heal when there is real disability; assuming to heal by proclamation, and the like. We take two samples for illustration:

Healed the unlawful action of a lodge in approving and initiating a petitioner before inquiry of the grand secretary had been made, and his favorable reply thereto had been received.

Set aside the action of a lodge in meeting and initiating candidates at a wrong date.

In the first of these instances there was nothing to be healed because the unlawful action of the lodge did not leave the candidate crippled, the familiar principle that the candidate is not attained by irregularities

in his making, fully covering the case. In the second case, where the action of the alleged lodge was set aside there really was no lodge, the body not being lawfully at labor under its own laws, but was the unauthorized meeting of one or two dozen Masons, more or less, who divulged the secrets of the first degree to two candidates without having the authority to bind the recipients to secrecy. The candidates were put in possession of the esotery without having been made Masons. Here, then, was a typical case for healing, that is for their re-obligating by some one who had authority to bind them.

The committee on library reported the completion of the reprint of the minutes down to 1880. They also say:

There has also been issued by the committee on library a fac-simile reproduction of "Anderson's Constitutions," as published by Past Grand Master Benjamin Franklin in 1734, the first masonic book printed in the western world.

Our grand lodge library is the recipient of a copy of this book, a rarely successful reproduction of the type and binding of that early day.

The incoming grand master delivered an appropriate inaugural address in which he says:

The chair of the grand master is today hedged about and safeguarded by the same limitations that defined the powers of Daniel Coxe, in 1730, of Benjamin Franklin a few years later, of Israel Israel at the opening of the nineteenth century.

These names he connects with a long list of later grand masters of distinction, and says:

No one of them asserted more power than came to him with his installation oath; no one assented to any diminution of that legacy. It can only be my aim, as well as my duty, to preserve intact the Landmarks of Freemasonry, to maintain the usages and customs of the craft, to see that nothing unworthy shall enter our portals to mar our peace and harmony, and that every member, every lodge and every interest of this grand lodge shall be cared for under a strict interpretation of our organic law—the Ahiman Rezon.

This is a most commendable resolve, but the smile comes in when DANIEL COXE, who was only a provincial grand master, and who so far as is known never exercised any of the limited powers granted in his deputation, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN whose grand mastership was of a body of unknown parentage—a characterization that would today be shortened to the single word clandestine—are held up as having set the pace for the affected hyper-regularity of the Pennsylvania Masonry of today.

The grand lodge seems so far to have outgrown its present quarters in the temple that at the quarterly communication the numbers present make it "almost impossible to intelligently and with order and decorum transact the business;" accordingly a committee was appointed to pre-

sent some method of relief, to be acted upon at the December quarterly of 1908; but whether they will lengthen the Procrustean bed, shorten the sleeper, or hire a hall, is not foreshadowed.

Five petitions for warrants for new lodges were referred to the grand officers with power to act; the grand secretary's report shows that eight new lodges were warranted during the preceding masonic year.

GEORGE B. ORLADY was elected grand master; WILLIAM A. SINN re-elected grand secretary; the masonic address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

The report on correspondence (312 pp.) is as usual in recent years the handiwork of Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON, junior grand deacon, which is a sufficient guarantee of its ability, its literary quality, and its fraternal spirit.

He finds enough in our proceedings for 1907 to fill twelve pages of text and comment. At the outset he takes a side glance at our new grand secretary:

We see the new grand secretary likes diversity: the grand master appears variously in the proceedings as "the M.W. Grand Master, Chester E. Allen," "the M.W. Grand Master C. E. Allen," "the Grand Master," "M.W. Grand Master Chester E. Allen," and "Grand Master Allen." We note with interest that we have the first names of more of the brethren than formerly. We regard it as important for the purpose of identification.

The address of Grand Master ALLEN is characterized as a full report of a busy year of efficient work, and of his conclusion that "the essential qualifications have not been overlooked in the zeal for numerical growth," he says:

We trust indeed that this may be so, but we are impressed with the quantity rather than the quality of these being taken into the fraternity at the present time.

He notices that in recommending the non-recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, this committee took the same grounds he took in his report on the same case the preceding year. Referring to our special report on recognized, unrecognized and recognizable grand lodges, he quotes with his approval the two lists reported. He also quotes from our general review on a variety of topics, not missing a paragraph showing that we had failed to note that the session then under review opened at 10 A. M. and so made it close with a flood of midnight oratory, when in fact it closed at noonday.

Brother LAMBERTON knows how to make a report readable. Besides his own happy style he has the editorial instinct which recognizes what is interesting and picks out the bright as well as the strong things for his

constituency. The following he picks up from the review of Western Australia by Past Grand Master HOWARD, of Mississippi:

Whenever we open the proceedings of our English cousins, we are at once reminded of the conversation of our two grand masters, who were looking over the reports from Ontario, which was about as follows:

"Did you ever see one of the Canadian past grand masters, Hi?" asked King Solomon.

"Yes," said the King of Tyre, "several of them. They're daisies."

"I should rather call them lilies of the field," said Solomon, "for in all my glory, I was never arrayed like one of them."

And the following from the same writer under Wyoming:

"A brother who was killed had petitioned this lodge for affiliation. The committee on character reported favorably at our regular two days after his death. Should we ballot on said petition just the same or not?"

"To which we answer, yes, my dear child, ballot on him and confer the degrees on him and then give him documentary evidence signed by the grand secretary so that he may visit the lodges where he has gone, and appear in the masonic processions, and be entitled to masonic charity. And then have it all entered on the minutes, that the prophets may be fulfilled which spake that a petition must be balloted on after it has been received and reported upon favorably. The grand master said meekly he had endeavored to answer courteously all these silly questions."

In going through his report we are gratified to find how few points there are on which we are not in accord.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1907.

32ND ANNUAL.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JUNE 24.

Eight past grand masters and twenty-nine grand representatives were present, the envoy from Illinois not of the number.

The grand master, W. K. ROGERS, was spared the duty of announcing any deaths in the official circle, but he chronicles the passing of JOHN ROSS, F. PERLEY TAYLOR, M.D., WM. T. HUNT and JOSEPH FAIRCHILD, past masters.

His long list of visitations shows that he had devoted much time to Masonry. Several dispensations were granted to elect officers at another time than that specified in the law, but the record gives no hint whether any of them permitted the dangerous practice of anticipating the regular date.

The one decision reported was to the effect that an objection to the invitation or advancement of a candidate has the same effect as a black ball. We regret to see such a decision applied to the advancement of an initiated candidate, holding that when once he is made a brother he has acquired masonic rights, and among them the right to be heard on any allegation which aims to take away the value of what he has already attained. He made a strong appeal for the increase of the benevolent fund by voluntary contributions.

Among his recommendations was one on the necessity for providing traveling cards. In this he was speaking partly from his own experience; he says:

In Massachusetts Lodge, Boston, in January last, I was twice refused an examining committee by the tyler, and had I not previously taken the precaution to establish my identity with the grand secretary I would certainly not have gained admission. A past grand master of Missouri had been refused admittance or even an examining committee, but a short time before, on account of having no traveling card. You can see from this the necessity of dealing with the question.

On getting more closely in touch with the world of Masonry, he says:

I would also like to see some attention given to foreign correspondence, which of late years seems to have been altogether ignored by us. Our grand secretary, if chairman of a foreign correspondence committee, could easily prepare for us a short report dealing with the most important matters under discussion in other grand lodges, and this information would be of great value to us.

On the condition of the craft, we quote:

It has been my privilege during the year to visit every lodge in the jurisdiction at least once, and some of them several times, and I am pleased to report to you that with but one exception they are all prospering, nearly every lodge having increased its membership, the net gain for the year being thirty, and from what I know of the new membership, it is such as should add greatly to the strength of our institution. I am also glad to report that the relations between the brethren and the different lodges are of the best, and that our relations with other grand jurisdictions are of the most friendly nature.

The grand master's recommendation for traveling cards was indorsed; steps were taken to formulate rules for the benevolent fund; and the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized.

Summerside was selected as the place of next meeting. W. K. ROGERS, of Charlottetown, grand master; NEIL MacKELVIE, Summerside, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1908.

33RD ANNUAL.

SUMMERSIDE.

JUNE 24.

Six past grand masters and twenty-three grand representatives present; Illinois not represented.

Again the grand master was privileged to report that death had not invaded their official circle; one past master, W. T. HUNT, had passed over. Among the dead of other jurisdictions fraternal mention is made of Past Grand Secretary DILL, of ILLINOIS.

He reports very substantial cash additions to the benevolent fund and pledges are in hand for a much larger sum. He renews his recommendation for a supply of traveling cards, as through some misunderstanding the grand secretary had failed to order them. Through the report of the committee on address, the grand lodge again approved his recommendation.

In his Conclusion the grand master discussed in a broad way the requirements enjoined by Masonry.

The trustees of the benevolent fund in the hour of their gratification and encouragement, say:

Rich men have done much; and poor men have done, what was as much, and possibly more, for them; and as their money passed through the hands of the Great Master, they found that after blessing others it still left a blessing abundantly for themselves. Succeeding grand masters we trust will follow closely the example of our M.W. grand master, W. K. Rogers, for to him the credit is due of the proud position which the fund occupies today. As we give joy to others we are privileged to partake of that joy ourselves. And one way of thus partaking is to put ourselves as it were in the place of those to whom we are privileged to distribute the gifts of God.

The grand lodge ordered nine hundred copies of its proceedings printed, and a copy sent to each Master Mason in the jurisdiction; killed a proposition to hold the annual communication in August instead of June, a change strongly urged by the grand master last year; sent to the committee on correspondence a request for recognition from the Grand Lodge Cosmos, of Chihuahua, Mexico, and a letter from ANGE ROMEOS, grand representative of the Grand Orient of Greece to the United States and Canada; and voted to hold the next annual communication at Montague.

D. F. MACDONALD, of Montague, was elected grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1908.

38TH ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

FEBRUARY 12.

Six past grand masters were present and thirty-four members of the diplomatic corps, including E. J. J. S. ROTHWELL, the representative of Illinois.

After a graceful exordium, marked also by directness and force, the grand master, GEORGE O. STANTON, announced the death of JAMES DUNBAR, past grand master, a portrait of whom faces his memorial, written by the grand master. Brother DUNBAR presided over the convention at which the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, in 1869. He was elected grand master in 1874 and again in 1876, and was one of the strong men who guided the grand lodge in its stormy infancy. Dead also were THEOPHILUS RICABY, past grand senior deacon; WILLIAM R. CUTHBERT, past grand junior deacon; GEORGE C. NICHOLSON, past grand registrar; WILLIAM HARRIS, rural dean, district grand chaplain elect; GEORGE C. BOWN, and LOUIS J. D. BERG, past grand stewards, and five other past masters.

We quote from the address:

I regret to report having received a complaint from the M.W. grand master of one of our sister jurisdictions across the border, informing me that a member of one of the subordinate lodges under his jurisdiction, then a resident of Montreal, claimed that he had been denied admission into lodges here, stating that the reason given the brother was that if he wished to enjoy the benefits of Masonry he must affiliate with some lodge in this jurisdiction. I answered the communication in due course, asking for further particulars, on receipt of which I undertook to have the matter fully investigated as promptly as possible, but up to the present have not received any further correspondence.

It is past belief that any Mason high in authority could have given such a reason, but if there is any foundation whatever for the story, it would seem that it came from some one with sufficient influence or authority in the lodge to shape its action, practically. Complaint had come to him from a Quebec Mason that he failed to obtain admission to a lodge across the border because he was not in possession of documentary evidence of his good standing, or more probably, his regularity. This requirement had become so general in the United States that he thought the matter should be taken up; it now sleeps with the jurisprudence committee.

The few decisions, or "rulings" reported all turn on the construction of local enactments and embrace no new questions.

He gives a list of lodges with whom he was present at their annual church services and takes occasion to commend the practice, an opinion that we do not share. To us there always was a sense of the perfunctory when an organization marches out with the avowed or understood purpose of worship. It shaves advertising pretty closely.

Our Quebec brethren have struck two novelties—at least they are novel to us. At one of the visitations reported by the grand master the occasion was called "Clergymen's Night," all the chairs being filled by brethren of the cloth. The grand master says the speeches at the banquet, delivered by the clergy, were especially interesting and instructive. He says nothing of the demands of the menu making a solitude in the poultry yards. The other function referred to was the Military Night of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 1, formerly "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues," of whose history he says:

Their original charter of date 4th March, 1752, was with the 46th Regiment of Foot at the capitulation of Montreal in 1760 with the army under General Amherst. This was their military night, which is always an event of more than usual interest in masonic circles. The large lodge room was well filled, some 250 brethren being present, including a large number of distinguished officers of our Canadian Volunteer Militia in their uniforms.

In this latitude we have not got beyond Past Master's Night, but doubtless we shall in time come to the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker.

A life size portrait, in oil, of ISAAC HENRY STEARNS had been executed and was to be presented to Brother STEARNS at the communication of 1907, to commemorate his long and faithful service as grand treasurer, he having filled that office continuously since 1878, with the exception of the years 1889 and 1890 when he was grand master. Owing to a severe illness he was absent in 1906, and the presentation was necessarily postponed, taking place in the lodge room of the Temple, in the presence of the past grand masters and the active officers of the grand lodge. Of what followed, the grand master says:

The Most Wor. recipient of this testimonial of love and affection from the Grand Lodge of Quebec was much touched by the presentation, and feelingly responded, and then immediately asked me as the official head of the grand lodge, to accept the portrait for grand lodge and to give it a place on the walls of our masonic temple. In making the presentation to grand lodge, he expressed the hope that in time a similar painting of all grand masters would find a place with it. I thanked the generous donor for his action in this respect, which I looked upon as a sacrifice in the interests of the grand lodge which he loved and served so well, and also thanked those present for their assistance in making this function what will prove to be a memorable one in the history of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The committee on the state of Masonry in summarizing the reports of the district deputies speak highly of the beneficial effects of district meetings. These are unlike the district conventions of Georgia in that no part of the exercises are public, assimilating them more nearly to our schools of instruction.

The report of the same committee in speaking of the failure of a lodge to make its returns to the grand secretary within the required time, discloses the fact that the penalty therefor is disfranchisement of the lodge for that year, or the disqualification of the masters, wardens and past masters for attendance. We have elsewhere expressed the opinion that so long as a lodge is in possession of an unrevoked warrant it is, under the law of Masonry, an integral part of the grand lodge, and cannot be excluded from the floor.

The special report of the committee on correspondence, on the application of grand bodies for recognition, provides for the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and of the other bodies says, the grand lodge concurring:

2nd.—That as regards the letters of Auge Romeos, Esq., of Boston, applying as "Minister Plenipotentiary," on behalf of the Grand Orient of Greece and the Argentine Republic, for the establishment of fraternal relations between them and this grand lodge, the formal reply of R.W. Bro. Will H. Whyte, grand secretary, informing Brother Romeos that the office of "Minister Plenipotentiary" is unknown to English-speaking Masonry, is all the action necessary to be taken in the case.

3rd.—That pending the receipt of further information, no action be taken at present looking to the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Mexico and the Argentine Republic.

4th.—That recognition of the Grand Orient of Greece and other European lands is undesirable.

5th.—That the communications from the Grand Orient of Italy, with which we severed all correspondence some years ago, and from the lodges owing obedience to the Grand Orient of France, which Grand Orient has placed itself outside the pale of legitimate Freemasonry, call for no further official reference on the part of this grand lodge or of any of its officers.

The chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, Past Grand Master T. P. BUTLER, was, by resolution, appointed the legal adviser of the grand lodge at a salary of \$100 per annum, and as a slight recompense for services rendered during the preceding twenty-five years the compensation was made to date from and include the year 1903.

The standing committees of the grand lodge are chosen by the grand lodge, the selections being made by a nominating committee and confirmed by the body.

GEORGE O. STANTON, grand master; WILL H. WHYTE, grand secretary, both of Montreal, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (115 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Past Grand Master E. T. D. CHAMBERS, and maintains its usual excellence. We quote the following well considered remarks from his Introduction, and commend them to all thoughtful Masons:

There is one other note of warning which we have uttered before and which we desire to emphasize today.

There is a mawkish sentimentality abroad in regard to the universality of Masonry, which seems born of a fear that any pronouncing the masonic shibboleth should be debarred from the privileges of the craft, or denied recognition among regularly constituted Free and Accepted Masons. Let us not fail to remember that signs of recognition do not prove one to be a regularly made Mason, and that legitimacy of masonic origin must be satisfactorily established before a man, a lodge or a grand lodge, is entitled to our recognition as such.

We have been led to these remarks by the apparent lack of thought, of investigation, and of due consideration displayed by some of the grand lodges on this continent in their recognition of grand lodges of more than doubtful origin. Many very absurd, very improper things have been done from time to time in the name of Freemasonry by the grand orients and others of Latin origin, and so much so, in fact, as almost to make us fear that there is very little, if any, legitimate Masonry at all, to be found outside of English-speaking communities. None know better than do the Masons of the Province of Quebec, how much the public policy of those grand orients which we in this jurisdiction hold to be entirely outside the pale of Freemasonry, has been exploited by the enemies of the craft as a reason for its unqualified condemnation. We may and we do repudiate any connection with the grand orients that interfere in public quarrels with church or state, but of what avail is such repudiation, when some of the English-speaking grand lodges, with which we exchange correspondence and grand representatives, thoughtlessly extend official recognition to those grand bodies whose legitimacy we deny, and which a little investigation would prove to be unworthy of any consideration at the hand of regularly constituted grand lodges.

Referring to the continuation of the old understanding between Royal Standard Lodge, at Halifax, and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, he says:

There may have been some reason for this which does not appear upon the record, as for instance an understanding—unuttered or expressed—that if military candidates were left exclusively to the jurisdiction of Royal Standard Lodge, its members would seek admission to the registry of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. Otherwise we fail completely to understand why the report of the committee should have been preferred to the recommendation of the grand master, or why it should be expected that Canadian military men, in the service of the Canadian government, should be expected to prefer, as Imperial troops, simply stationed here for a time might readily be excused for preferring, a masonic lodge under English registry to one under a Canadian registry.

There is now no reason at all why Royal Standard Lodge should not connect itself with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

Brother CHAMBERS has a very brief notice of the Illinois proceedings for 1907.

QUEENSLAND, 1908.

5TH ANNUAL.

BRISBANE.

JUNE 8.

This pamphlet contains the record of four quarterly and two special communications. The first of these latter was held August 14, 1907, for the installation of the grand officers elected at the June quarterly.

F. C. BINNS, pro grand master of New Zealand, and D. W. CUSTER, senior grand deacon of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, were present to represent their respective grand lodges at the installation, and were warmly welcomed. Lord CHELMSFORD, the grand master elect, practically installed himself. Addressing the grand lodge, he said:

You having re-elected me as your grand master, I now re-affirm the obligation I took on my first election and installation, and promise to fulfill the same during the ensuing twelve months, or until my successor shall have been elected and installed in my stead.

He was then proclaimed and saluted. Announcing that he had re-appointed WILLIAM JONES as deputy grand master, he invested that officer, and after he had been duly proclaimed and saluted, invested the other grand officers in their turn. The representatives of twenty-eight grand lodges were then presented to the grand master, among them our representative, CHARLES H. HARLEY, who extended the congratulations of Illinois.

The other special communication, held June 1, 1908, was for the nomination of grand officers for the ensuing year.

The address of the grand master, which was reserved at the installation communication, was delivered at the quarterly of September 9. The address is brief, but comprehensive; at the outset he says:

While I have nothing startling to communicate to you, I can report steady progress.

In the year which has just closed our grand lodge has received recognition from eight more grand lodges, making a total of twenty-eight grand lodges which have accorded us recognition.

Comment is scarcely necessary. The old adage holds good: "Outsiders see most of the game." Our satisfaction, however, must be tinged

with a regret that an unfriendly spirit should continue towards us on the part of those from whom we might expect a kindlier treatment.

We still welcome, and I have been glad to meet many brethren of other constitutions in our lodges. Nothing but good can come from these meetings, and I am glad to think that there are many who, at the risk of being misunderstood by their own friends, are willing to make a stand for the first principles of Masonry.

Our lodges now number 52, and our membership is 1,594, as against 1,328 three years ago.

We quote also his closing paragraph:

We have no divisions among us. We are an united family, and our prayer will still be that Brotherly Love and Charity may always prevail among the lodges throughout the world, and we know that the G.A.O.T.U. will in his own good time bring this to pass.

The attention of the grand lodge was largely engaged during the year with the correspondence of grand lodges extending recognition and establishing an interchange of grand representatives, and with the preparation of a scheme of finance and rules and regulations for the government of the Widows', Orphans', and Aged Masons' Institution.

By the end of the year the number of grand lodges extending recognition had reached thirty-three.

At the quarterly of March 9, 1908, the death of the grand organist, JOHN ABRAHAM, was announced; and the grand secretary reported the death of JOHN COCHRANE REMINGTON, past grand master of New South Wales, to whose ability and activity, and staunch championship of the law of Masonry as applied to the formation of new grand lodges, the Grand Lodge of Queensland owes more than to any other one brother in Australasia, outside of the state of Queensland. Loving tribute was paid to his memory in the resolution moved by the grand master, and by Past Grand Master HUTTON, at whose installation Brother REMINGTON officiated as installing officer, bringing with him from New South Wales for that historic function, twenty of his grand lodge officers.

At the quarterly communication of June 8, 1908, the grand officers were elected, and the following new law was adopted:

If a candidate proposed for admission be in any manner maimed, lame, or defective, he shall not be initiated without a dispensation from the grand master or the deputy grand master. The application for such dispensation shall be made by memorial, wherein the defects shall be clearly specified. Any lodge violating this law may have its warrant cancelled or suspended, or be fined or dealt with as grand lodge may decide.

LORD CHELMSFORD was re-elected grand master by acclamation; CHARLES H. HARLEY remains grand secretary, both of Brisbane.

There is no report on correspondence.

RHODE ISLAND, 1907.

117TH ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 20.

A full page photogravure portrait of the retiring grand master, WALTER A. PRESBREY, forms the frontispiece of this volume. Eight past grand masters and thirty-six members of the diplomatic corps were present, the name of the representative of Illinois, NEWTON D. ARNOLD, appearing in both lists.

The summary of the committee on credentials at once arrests attention, showing as it does that the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has ceased to be a representative body. The combined vote of the grand officers, past grand officers and past masters amounts to 143, while if all the lodges are present and casting three votes each the total representative vote is only 117.

Grand Master PRESBREY announced the death of Past Grand Master EDWARD LIVINGSTON FREEMAN, aged 71; JAMES HERVEY ARMINGTON, past deputy grand master at 79; ROSCOE LEROY COLEMAN, past junior grand deacon, at 38; ALBERT L. CHESTER, past grand sword bearer, at 65; JAMES W. POLLETT, past district deputy grand master, at 58, and eight other past masters, ranging in age from 41 to 87.

Of eight dispensations to change date of stated communication, two of them anticipated the regular date, which in our judgment ought never to be permitted unless there is certainty of getting notice to every member.

From his report of the transactions of the circumlocution office we infer that work by courtesy in Rhode Island requires the grand master's consent and approval; the following are sample items in his chronicle:

December 20, 1906—I gave dispensation to Morning Star Lodge No. 13, to confer the degrees of F.C. and M.M. upon an Entered Apprentice of Mt. Harmon Lodge No. 118, Ashville, N. C., at the request of the grand master of Masons in North Carolina.

July 21, 1906—I authorized St. John's Lodge No. 1 to confer the degrees of F.C. and M.M. upon an Entered Apprentice of Alexandria, Washington Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Va., upon the request of the grand master of Masons in Virginia.

His experience with requests for release of territorial jurisdiction, which have to take the same circumlocutory course, had, like that of his predecessor, been far from satisfactory. He says:

One year ago my predecessor in office expressed dissatisfaction in the attention which his requests received from Massachusetts authorities in

relation to releases of jurisdiction. On September 6, 1906, I addressed a letter to grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, J. Albert Blake, calling attention to these matters and to the correspondence of my predecessor, asking his thought on the same. This letter was never answered. After my illness, on March 21, 1907, I further addressed the grand master, asking a reply to my communication of September 6, 1906, with similar success. On April 15, 1907, I directed the grand secretary to inform the grand secretary of Massachusetts of my efforts with their grand master, calling attention to these jurisdictional matters. The silence was at last broken by the grand secretary of Massachusetts, who took upon himself to absolve the grand master of Masons in Massachusetts from any intentional discourtesy, laying the blame wholly upon his own shoulders and giving as his excuse the large amount of work devolving upon him; that he was overworked. Evidently these matters had been overlooked, or more pressing business prevented his giving them the proper consideration. He assured the grand secretary he would give the subject his attention.

On May 8, 1907, I again directed our grand secretary to write the grand secretary of Massachusetts, stating that grand lodge would meet soon in annual communication, and that I should be pleased to hear from him by May 15. A reply to this note was received by our grand secretary at the time requested, and I am pleased to inform grand lodge that the several cases, with but two exceptions, have been answered.

One of these, however, is of such a nature that I believe it should be further pressed with the Massachusetts authorities to a satisfactory conclusion. It is a case where application for release was asked us, by Massachusetts authorities, over a man then living in this city, which was refused by a local lodge, but, notwithstanding this refusal, he was made a Mason in a Massachusetts lodge. It should not take much time to ascertain the facts in this case, and have the responsibility placed where it belongs. On January 10, 1905, the grand secretary of Massachusetts notified our grand secretary that he was investigating the matter, and now over two years have elapsed and still no report.

Had the lodges interested been permitted to carry on their correspondence direct, without officious interference by the executives, these cases might all have been satisfactorily settled long ago.

A sentence in his report relative to grand representatives illustrates the completion of the revolution in the selection of these functionaries. No longer ago than the time of our executive service, a grand master having a vacancy to fill, selected some brother in the jurisdiction to which the envoy was to be accredited, and tendered him the honor of a commission. If he knew no one there, he wrote to the grand master and asked him for a tip, and upon that tip he acted. Soon it crept into the reports of grand masters thus privately consulted, that upon their suggestion or nomination the M.W. grand master of So and So had been pleased to commission Bro. — as grand representative near this grand lodge, and in a little time that, or a similar formula became general. Now our Rhode Island brother will have no more of the thin

pretence that jurisdictions choose who shall represent them at foreign courts, and bluntly says:

I have appointed the following brethren as the representatives of other grand lodges near the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, for which commissions have not been received at this date:

Newell L. Wilbur, grand representative, Mississippi.

J. Edward Studley, grand representative, Michigan, vice James H. Armington, deceased.

Arthur A. Rhodes, grand representative, Maine, vice Edward L. Freeman, deceased.

The grand master presents three decisions, requiring in all three pages of print to elucidate them. In short they were to the effect that the marshal of a lodge could not dimit during his term of office because his oath of office required him to perform the duties of his position for a year; that the fees for making clergymen Masons could not be remitted; and that a brother who is clear of the books has a right to a dimit upon written or verbal request therefor. Of the second of these he forcibly says:

I am aware that in some jurisdictions fees are remitted to the clergy, through special provisions in their constitutions or regulations, but I cannot believe such enactments are in accord with the true spirit of Masonry. Freemasonry demands that a man shall be of good report and well recommended, and further teaches that it is the *internal* and not the *external* qualifications which recommend a man to be made a Mason; in other words, the official, professional, or social qualifications of a candidate have no force in his recommendation to Masonry, which grants equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. A man's profession or business is no guarantee of his character, and whether or not Masonry is benefited by the admission of any man is only to be determined by his conduct thereafter. The fraternity confers the privilege and exacts the fee as an expression of the benefits conferred, and is in conformity with that ancient charge "that no master take work, but that he take reasonable pay for it," and further the seventh of the old thirty-nine regulations requires that "*Every* new brother at his making is to deposit something for the relief of indigent and decayed brethren. . . . over and above the small allowance stated by the by-laws of that particular lodge." It seems to be the spirit of Masonry that each and every brother shall bear his part in the support and maintenance of the noble fraternity. It would therefore be manifestly against the peace and good order of the fraternity to make any class or professional distinctions among its members by remitting initiation fees to some without remitting them to all.

The grand master has some sensible observations on what is not known about the so-called degree of Past Master. He says, in part:

In the time at my disposal I have been unable to find any authority in our proceedings for the conferring of this degree. Our ritual does not allude to it in any manner, but our records do show that it was not the custom to confer the degree in this jurisdiction between the years A. L. 5869 and A.L. 5893.

In the year A. L. 5893, our records show that it was revived by Grand Master Stillman White, who had received it twenty-three years previous from Grand Master Thomas A. Doyle. What the ritual was he conferred, whence it originally came, or by what authority it was originally given, we have no written record.

* * * * *

One year previous to the revival of this degree, viz., April 13, A. L. 5892, grand lodge ordered (No. 45) "That the ritual of the three degrees as presented by the special committee, April 13, A. L. 5892, and amended by this M.W. grand lodge, be and the same is hereby declared to be the *authorized work* of this jurisdiction, and *no other* shall be permitted in the subordinate lodges."

By a strict construction of this order, it would seem that grand lodge had barred any other than the three degrees from the masonic work of our jurisdiction.

The Trestle-Board was promulgated by Most Worshipful Brother George H. Kenyon, May 17, A. L. 5890, and there is no reference to the Past Master's degree therein; it was not, then, evidently considered as a part of our work, for no place in the installation ceremony is assigned for it.

It would seem, therefore, that the only authority for this work lies in the fact that grand lodge has not formally opposed it, or that it is in the nature of a prerogative of the grand master. The practice in recent years has been to confer the degree upon the master elect after his assent to the fifteen articles, and by so doing, effects a serious break in the installation proceedings; members leave the lodge room, and when the ceremony is resumed the deputy frequently faces a depleted membership.

On account of the composite character of grand lodge membership, in event of positive favorable action on this matter we have this anomalous condition: a representative body granting authority for the conferring of a degree, while many of its members have no knowledge and can have no knowledge of the merits of the legislation they create.

It seems to have been satisfactorily settled that a virtual past master can have no knowledge of the degree of the actual past master, and *vice versa*; and I am free to say that I cannot see how grand lodge, as a grand lodge, can have knowledge of a degree which is not and cannot be a common possession of all its members.

The subject seems to have been left in *statu quo*, as was also his recommendation that the grand lodge decide whether a member of a Rhode Island lodge could become a member at the same time of a lodge in another jurisdiction wherein dual membership is permitted, as in the adjacent jurisdiction of Massachusetts; and another that honorary membership—which is practical in the jurisdiction although no constitutional provision exists for it—be defined and regulated.

Apart from the matters noticed the business of the sessions was of purely local interest.

ARTHUR HERBERT ARMINGTON (City Hall), was elected grand master; S. PENROSE WILLIAMS (The Freemasons' Hall) re-elected grand secretary, both of Providence.

There is no report on correspondence.

SCOTLAND, 1907.

172ND ANNUAL.

GOVAN.

NOVEMBER 29.

Our latest notice of this grand lodge was of the quarterly communication of May 2, 1907, and of the meeting of the grand committee of July 18, 1907. We now have in hand the proceedings of the quarterly communication of November 7, 1907, held at Edinburgh, the grand master, Sir THOMAS D. GIBSON CARMICHAEL, on the throne. Among the presents received and for which were extended the thanks of the grand lodge, were the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, November 29, with Past Grand Master LORD NEWLANDS on the throne, who installed and invested the grand master (CARMICHAEL) amidst applause, the grand master announced the appointment of the MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE as grand master depute, and JOHN MACPHERSON GRANT, younger of Ballindallock, as substitute grand master. The speeches at the festival were up to the usual grade of excellence. In proposing the last toast of the evening, which embraced the office bearers, Bro. ALEXANDER BRUCE thus referred to the grand master depute:

In the first place, the reception which you gave to the Marquis of Tullibardine on the first occasion on which he spoke tonight indicated your great appreciation of him as a man and as a soldier; but, brethren, as a Freemason, there are some matters in connection with his family which I think we might do well to recall this evening. He is the grandson of a grand master who occupied the throne for twenty years, and I could tell you something in connection with an ancestor of his which will be interesting to you, if you would have the patience to hear me. The great-great-grandfather of Lord Tullibardine was a Duke of Atholl, who was a grand master of Scotland, and also of England at the same time, and I can tell you one extraordinary thing about this Duke of Atholl, that when he was a young man, nineteen years of age, he was initiated, passed and raised in one day, and he was appointed the grand master of England on the same day. Nowadays we are very particular about having a fortnight between these degrees, and we know of lodges that have come under the ban of grand committee for not conforming to that rule, and have been censured for that very heinous offence, but here we have an instance of a Lewis being initiated, passed, raised and made grand master all on the same day. Lord Tullibardine has indicated from his career as a soldier that he is following in the footsteps of his ancestors, and he is doing the same as a Freemason.

The recommendation of the grand committee that a charter be granted to Lodge Perta del Oriente, at Manila, P. I., was approved. A charter was also ordered to issue for a new lodge at Tiaro, Queensland.

The grand master was re-elected by acclamation.

The annual communication for the installation of the grand officers and the celebration of the Festival of St. Andrew was held in the Lesser Town Hall at Govan.

At the November meeting of the grand committee the following ruling is recorded:

In answer to a request from the provincial grand secretary of Aberdeen City, for a ruling as to the status of the depute master and the substitute master of a lodge, in the absence of the master, the immediate past master, or any other installed past master of the lodge, the committee feels that an omission relative to these office-bearers was made in rule 173 of the constitution and laws. The functions of the depute and substitute masters are, however, clearly defined on page 110 of the constitution and laws (installation ceremonial), and in revising the by-laws of lodges the committee has always ruled that in the absence of the master, the immediate past master, or any other installed past master of the lodge, whom failing, the depute master, or in his absence the substitute master, shall officiate in his stead.

On the same date the foreign and colonial committee reached the conclusion that the time had arrived when the position of matters in Western Australia rendered it desirable for the sake of the craft as well as of the prestige and best interests of Scottish Freemasonry in that colony, that the Grand Lodge of Western Australia should be recognized as a sovereign grand lodge. The report was put into the form of articles of recognition with a view of their being submitted to both grand lodges for action. At the quarterly communication of February 6, 1908, we find the following reference to these articles:

Bro. Rev. John Glasse, D.D., seconded by Bro. Joseph Inglis, W.S., moved the suspension of the standing orders to consider the proposed articles of recognition as between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. The standing orders having been suspended, on the motion of Brothers Glasse and Inglis, the proposed articles of recognition were unanimously approved.

We have not the text of the tripartite agreement of the London Conference before us at this moment, but our recollection is that neither of the contracting parties is permitted to consider the question of recognition without the consent of the other two; yet we find no record of any steps taken for consultation, so far.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized.

In answer to queries from a provincial grand lodge the grand committee ruled that a dimit was valid until used; that lodges may be also

open on Sundays for the purpose of holding a funeral lodge or attending divine service only; and that—

2. It is lawful to “conduct instruction classes and go through the ceremonial work of entering, passing, and raising,” only in open lodge, in the lodge room, and that with the consent of the right worshipful master, or other duly qualified authority.

3. Permission having been given by proper authority, said classes must be held in lodge room, as stated in No. 2.

At the quarterly communication of February 6, 1908—held in Edinburgh, as were all the meetings except the annual—Grand Master CAR-MICHAEL presided in person.

Among the “presents” for which thanks were returned were the Illinois proceedings for 1907.

No list is given of the grand representatives present, but we notice that Bro. MILES M’INNES, the representative of Illinois, was active in meetings of the grand committee and particularly in the sub-committee on finance, to which he was re-appointed.

At the February meeting of the grand committee the grand secretary reported the death of J. D. G. DALRYMPLE, past grand master depute.

In the proceedings of the committee at its April meeting, we find the following:

A communication was read from the district grand secretary of Queensland, intimating that the following brethren of Lodge Sir Joshua Peter Bell, Dalby, Darling Downs, No. 798, had been suspended by the district grand master, viz.:—John Trevor Creighton, R.W.M.; William Fortescue, I.P.M.; Ludwig Riethmuller, senior warden; John William Fopel, junior warden; Frederick Matheson, secretary; Thomas Birkett, treasurer.

It was agreed to recommend grand lodge to approve of and confirm the suspensions, during the pleasure of grand lodge.

There is nothing in the record to indicate the offence for which this action was taken, but as the punishment fell on all the chief officers of the lodge it seems probable that it was for something committed or omitted in connection with the independent Grand Lodge of Queensland.

DAVID REID, Edinburgh (Freemasons’ Hall), remains grand secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1907.

23RD ANNUAL.

ADELAIDE.

APRIL 17.

Twenty-three members of the diplomatic corps were present, the representative of Illinois not of the number.

The grand master, the Hon. SAMUEL J. WAY, presided, as he did also at the half-yearly communication held October 17.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized; and the prompt contribution of £50 to the distress fund for the earthquake sufferers in California, by the grand master was approved.

The board of general purposes reported the suggestion of the Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Western Australia for a conference of Australasian grand lodges,—and on its recommendation the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this grand lodge approves of a conference of representatives of the Grand Lodges of Australasia being held, and that the board of general purposes be authorized to make arrangements with the other grand lodges as to date of holding conference, place of meeting, and subjects to be discussed.

Resolved, That the V. Wpl. the grand secretary be appointed to represent this grand lodge at such conference.

At the annual communication the constitution of one new lodge was reported.

The board of general purposes reported that the proposed Australasian conference had been postponed for an indefinite period.

The election of grand master is thus chronicled:

R.Wpl. Bro. E. B. Grundy, K.C., proposed, and R.Wpl. Bro A. M. Simpson seconded:

"That the M.W. Bro. The Right Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., lieutenant-governor and chief justice of South Australia, chancellor of the University of Adelaide, etc., etc., be elected grand master for the ensuing year."

Carried.

EUSTACE BEARDOE GRUNDY was elected and proclaimed deputy grand master.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1908.

24TH ANNUAL.

ADELAIDE.

APRIL 15.

Eighteen grand representatives were present, the envoy from Illinois among them.

At the half-yearly communication held October 16, 1907, a letter was sent to the Grand Lodge of Washington, U.S.A., signifying the sympathy of the grand lodge with the purport of the general disarmament resolution adopted by that grand lodge.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee consist of the R.W. deputy grand master, R.W. senior grand warden, R.W. junior grand warden, V.W. grand secretary, V.W. grand inspector of lodges, Wpl. grand director of ceremonies, V.W. Bro. J. E. Thomas, R.W. Bro. Shakespeare, and Wpl. Bro. Dr. Barlow, *with power also to revise the signs of the three degrees*, and to cause an exemplification of the revised ritual to be made to a meeting of installed masters.

The italics are ours and seem to indicate that the ultimate judge as to the correctness of the revision of the signs, as well as of the ritual of Installed Master, is to be the installed masters and not the grand lodge.

The following resolution passed at a meeting of representatives of the city and suburban lodges indicates that there was a generally prevailing feeling that too few persons were allowed to reach the pie counter:

That the attention of grand lodge and of the board of general purposes be directed to the present undesirable tendency towards a plurality of positions being held by members of grand lodge, and that they be respectfully asked to provide some remedy, by securing a more general distribution of such positions and so enlarge the interest of the brethren generally in the affairs of grand lodge.

The board of general purposes was requested to take the matter into consideration.

A letter of sympathy was ordered to be sent to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, on the lamented death of Past Grand Master J. C. REMINGTON, of that jurisdiction.

The following we find also in the minutes of the annual communication:

The M.W. the grand master read a letter he had received from the M.W. the grand master of Tasmania, "conveying an invitation to the grand officers to his installation in Hobart, on 28th February, and sug-

gesting that the occasion might be made the means of holding a conference of representatives from the various states, with a view of discussing matters of interest to the welfare of the craft. Such meetings might be held annually in the different capitals." Being unable himself to attend the ceremony, and feeling anxious that this grand lodge should be represented, he had deputed the V.W. the grand chaplain, the Ven. Archdeacon Samwell, to represent him and the grand lodge upon this important occasion, which he had done in a most admirable manner. He would ask V.W. Bro. Samwell to give the grand lodge a brief account of the proceedings.

Brother SAMWELL reported that he had been received most hospitably and was accorded the place of honor as the representative of the senior grand lodge in Australasia. New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand were largely represented, and the function was a great success. He took occasion to remind them that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of South Australia would occur in April, and to express the hope that a large number of those present would then come to Adelaide.

It was resolved to celebrate the anniversary in a becoming manner, that invitations be sent to the other grand lodges, and that the board of general purposes formulate and report a scheme for the celebration.

The grand master was re-elected by acclamation. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Adelaide, remains grand secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1907.

131ST ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER 10.

Six past grand masters and twenty-nine members of the diplomatic corps were present, among the latter the representative of Illinois, JOHN F. FICKEN.

The grand master, F. E. HARRISON, announced the death of Past Grand Master STILES P. DENDY, whose character as portrayed by the grand master and by his eulogist, Past Grand Master R. F. DIVVER, gives the key to the affection with which he seems to have been regarded throughout the jurisdiction. In noticing the dead of other jurisdictions our well-beloved past grand secretary, JOSEPH H. C. DILL, is remembered.

The future historian on reading the grand master's address will set down the Order of the Eastern Star as a masonic organization. He had been "officially" informed that this stellar aggregation had organized a

grand chapter for the state, the names and addresses of whose principal officers he embalms in his address, with the information that so far as he is advised it seeks most commendably to advance the objects and aims of Masonry. It ought to be sufficient for the newspapers to advertise the order as masonic, without cultivating the delusion in masonic state papers. The grand master refers with evident satisfaction to the growth of the Masonic Home fund, and the report of the trustees foreshadows their policy to let it grow for some time to come before putting it into brick and mortar—its ultimate destination.

Among the many special dispensations issued we note one to a lodge to hold a regular meeting at 6 p. m., instead of 8 p. m. Two hours is time enough in which to do a good deal of mischief if a portion of the membership failed to get notice of the change.

No less than twenty decisions were reported, in which the knotty questions are generally handled with a good deal of common sense as well as a good knowledge of law. Most of them turn on local regulations and such are generally not instructive to outsiders.

The following is of general application:

6th. Has a member of a lodge the right to examine the ballot box after an election and then report how many black balls were cast?

Answer: No. The ballot is exhibited only to the three station officers and the W.M. makes such announcement to the lodge as may be proper and necessary in the circumstances.

We quote as to correctness of method:

10th. This custom has apparently been followed by some old lodges: The deacons, when the senior warden directs them to ascertain if all present are M.M.'s, or F.C.'s, or E.A.'s (as the case may be), require each one present, or possibly certain ones of whom they may not be sure, to arise and whisper the password. I respectfully ask your ruling thereon.

Answer: The correct procedure is as follows: The deacons pass about the lodge, and if they find one whom they cannot personally vouch for they require him to rise, and upon reporting to the senior warden that such an one is present and not vouched for, he reports this fact to the W.M., who requests the visitor to retire to the anteroom, where the necessary steps are taken prior to his being recognized as a true and lawful brother and entitled to visit.

Here are two questions in what is to us the history of a fossil age:

14th. Is it your opinion that one past master alone can confer the P.M. degree on the master-elect of a lodge whom he is installing?

Answer: Yes. See section 69, No. 2, and section 70, No. 10, of the code.

15th. Do you hold that it is necessary for a W.M. who has been re-elected and who has already received the P.M. degree in the Blue Lodge, to receive again the P.M. degree a *second* time before his installation?

Answer: Yes, he must receive it as a part of the installation ceremony. See code, section 69, No. 2 and No. 4.

Of No. 14 the committee on jurisprudence say:

The sections of the code referred to do not seem to be authority for this ruling, as they do not relate to the procedure to be followed in conferring this degree, or by whom it is to be conferred; but only require the degree to be conferred. They do not dispense with the existence of the necessary conditions for conferring the degree any more than they can be held to dispense with the existence of the necessary conditions for an installing officer to exercise the power to install the W.M. For either purpose a lodge must be opened with the indispensable number present. It is proper to say that this committee is not unanimous on this point.

As only a part of the membership of the grand lodge possesses this alleged degree, how is the body as a whole to know that one is not the indispensable number referred to by the committee?

The following was approved, as it should have been:

16th. A person who is minus one eye was initiated into the E.A. degree in a masonic lodge under the grand jurisdiction of North Carolina, at Marion, N. C. That lodge requests Inman Lodge No. 201 to confer the Fellow Craft degree. Can Inman Lodge, under our law, confer the degrees out of courtesy to the Marion Lodge? In other words, will Inman Lodge be permitted, through courtesy to a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction, to do that which, under our own jurisdiction, it is specifically forbidden to do for herself?

Answer: I think it is proper and legal, as well as courteous, to confer the F.C. degree, upon the request of a lodge in North Carolina, upon an Entered Apprentice of that lodge after the necessary preliminaries have been gone through with. In other words, our business is not with the requirements of candidates according to the North Carolina law and it only remains for us to know that the lodge making the request is a legally constituted one in a jurisdiction with which we have fraternal relations.

The deputy grand master of Virginia, Dr. JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, was a visitor and was eloquently introduced to the grand master and grand lodge by Past Grand Master SHEPPARD. After referring to his experience on coming to Charleston forty-six years before, a boy soldier of seventeen, and serving for two years in the defence of that coast from Charleston to Bluffton, he said:

The Masons of Virginia revere this grand lodge for having led the way in masonic literature and history; for having produced the man who wrote the only masonic encyclopedia. But far more do we venerate you for having given to Masonry and to the world that heroic man, David Ramsey.

While I was here in your city a soldier in 1862, in the midst of that war of wars, here where secession was nurtured and brought forth, where the first shot was fired, where passion was greatest, at a time when hate of South against North, and North against South, was a contagious insanity sweeping across our fair land like a prairie fire, when even the worship of Almighty God was perverted into denunciations of our enemies, at this very time and in this place, your grand master, David Ramsey, himself a soldier who lost his life at Battery Wagner the following year, issued that famous letter to the craft.

In it he warned the brethren to remember that they had taken solemn obligations before Almighty God, to help befriend, protect and relieve their brethren, all and singular, wheresoever met, whether in lodges dedicate or by divers means known only to them, in darkness or in light, armed or unarmed, friend or seeming foe. He reminded them that these obligations antedated, as they would survive, all war and strife among men, and that, as Masons, they should know not that there was war.

Thus he illustrated that Masonry alone, of all influences, can and does lift men above their evil passions, even when those passions are aroused to a pitch that you young men could never realize even were I competent to describe.

This is one side of the picture; let us turn it around.

When William McKinley, a major of the United States Army, was in Winchester, Virginia, walking around the hospital, he saw among, not their privates, but among their sick and wounded officers, dirty, ragged Confederate privates, receiving all possible care and tenderness, he asked what it meant. He received for answer, "These are our Brother Masons." At once he, an officer of an invading army, sent in his application to Winchester Hiram Lodge No. 21, and received the degrees and lived a faithful Mason, and died the best beloved American in a hundred years. His last masonic act, I am proud to remember, was to march with us, wearing a Virginia apron, and join in dropping a sprig of acacia a second time, on the coffin of that other Virginia Mason, George Washington, one hundred years after his masonic burial.

When after four long years of war, when hundreds of thousands of men had lost their lives struggling to capture Richmond, at last it fell; when that worn and starving "Thin Gray Line" had crossed the river and burned the bridges, the foe came marching in; as a column of cavalry marched up Franklin street, while the fire was raging in the city, thousands of negroes set free in a moment, while hoodlums, spies, deserters and criminals of every sort were burning and pillaging, all law and order was gone; at this dreadful time, the colonel of a regiment saw our emblems and the words "Masonic Hall."

He halted the column and placed a guard, all Masons, over the oldest masonic building in America. He thus preserved records back to 1787.

This building still stands, and is still, as ever, used only for masonic purposes. In it met Union and Confederate soldiers to devise means of relieving the suffering and distress of the families of Confederate soldiers still fighting their way to the sad end at Appomattox.

To mark this my visit, and at the same time to link together our grand lodges, I have brought you a jewel. Not for its intrinsic worth

or value, for it has none. It is not made of gold or silver, nor is it set with precious stones. It is of cold iron. It consists of a square, compasses and G, made of old nails hammered out on an anvil and driven in that old building one hundred and twenty-two years ago. I ask that while time shall last, it may be worn every year in this grand lodge by Virginia's representative. And now I ask the privilege of pinning it on the breast of the man who so worthily and well fills that office today, Most Worshipful Orlando Sheppard, Virginia's representative near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

Readers of our reports will remember that a few years ago—we have forgotten just what year—we reproduced that remarkable letter of DAVID RAMSEY'S, worthy of preservation in the archives of every grand lodge. A cut of the iron jewel referred to makes the frontispiece of the appendix of the South Carolina proceedings. We think we can faintly imagine the intensity of feeling which pervaded the grand lodge when amid the thronging memories of the past sure to be awakened under such circumstances, Brother EGGLESTON pinned such a souvenir on the breast of Virginia's representative.

The committee on correspondence reported adversely on the requests of grand orients and grand lodges in Paraguay, Greece, Chili, Colombia and Mexico, for recognition, thinking that but little is known of the status of grand orients; and of the alleged grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons calling itself the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, they say:

In the matter of the application of the M.W. Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M. Valle de Mexico, we find, after reading with much care and thoughtful consideration the able paper, *F. de P. Rodriguez on Masonry in Latin American Countries*, and the exhaustive research into the subject by the Kansas committee on foreign correspondence, that there appear too many discordant elements and distracting interests in the Masonry of Mexico, to permit us to regard it as being in a condition of stable equilibrium. In a short period there have been changes in the governing body from, first, the Supreme Grand Orient of the Mexican National Rite to Second, the Grand Symbolica Dieta of Mexico, and lastly, to this petitioning body the M.W. Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M., Valle de Mexico.

It seems that the independent grand lodge system does not prevail, or else is not feasible in the republic of Mexico, and the fraternity is under the guidance of a central governing power, which is periodically changing its name.

Moreover, the committee was very much struck by the following significant paragraph in the reported address of the grand master to the grand lodge assembled in the city of Mexico last December:

"As far as possible, the spread of Masonry has been actively *pushed*, and bearing in mind the many obstacles which we still have to struggle against before the institution can be considered tolerant in religious matters and neutral in religion."

Therefore, although many of the grand lodges in the United States and the Grand Lodge of England have accorded recognition to, this

body, your committee is of the opinion that action on this petition should be postponed until such time as we may be assured that the grand body claiming jurisdiction over Mexican Masonry is on a safe and solid foundation.

The Grand Lodge Alpina (Swiss) was also turned down. The Grand Lodge of Queensland, whose request came over from last year, was recognized.

Four new lodges were chartered; Charleston was agreed upon as the place of next meeting. The incoming grand master, whose portrait makes the frontispiece of the South Carolina volume, in thanking the grand lodge for the honor conferred, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the projected Masonic Home.

JAMES L. MICHIE, of Darlington, was elected grand master; JACOB T. BARRON, Columbia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (146 pp.) is the second by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master BARRON, and is well worthy of the favor with which his first report was received. He gives three pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1907, in which he quotes from the address of Grand Master ALLEN on the general condition of the craft; reproduces the special report on which recognition was denied to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and also the lists of recognized and other governing bodies, with the idea that good may result therefrom to their lodges.

Of our criticism of one act of his grand lodge, he says:

Brother Robbins, as many others, takes a shot at our custom of permitting representatives of lodges U.D. to have a vote in grand lodge. Well, it's our way, and we have yet to see the harm done.

The harm done is not of a kind to be readily discernible; it is opposed to the structural idea on which the grand lodge is built, and although it may seem a small matter, so far as it goes it nibbles away from the original plan of Masonry. It is the small beginnings that should be watched for, and their tendencies exposed.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1907.

33RD ANNUAL.

LEAD.

JUNE 11.

A half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master is the frontispiece of this volume; and a portrait of the deceased grand tyler is set over against his memorial page. Besides, there are cuts of the exterior and interior of the Masonic Temple at Lead; of the temples at Madison and Springfield (exteriors), and a general view at Lead, where three railroads are visible at one point. Nine past grand masters were present, and twenty-three members of the diplomatic corps. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master, R. H. McCaughey, announced the death of FRANK KUNERTH, grand tyler for the last eight years, widely known and as widely beloved.

Among the dispensations issued to a lodge to act upon a petition for affiliation without regard to time, notice or inquiry, at a regular meeting on January 14, the petitioner being desirous of applying for the Scottish Rite degrees on the 21st of the same month, and could not do it until his dimit had been placed with some lodge. We presume this was the case alluded to by the committee on jurisprudence, who, in closing their report, say:

The dispensations reported are all within the prerogatives of the grand master, and we would recommend their approval.

In this connection we would reiterate the caution that dispensations should not be granted unaffiliated Masons unless for purposes that could not have been attained by the brother applying for affiliation at the proper time to the proper lodge.

We do not wonder that the committee should have looked askance at the issue of a dispensation under such circumstances, but we do wonder that having reported that the dispensations were all within the prerogatives of the grand master—and hence beyond the reach of approval or condemnation—they should volunteer an approval of something they didn't like.

Five decisions are reported, all of which passed muster with the committee. One, the following, is of general interest:

4. *Statement.* Our lodge built a hall last winter and we had a note of \$500 coming due. To meet this an assessment of \$5 was levied against each brother, the same to be paid on or before March 1, 1907. The assessment was levied at the February, 1907, meeting. Most of the brethren have paid the assessment, but a few have not. *Question.* Can the lodge levy the assessment and then suspend the brother who fails to pay,

in less time than a year? Or if it must take the regular course and the suspension occur in March, the same as for dues? *Held.* That no assessment for the purposes above named can be made or collected from the membership by lodges, and it will not be legal for a lodge to suspend a brother who has failed to pay such an assessment made against him by the lodge.

It was decided that the petition of a man who "is all right in every way excepting one cork leg from just above the knee down," should be returned to him, and elsewhere the grand master states that their law respecting physical qualifications is that "A petitioner for the degrees must be physically able to literally comply absolutely with the requirements of the several degrees," which is just the interpretation given to the landmark in Illinois.

The grand master at the request of the lodges at Sioux Falls convened an emergent communication of the grand lodge in that city to receive the Traveling Trowel now on its way from New York City around the world. It came last from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was formally presented by the master of Cedar Rapids Lodge No. 25. This function over another presentation occurred which will perhaps be longer remembered. This was a large picture of THEODORE S. PARVIN, presented to the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, by Grand Secretary NEWTON R. PARVIN, of Iowa, and the gift was a surprise. The gift was most appropriate, as the elder PARVIN was the godfather of the Dakota grand lodges.

The report of the grand secretary, GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, thus refers to unaffiliated Masons:

The annual reports show that within the jurisdiction of every lodge, there is a small or larger number of unaffiliated Masons, and I would urge that every legitimate means be employed to induce these brethren to take up membership with us; there is no reason in the world why we should not prevail upon these brethren to join one of our lodges. It should be incumbent not only upon the lodge officers but upon all lodge members to move in this matter, and point out to the non-affiliates of their acquaintance that they are failing in their masonic duty while they remain on the outside.

This is better than going after the non-affiliates with a club, but we venture to add that it would be better still if we were to supplement our admonition as to their masonic duty with an appeal to come into the fold because we want their presence and their fellowship, their personal interest in us as brethren by the best of ties.

We quote the following from the report of the committee on grievances and appeals:

In the matter of the M.W. grand master vs. F. W. Atkins, W.M. of Groton Lodge No. 65.

The worshipful brother was charged with unmasonic conduct and tried by the grand master. The brother admitted his guilt and was sus-

pended from his office. This sentence we construe as a suspension of the brother from all the privileges of Masonry. We recommend that this suspension shall stand until removed by the grand lodge or by the grand master.

We infer from the language of the committee that the grand lodge regulations do not permit—as they should not—the grand master to deprive a brother tried by him, of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the grand lodge. So far as the record shows, the construction put upon the act of the grand master in deposing the master from office, was wholly gratuitous. To let such a construction stand and continue the penalty, is practically to establish a tribunal for the trial of charges of unmasonic conduct that is unknown to the ancient law, and destructive of the rights guaranteed by the provision that a “brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies.” When a master is deposed from office and thereby brought again within the disciplinary power of his lodge in all matters save for *official* misconduct, there is no excuse for invoking the one man power to inflict the proper penalty. The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; voted to meet next year at Mitchell, and had a gushing interview with the “Dear Sisters of the Eastern Star,” as they were affectionately addressed by the grand master in the chair. The grand lodge led off in the advances by adopting a resolution, reported by the committee on resolutions, extending to the Grand Chapter of the O.E.S. a friendly fraternal greeting, wishing them the fullest measure of success, and expressing confidence that their present meeting would be one of profit and pleasure to its members. Also congratulating the order upon their having present at their meeting, MADELINE V. CONKLING, the grand worthy matron of the world, and extending to her a fraternal greeting. Just at the close of the installation of the grand officers, word was received that a delegation of the sisters was in waiting to present greetings. The grand lodge was called off, and the senior grand deacon, by order of the grand master, escorted the delegation into the room, “where they were received,” says the record, “with all due honors”—whether grand or petite is not stated. The greetings of the sisters were presented by the associate grand matron, and returned by the grand master, and then the most worthy grand matron of the world in a “taking little speech,” paid a glowing tribute to Masonry, and congratulated South Dakota on being one of the first states to recognize and exchange annual greetings with the Order of the Eastern Star. She was responded to by Past Grand Master AYRES, and the recording officer is our authority for saying that all felt that the bond which unites the two greeting bodies had been materially strengthened.

We looked in vain for the motion for an exchange of representatives which usually follows recognition. Perhaps it will come next year. Meanwhile the Twinklers will always be "sisters" to them.

WILLIAM E. MILLIGAN, of Aberdeen, was elected grand master; GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (145 pp.) is again by Dr. SAMUEL A. BROWN (who at the session under review was elected senior grand warden), and bristles with the results of his wide reading in masonic matters and his wide observation of the world, that have attracted wide attention to his former reports.

Three pages of complimentary review are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1906. Giving an account of the Illinois correspondence with Hamburg and the German Grand Lodge Alliance, he says:

From this it appears that those of us who hope to become in fraternal association with German Masons are liable to transmit that hope to future generations, for it is not possible that American Masons will abandon the customs and usages of their forefathers in order that a very small number of their associates may visit lodges in Germany. It has been frequently asserted that the German Lodge "Pythagoras" in New York has returned its charter, but we have failed to get information from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg that it will respect our wishes in this matter. For all we know to the contrary that grand lodge will give charters to lodges in every state in the Union provided it can find lodges which will accept them. If such is the fact, and the seven other grand lodges of Germany refuse to recognize those who do not recognize Hamburg, we might as well turn our attention to a more friendly aggregation. If the Masons of Germany wish to associate with us let them give us assurances of friendship, brotherly love and esteem. If they do not we can patiently wait until they do.

The account given of the transactions of the grand lodge alliance by Bro. EMIL FRENKEL in the New York report, indicates that our German brethren are now satisfied that the position of Illinois on the question of visitation reflects the general consensus of American opinion as to the requirements of the law of Masonry, and that the incident may be considered closed.

Referring to an incident of the session, he thus compliments our photographer:

Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins was accorded greetings by the grand lodge upon his reaching the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation. From his picture one would think that he must have been born a Mason.

It would be churlish not to confess our gratification at his compliment to our work.

Referring to the Grand Lodge of Queensland and to the attitude of the British grand lodges towards it, he says:

It is all very confusing. Our own opinion is that the place for the new grand lodge to make good is with the other Masons of Queensland, and that if they show the right kind of Masonry, their brethren in the state will go over to them as fast as they become convinced. It is in the good opinion of these, their nearest neighbors, that their indefeasible right to recognition rests, and when they can show that they have gained that we think no American grand lodge will withhold recognition out of regard for the feelings of their opponents and detractors.

He does us the honor to quote from the Ohio report our answer to the question of a Massachusetts committee in 1902, "The principles and groundwork of Masonry; what are they?"

That Brother BROWN is alive to the signs of the times, and can discern a cloud when it is no bigger than a man's hand, witness the following under New Zealand:

Our Australasian brethren are very patient, and make many allowances for the British grand lodge officials, putting off and putting off and putting off the evil day when the resentment, which, being human they naturally feel, shall burst its bounds and the prestige of these historic grand lodges shall be a thing of the remote past in those magnificent states. Think of the grand secretary of England replying to a courteous letter from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, that the incident is closed which that grand lodge complained of! Think of the Grand Lodge of Scotland after recognizing the Grand Lodge of New Zealand assuming the right to charter new lodges there! What infinite patience and forbearance in our New Zealand brethren! Without showing irritation or resentment they return again and again to the apparently hopeless undertaking of informing the minds of the old country officials what the true ideals of the craft are.

When one of the lodges of Scottish parentage finds it to the interest of Masonry to join the Grand Lodge of New Zealand suit is at once brought in the law courts to compel the lodge so changing to turn over all its funds and property to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The lodge going over to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand during this year had to give up funds and property of its own to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars! It is a big price to pay for acting in the interest of Masonry, but it was paid.

There is one particular in which we must venture to Brother BROWN the advice of Mr. PUNCH to people about to marry: "Don't." Don't use Roman numerals in paging. They are vexatious to the eye—especially if the eye is getting along in years; and where a report is given in an appendix, the Arabic numerals can be used without possibility of confusion in paging.

TASMANIA, 1908.

17TH ANNUAL.

HOBART.

FEBRUARY 28.

This pamphlet of twenty-seven pages is not only generously illustrated by the artist, but its text also illustrates the enlightenment, the comforts, the luxuries and love of art which characterizes the great communities which have grown up in the Southern Seas. Two double page cuts show first, the officers of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania (with only two clean-shaven faces out of thirty), a group of faces and figures that would attract attention anywhere as a body of picked men; second a flashlight at the installation of the grand master and the investiture of the grand lodge officers, which shows well the magnificent interior of the Town Hall at Hobart, as well as the great company including visitors from neighboring states; and a three-page cut showing the guests of the grand master grouped at easy abandon on a picturesque natural esplanade at New Norfolk, a river excursion to that point being a part of the aftermath of grand lodge week.

The grand master, the Hon. C. E. DAVIES, presided. The board of general purposes report an uneventful half-year. The one decision reported, the following, is in accord with one made under the same circumstances in the past year in an American grand lodge:

A member of a country lodge drew his clearance, it being his intention to leave the district. Subsequently he changed his plans and decided to remain, and desired to resume his former status as a member of the lodge by cancelling the clearance. The lodge applied for guidance, and was informed that a clearance could not be canceled, and that the brother could only regain his status by being proposed as a joining member.

Among the proceedings of other grand lodges reported as received were those of Illinois.

Among the distinguished visitors were Archdeacon SAMWELL, grand chaplain, of South Australia; W. C. SHIPWAY, deputy grand master, and nineteen other present and past grand officers of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; G. E. EMERY, grand master, and nineteen other present and past grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and HERBERT J. WILLIAMS, past grand master of New Zealand. These were announced with sound of trumpet, and saluted with grand lodge honors.

The installing officer was Major J. H. ROOM, past pro grand master.

Eloquent speeches from visiting officials followed the installation of the grand master, who was elected for the thirteenth time, and preceded the congratulations of the twenty grand representatives present. The en-

voy from Illinois was absent. In the course of the grand master's address, he said:

It will be remembered that in previous addresses I have advocated the desirableness and mutual advantage of cultivating more intimate relationship between the Grand Lodges of Australia and New Zealand. I have always thought that the general welfare and advancement of the craft would be enhanced if the different grand lodges were brought more into touch with each other, and the members afforded opportunities of exchanging thoughts and knowing one another personally, and have urged that an effort to give effect to this idea might be made by arranging an annual and special meeting of sister grand lodges in one state. Some weeks ago, in order to give effect to my proposal, invitations were sent to all the recognized sister grand lodges in Australia and New Zealand, and it is a source of the greatest pleasure to me, as I am sure it must be to the Masons of Tasmania, to welcome the numerous distinguished visitors to our grand lodge today. Indeed, the special feature of our gathering is the fact that so many grand lodges are represented. We have made a commencement, and I trust that it will be the forerunner of many similar annual gatherings to be held in the different states of the Commonwealth.

The social functions which followed the closing of the grand lodge—reception, outings and excursions were varied and enjoyable, and the visitors left with warm expression of pleasure at their reception, and at the success of the initial effort to bring together representatives of sister grand lodges. It is to be devoutly hoped that before the next gathering of the kind, the recognition of Queensland by Tasmania and Victoria will make it possible for all the Australasian grand lodges to be represented.

JOHN HAMILTON, of Hobart, remains grand secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1908.

94TH ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JANUARY 29.

This volume has for a frontispiece a fine half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master. Nineteen past grand masters graced the opening of the grand lodge, among them the senior survivor of the corps, AMERICUS V. WARR, the representative of Illinois, to whom, greetings.

The grand master, GEORGE E. SEAY, announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM SWAN SMITH, who attained to the grand east in 1891. Eloquent tribute was paid to his character and personality by J. LYNN BACHMAN, past grand chaplain; the memorial of a friend who knew and loved him.

The grand master reported the Masonic Home in a prosperous condition. The board of control report the average number of residents during the year at 128½, and the per capita cost of maintenance, \$100.78.

He reported that the privilege heretofore mutually enjoyed by lodges near the Alabama-Tennessee boundary of receiving petitions from residents of the other state who were nearer than to lodges in their own jurisdiction, had been terminated by Alabama, and gave notice that in view of this Tennessee would no longer concede the privilege. Among the special dispensations asked for and refused, was a request from a Tennessee lodge for authority to elect and install a master; he properly ruled that the removal of the master to another state did not create a vacancy.

A large number of official rulings are reported, including several instances in which the ruling went no further than to decline to give an official opinion because the problem had not reached a concrete stage, or, for other reasons, was not properly before him. On this point the committee on jurisprudence have some well considered remarks:

We take occasion here to repeat a suggestion often made in our report that three-fourths of the cases submitted or questions asked are readily and easily answered and decided by reference to our edicts and code, and so many simple questions are not creditable to the intelligence of Tennessee Masons.

The grand master is not a salaried official, retained as general counsel for the craft, but a busy man who must needs earn an honest livelihood for himself and family and discharge his manifold duties as a citizen and member of society, as well as rule and govern the craft of this grand jurisdiction; and it is not just to him, as a special appellate tribunal of limited powers, to work him day and night in examining little cases or questions which in the first instance belong to lodges, or masters, and must be by him remanded for want of jurisdiction.

All this requires valuable time—even to decide that he cannot, must not, decide them—and in nine cases out of ten, our excellent code, which rules the grand master, as well as the humblest Entered Apprentice, will give answer or decision to any inquirer or brother of ordinary intelligence.

As a rule his opinions are stated with admirable terseness and clearness. Among other things he decided that a lodge working under dispensation could affiliate a Mason, which it could not do in this jurisdiction; that the grand master has no jurisdiction over decisions or rulings of the master, except upon appeal of the lodge from his decision; that a petition for affiliation may be presented to any lodge regardless of the residence of the applicant; that the consent of all the lodges having concurrent jurisdiction is necessary for a waiver of the same; that a lodge cannot confer the degrees on a clergyman and then remit the fees; and that the grand master cannot decide whether the killing of a deer out of season is a valid ground for refusing to allow a dimitted Mason to affiliate with the questioner's lodge, as he knows nothing about the circumstances,

and if he did it would be immaterial, as the fitness of the applicant is a question to be determined by the lodge and not by the grand master. The following also is reported:

Should masonic burial service be held at the grave of a voluntary non-affiliate on request of his family, after he has been interred two or three months?

Answer.—No. Edict 50 only authorizes lodges on two-thirds vote to *bury* him with masonic honors. This does not authorize burial service two or three months after burial, even as to Masons in full affiliation; the grand lodge advises against holding this service some time after interment.

All his decisions were approved.

Newport Lodge No. 234, and King Solomon Lodge No. 94, petitioned the grand lodge to change their charter numbers and have assigned to them vacant numbers 4 and 6 respectively. This was met by a counter petition from Overton Lodge No. 5, asking not only that no more vacant numbers be again assigned, but the action of the grand lodge heretofore in assigning such numbers to younger lodges be reconsidered, and the lodges profiting by it be given their proper serial numbers. The jurisprudence committee to whom the subject was referred, asked for and was granted a year's time to think it over.

On the special report of the committee on correspondence the Grand Lodges of Queensland, Western Australia, Alberta and Saskatchewan were recognized; the Grand Orients of Greece and Paraguay hung up for further information, and the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico further postponed, the committee saying:

Valle de Mexico has continued to gain recognition, but most of the grand lodges who have recently acted have postponed recognition. We recommend that Tennessee continue as heretofore, follow the latter course as the most prudent.

The grand lodge, as well as Cumberland Lodge—in whose apartments the grand lodge has always met—having outgrown its present meeting place, and the two bodies having failed to get together on the terms on which Cumberland Lodge could continue to furnish a home for the grand lodge, the initial steps were taken towards putting the grand lodge “on wheels,” an amendment to that end lying over until next year.

The jurisprudence committee, consisting of the past grand masters, was last year authorized to issue an address on cipher rituals to the craft of America. Reporting this year they submitted an address which was adopted with orders to the grand secretary to print 3,000 copies—apart from the proceedings—to be read in each lodge at a meeting summoned for that purpose and a separate copy sent to the master, wardens and secretary of every lodge; to the grand master, deputy grand master, grand secre-

tary, correspondent, and their grand representative in every grand lodge in the United States, and to other well known brethren throughout the country.

We reproduce the address, as follows:

To the Great Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States of America, through their Representatives in Grand Lodge Assembled:

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee, believing the use of cipher rituals of the Symbolic Degrees of Masonry to be unmasonic, illegal and fraught with danger to Freemasonry, has, by edict, forbidden their purchase, sale or use within its jurisdiction, and has also invited its sister grand lodges to unite with it in a resolute purpose to suppress this baleful and unmasonic practice; and it rejoices in the favorable responses thereto received from the great majority of the American grand jurisdiction. But this grand body has heard with regret and astonishment that some grand lodges of the United States not only do not forbid, but, on the contrary, expressly authorize the use of printed rituals, purporting to describe the secret work of the Symbolic Degrees, and even print and furnish copies thereof to their subordinates, whereby the hidden mysteries of Freemasonry may be unlawfully divulged.

Some publish specious arguments in excuse for so doing, as did the Grand Orient of France for its action in removing the Bible from its altars. Such conduct and action in the one case as in the other is wholly repugnant to the work and genius of the Freemasonry of Tennessee, as we have received it from the fathers and are bound to transmit it to posterity. It is a plain breach of obligation and duty in letter and spirit, and a course not open for argument. Our fraternal relation to these grand bodies, however, suggests that possibly such contrary views and practices may spring from different systems of Freemasonry, built upon different foundations, having different rituals and obligations, and not of the same origin, faith or practice. Surely their ways are not our ways, and their landmarks cannot be ours.

In view of this, and that no cause of misunderstanding or complaint may exist against the Grand Lodge of Tennessee for any course it may be compelled to pursue, this grand lodge hereby declares its abiding faith in, and unswerving loyalty to, the following fundamental tenets of Freemasonry, received, maintained and cherished, as we have ever learned and taught, by all Free and Accepted Masons always and everywhere:

1. Freemasonry has as essentials certain secrets of ritual which it forever conceals and never reveals to any person in the world except its own members.

2. These ancient mysteries are communicated only by the instructive tongue to the attentive ear and are safely lodged in the faithful breast; and any other mode of communication in Ancient Craft Masonry is most positively forbidden in solemn form and manner.

3. So likewise is forbidden the writing, printing or marking in any manner, of these secrets or any sign or letter thereof, whereby the same becomes legible or intelligible to any person, lest these secrets might become known to the profane.

4. No individual Mason is exempt from the obligations of profound secrecy, and no human power can authorize him to write, print or mark masonic secrets in any manner whatsoever.

5. These secrets are ancient landmarks of Freemasonry and no body of men, inside or outside of lodge or grand lodge, has power to make innovations in Ancient Craft Masonry.

Standing upon these ancient precepts of our brotherhood we are not at liberty to violate them, nor to encourage or sanction their violation by others of our fraternity and obligation. We must obey them, and so must all within the sacred precincts; and the inevitable consequences of disobedience must rest upon those who will not obey. It is no excuse or justification for any, that men are eager to break these laws, or that men have broken them before, or that in other degrees or orders of American Masonry cipher rituals may be in common use. Our duty and obligation, as Ancient Craft Masons, compels our obedience to these ancient regulations.

In Tennessee we are resolved to remain true to our vows, steadfast to our trust, and not to abjure the faith nor suffer innovations in our work. And we earnestly and fraternally call upon all our brother Masons of the Ancient York Rite, now happily the American Rite of Symbolic Masonry, wherever they may reside, to abide with us in our unalterable purpose and resolve to preserve the landmarks and keep sacred and inviolate the secrets of our beloved fraternity. Hitherto we have all been of one mind in this course, and all has gone well with us. The restless spirit of change, and modern habits of impatience are bringing disorder and confusion into our counsels, and unless resisted and routed will, by innovation, bring discord to our own ranks and destruction to our peace and harmony. Let us all stand together in the ancient ways!

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges, and recommended the issue of dispensations for six others, concurring in the adverse report on four of the ten petitions; accepted with unanimous thanks the magnificent gift of a complete set of its proceedings from its organization in 1813 to and including the year 1907, from Past Grand Master WARR, "it being perhaps, the only complete set in existence," and approved the action of the commission to purchase a new site for the Masonic Home, in exceeding by \$2,000 the appropriation of \$10,000 made for that purpose.

MILTON H. PRICE, of Memphis, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (87 pp.) is again the condensed and careful work of Past Grand Master HENRY A. CHAMBERS. The Illinois proceedings for 1907 are carefully summarized; the report on which recognition was denied to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, reproduced; and brief extracts are made from our general report touching matters in Tennessee. He thus sums up his impressions of our jurisdiction:

We have turned over the 644 pages of this big "Proceedings" of this big grand lodge, but our Illinois brethren seem to be getting along so

harmoniously and conducting their affairs so smoothly that we find nothing out of the ordinary, except largeness, on which to comment.

In his introduction Brother CHAMBERS has brief paragraphic comments on various points of masonic interest encountered in his review; just enough to make us wish there was more of it.

TEXAS, 1907.

72ND ANNUAL.

WACO.

DECEMBER 3.

Two good half-tones embellish this volume—portraits of the incoming grand master, and of ANSON RAINEY, who was grand master in 1887.

Fifteen past grand masters and forty members of the diplomatic corps were present, among the latter S. W. MOSLEY, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master, JOHN P. BELL, was happily spared the necessity of reporting deaths among the present and past grand officers.

He had refused two applications from lodges to be permitted to confer degrees through courtesy for other lodges, because in his judgment the law does not authorize it. In our judgment it is not necessary that the law should affirmatively authorize it in order to make it lawful. It comes within the natural rights of a lodge to confer such a favor and it may properly be done unless grand lodge regulations forbid it.

It seems to be still considered necessary in Texas to have a dispensation from the grand master to enable a lodge to continue its labors, whose charter has been burned or lost, an idea long ago abandoned in Illinois. Our law provides for issuing a duplicate charter without grand lodge action under such circumstances, but not because work done in its absence is not valid.

He gives a list of twenty physical defects which he had pronounced disqualifying. Among them the loss of the big toe on either foot; the loss of an eye, or the sight of either eye; one joint of the little finger of the left hand gone; part of index finger of left hand cut off, splitting the nail in the center; congenital closure of right ear; fleshy part of end of finger mashed off, but does not in either case explain how the defect interferes with learning the art of serving his master's lord. He also held that an Entered Apprentice who had moved to Texas and applied for the remaining degrees was barred from advancement by loss of finger of left hand. Elsewhere in this report we have discussed this question, holding that no degree of maiming should interfere with advancement any

more than it should require the expulsion of a Master Mason similarly unfortunate. We are glad to find that the jurisprudence committee go so far in the right direction as to hold that maiming *after* initiation is no bar to advancement. We hold that they should have gone further and stated that his initiation settled the question of his eligibility, and that although the law may have been violated in his making, that does not affect his status as a Mason possessing all the eligibilities of any other Entered Apprentice; he having been made such in a regular lodge lawfully at labor gives the same status as any other so made, with an equal right to advancement.

Decisions are reported running as high in numbers as seventy-six and after that the address continues on the same line of subjects, which shows what a big crop of questions can be garnered from a jurisdiction so vast in area. We copy some, which for various reasons, are of interest:

5. On February 18, 1907, R.W. Bro. Chas. W. Kellar, D.D.G.M., 56th District, wrote me as follows: Some time ago a Fellow Craft Mason of Anchor Lodge, San Antonio, desired to visit Val Verde Lodge while at work in the Fellow Craft degree. I ruled that he had not the right to visit, save in the lodge where made, even when at work in the Fellow Craft degree. I replied saying that Brother Kellar was wrong in his ruling and that a Brother Fellow Craft Mason has the right to visit a lodge in this jurisdiction while at labor in the Fellow Craft degree, provided that he was properly vouched for or could prove himself a Fellow Craft Mason.

6. About January 14, 1907, the following questions were asked by Bro. J. O. Pinckard, of Milan Lodge No. 2: 1st. Would an individual brother in Texas be guilty of unmasonic conduct for applying for and securing a policy in the masonic insurance companies in other states? To which I answered: No.

7. Second question: Would a Brother Mason in Texas be guilty of an offence if he accepts an agency for and writes applications for masonic life insurance for the fraternal companies in other states? I answered: Yes.

19. On April 24, I was asked if a brother who was blind or so nearly so as not to be able to see the signs given was ineligible to the office of worshipful master. I replied that our laws do not prescribe the qualifications of a master other than he must have served as warden, but that in my judgment said brother was or is physically disqualified from filling the master's station, and I so held.

34. May 2, I was asked by a past master of Hondo Lodge the question: Does a past master forfeit his past mastership if he dimitts and affiliates with another lodge? Yes.

42. June 3, statement from El Paso Lodge: Thomas Cannon has a certificate from the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico showing that he is a Master Mason, also dimit from a lodge in Porto Rico. He is in the service of the government as a soldier, at present stationed at one of the army posts in Arizona: Question: 1st. Is the Grand Lodge of Porto

Rico recognized by our grand lodge and can our lodge accept his petition for affiliation? Answer: Yes. 2nd. The Shriners desire the use of our lodge room for their meetings and conferring their degrees. Question: Can this be done? Answer: No, as the Shrine is not recognized as a masonic body.

52. Has a worshipful master the right to select a brother to officiate at the grave of a departed brother, the master being present, and in charge of the lodge? Answer: Yes.

54. Is it unmasonic for a suspended Mason to apply for the chapter degrees while under suspension? Yes. And can the Blue Lodge take cognizance of such fact? Answer: Yes.

Number 5 was not questioned in the able report of the committee on jurisprudence. It has been quite widely held that an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft could not be admitted to any lodge but his own; but we see no reason why they should not visit where they are known. The possible danger that someone who had sat in lodge with him might forget his status and vouch for him elsewhere as a Master Mason, also exists when he sits in his own lodge in the presence of visitors who do not know him personally. They might forget, too, that the lodge in which they saw him was not at the time opened on the Master Mason degree. But it is equally their duty to remember in either case. Nos. 6 and 7 are answered correctly, the recipient of a policy not coming within the properly stringent rule laid down by Grand Master CAMPBELL in 1905, and approved. The jurisprudence committee properly balked on No. 19, and had the grand lodge with them in the following:

We do not agree that a blind Master Mason who has served as a warden is disqualified by reason of his infirmity from serving as master of his lodge. Such a disqualification should not be read into section 3, chapter 5, article 5, of the constitution. It will be presumed that in other respects the brother held by the grand master to be disqualified from acting as master of his lodge by his misfortune, is fully qualified to fill the office, and he should not be precluded from serving in the office to which he has been chosen by his brethren.

No. 34 passed muster when in our judgment it should have been disapproved. The question involved is one of fact, not theory. The *rank* of past master once attained is as inalienable as that of Master Mason, whatever may be the regulations of the grand lodge as to the exercise of its *privileges*. The first part of No. 42 is given for information. Of the second, the law committee say:

We do not approve of the ruling of the grand master that a lodge cannot permit the "Shriners" to meet in its lodge room. It is known by the public literature of that order that those composing the Shrine are Masons, as well as by general reputation and the statements of brethren belonging to that order. In fact, their status as Masons is as well established to the Master Mason as is that of the Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and we can see no impropriety in the

"Shriners" being permitted to meet in lodge rooms, if the members of the lodge are willing to it. In the case of the Order of the Eastern Star, the grand lodge adopted a report of the committee on masonic jurisprudence in which it was said that the spirit of Arts. 281 and 282, masonic laws, was not infringed by permitting that order to meet in the lodge rooms. (Art. 283, Masonic Laws.) In the article cited it is said: "The order of 'Eastern Star,' 'Good Samaritan,' and like associations, being composed of Masons and their families, are not included in the inhibition in the last two articles, and may be permitted to meet in lodge rooms. Lodges may also allow the wives and daughters of Masons to assemble occasionally in the lodge rooms." That language would sustain the right to permit the "Shriners" to meet in lodge rooms.

The reason given by the grand master is correct. So also is the statement of the committee that the status as Masons of the individual Shriners is as well established to the Master Mason as is that of the Royal Arch Mason and the Knight Templar. All rest equally on hearsay. The Texas precedents, however, favor the conclusion of the committee. No. 52 should go without saying. No. 54 was disapproved; the committee say:

We do not agree with the decision of the grand master that it is unmasonic for a suspended brother to apply to a chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the degrees, unless it appears that it was fraudulently done. That is a matter to be regulated by chapters, and lodges cannot inquire into the merits or demerits of a brother in making application to another branch or order of Freemasonry, with whose rules and by-laws the Master Mason, as such, cannot be acquainted. If a chapter is deceived by representations as to a brother's status in the lodge, discipline must come from it, if from any organization.

Under the heading "Black-balls and Protests" the grand master says:

I have held in several instances that a protest entered has the same force and effect of a black ball. In one case the candidate was elected to receive the third degree, the lodge conferred the first section of said degree on him and at this juncture, a member of the lodge who had been present from the opening of the lodge, entered with the worshipful master a protest against the candidate's proceeding further. The worshipful master postponed the conferring of the second section of the degree until the matter could be submitted to me, which he did and I held that the protest must be recognized the same as if it had been entered before any part of the degree had been conferred.

As this was not criticized we presume it was held to be in accord with the regulations; it certainly is not in accord with the simplest principles of justice. When once a man is made a brother he is assuredly entitled to be heard in his own defence when his masonic rights are threatened. Even if the right of summary protest against advancement is conceded there ought to be some reasonable limit as to its timeliness, and it cannot be claimed that it is timely if it leaves a brother in a doubtful limbo between somewhere and nowhere—an underdone Master Mason. At the stage where in this case the protest was recognized the candidate is a Mas-

ter Mason, for he has received and assumed that which makes him such; and it seems to us that a common sense view would entitle him to a completion of the ceremonial.

The grand master reports having effected an exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge of Mexico, at Torreon, which we assume had been regularly recognized. The Grand Lodge of England recognizes the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico as having exclusive jurisdiction throughout the republic, which by the way, in its act of recognition, it locates in South America. Texas, separated from Mexico only by the Rio Grande, likewise recognizes the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and also recognizes at least one other sovereign grand lodge in the republic. The promoters of recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico have made much of its recognition by "The Mother Grand Lodge" (England), but we can see how little importance should be attached to action taken in such ignorance of the conditions prevailing in Mexico.

The following circular sent to the officers and members of lodges and to the district deputies indicates that the devil had been sowing tares in Texas:

WHEREAS, It has come to my knowledge that a certain cipher work is being sent through the mail to all lodges in Texas; and

WHEREAS, All such cipher works are condemned by the Grand Lodge of Texas, now therefore, I, John P. Bell, grand master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas, do call upon every officer and member of lodges, and upon every individual Mason, to discountenance the use of any cipher work in this grand jurisdiction.

And I direct each and every district deputy grand master to ascertain whether any cipher work is being used by any Mason in his masonic district, and that wherever such work may be found in use to admonish the brethren that its use is a violation of Texas masonic law that would justify charges against any and all Masons using the same.

The reports of the Masonic Home show a fine condition and smooth sailing, with an average population of 176 during the year, and a per capita cost of maintenance of \$173.63. The grand lodge chartered nine lodges working under dispensation, and granted thirteen charters outright, on original petitions (if we do not misapprehend the record); sent messages of sympathy and regrets to Past Grand Masters ROBERT M. ELGIN and NORTON MOSES, detained at home by physical infirmities; decided that the time was not propitious for undertaking under grand lodge auspices the establishment of Home for Aged Masons; adopted the complement of an existing inhibition against other orders meeting in masonic halls, by prohibiting lodges from using the halls of other orders or bodies for masonic purposes; and had, as we judge, a rather narrow escape from ordering printed in the revised monitor with permission to recite the same when presenting the apron, a gushing and hifalutin address, about

as far as could be imagined from the terse and dignified simplicity of the masonic ritual.

W. LEE MOORE, of Wichita Falls, was elected grand master; JOHN WATSON, Waco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (124 pp.) is again the work of our beloved yokefellow, masonically and professionally, Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, Sr., who thus opens his three-page notice of Illinois for 1907, as follows:

Just exactly fourteen days after the close of the grand lodge on October 3, by the courtesy of the grand secretary, R.W. Bro. Isaac Cutter, we have sent us direct, the first copy of the proceedings, had at its sixty-eighth annual communication, held in Chicago. This was quick work, and our brother is to be congratulated, not only upon it, but also for the excellent get-up of the volume. We are thus able to make at least a cursory review in time for it to take its place in our forthcoming report; otherwise it would have to lie over a full year.

It has never been our habit to reproduce the kind and complimentary things said of us by our brethren of the round table, but only their criticisms when they become a necessary part of our discussions with them. In the following, which discloses the one fly he finds in his pot of ointment, the elements are so mixed that we have to take the praise with the blame or refrain from quoting altogether. He says:

We are sorry to be obliged to note that upon the recommendation of our good Brother Robbins, committee on foreign correspondence, recognition was denied our neighbor, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. We guess that Brother Robbins will, like Bro. T. S. Parvin did in his lifetime, have to visit Mexico and see the conditions for himself ere he will ever be convinced that he is doing our Aztec brethren over there an injustice. We know full well that he does not intend to be unjust; we know him to be too broad-gauged and sincere for that, and that he acts honestly from what he believes to be principle, but all the same we can not help but think he is in error, a thing as we are aware very unusual with him; for in our opinion he is nearly always right in his views upon questions masonic.

We fear that even a visit to Mexico would not have the same effect as befell Brother PARVIN as he journeyed towards the Aztec Damascus, because the conditions do not exist in our case to bring about an instantaneous conversion. We regret to see the closing words of the following, and hope the machinery is yet much better than he thinks:

It is a matter of regret to us that owing to the proximity of the meetings of this grand lodge (Illinois) and that of Texas, and to the fact that the many late coming volumes crowd upon us at this time, we are not able to follow our brother in his travels and give our readers a taste of the good things with which his paper is filled. Besides this, we are very feeble, and like a piece of old machinery, are nearly worn out. Our work is not now like it used to be, a pleasure and recreation. We have often to drive ourself, for though the spirit is willing, the flesh is

weak. We, therefore, have to confine ourself mainly to a notice of his paper on Texas, and in it, even, be brief.

On our own part we are obliged to confess that we find ourselves unable to drive the machinery at the old pace for so many hours continuously, with the result that we find an unexpected amount of work ahead of us for the number of hours at our disposal before it must all be in print. For this reason we cannot linger so long with his report as we could wish. As it was a tilt over religious questions that first brought our beloved brother and ourself so closely together, we cannot forbear quoting from his conclusion the following in which we find our own views so largely reflected, and which reveals so much of a personality that through the years has become more and more endeared to us by its generous spirit:

The questions are often asked, "Is Masonry a religion?" "If not a religion, what, then, is the difference between Freemasonry and natural and revealed religion?" Freemasonry is not a religion, nor is it a system of religions. Masonically we know not, nor do we care, whether our brother be Christian, Jew, Gentile, or Mohammedan; but we do require that he believe in a Supreme Ruler of the Universe—in God; and we respect his faith, whatever it may be, as he has a right to demand of us, and we demand of him. While it is indisputably true that, in one sense, all Masons—true Masons, truly good men—are Christians, it is not true that all Christians are Masons. Or, to state it more broadly or plainly, a man cannot be a true Mason and not be a Christian, yet he can be a Christian and not be a Mason. Masonry helps a man in the enjoyment of this life, and teaches him that there is a life to come. Masonry is not a religious sect. It has no creed save a belief in God—and in the final day a resurrection, in which all good Masons agree. It selects for no man the manner in which he shall worship his Maker; designates no particular church in which we must offer up his devotions; erects no form of altar upon which he must place his offering, but leaves his religious principles a matter for his own conscience to determine—to be settled between his God and himself. It points its votaries to the hope and expectation of a future and a better world, to a Celestial home above, and to the Eternal Lodge, where the Supreme Grand Master presides. It directs us how to reach the beautiful city in the beyond and reminds us of that *Faith* which should never waver, of that *Hope* that should never grow weak, and of that *Charity—Love*—that should never become weary in well doing.

While there are many religions, there is but one Freemasonry. And while we would not be understood as endeavoring to elevate Freemasonry above Christianity, we offer no apology for saying that, while religion has caused many tears of sorrow to flow, made millions of widows and orphans, imprisoned disbelievers, tortured them upon the rack, and burned them at the stake; has devastated cities, and swept them from the face of the earth, desolated lands, and blotted out nations, Masonry has done none of these things. Freemasonry has no armies, no navies, no arsenals, and no magazines, nor implements of war or death. On the contrary, if all men were good and true Masons there would be no more war. Its sons are the hosts of peace; its aims, good deeds; its banner

Love, and its countersign and battlecry, "Peace and good will upon earth."

Most earnestly do me reciprocate the benediction with which he closes his notice of Illinois.

UTAH, 1908.

37TH ANNUAL.

SALT LAKE CITY.

JANUARY 21.

Two full-page half-tones adorn this volume, the frontispiece being the portrait of the incoming grand master, the other the portrait of JOHN FRANCIS HARDIE, set over against his memorial page.

Twelve past grand masters were present, including ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, the representative of Illinois, who with forty others made up the diplomatic corps.

The address of the grand master, WILLIAM JAMES BARRETTE, betrays the mastery of an excellent English style, as well as familiarity with masonic principles and affairs.

He announced the death of JOHN FRANCIS HARDIE, aged sixty-six, who was grand master in 1898. The committee on obituary report also the passing of FREDERICK JOHN HILL, aged forty-one, who was grand marshal in 1900 and 1901.

No decisions are reported, although the grand master had had the usual crop of questions. Among the dispensations reported is one authorizing Argenta Lodge to confer the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees on an Entered Apprentice of that lodge, who subsequent to his initiation lost both feet in a railroad accident. After the dispensation was granted formal written objections were filed in Argenta Lodge by a member, based upon the claimed impropriety of granting the dispensation. The objections being still pending the case came before the grand lodge and went to the jurisprudence committee. We find that the committee has practically anticipated the criticism naturally suggested by the facts in the case, when they say:

The committee on jurisprudence are of the opinion that there is a wide distinction between the status of a profane and that of an Entered Apprentice. While in the former case the contention of the objector might well be considered conclusive, it would not at all follow in the case of an Entered Apprentice, for he is already a Mason and may not be deprived, in the absence of any act of moral turpitude, of receiving

the remaining degrees to which he had been elected when a perfect man. While perhaps the question being a new one and so far-reaching in its consequence it would have been the part of wisdom to have awaited the presentation of the case to the grand lodge, still your committee believe it was within the power of the grand master to give an authoritative answer and report the same to the coming session of the grand lodge.

In our opinion the passages referred to in the ancient landmarks are meant for a profane and that it was not intended that one who had already taken a degree should come within any of those provisions.

We agree that the proper course would have been the simplest—to advise the lodge that the regulation respecting physical fitness did not apply to advancement and nothing stood in the way of proceeding with the work; hence no dispensation was necessary. In other words, the reasons assigned for issuing the dispensation showed that no dispensation was required. The report of the committee on the present status of the case, that Argenta Lodge should proceed as if no accident had happened, was adopted on a division by a vote of forty-two to fourteen.

Their law of territorial jurisdiction does not seem to suit the topography of their domain; the grand master says:

One of the perplexing questions that presented itself several times during the year had to do with the territorial jurisdiction of several of the lodges over applicants for the degrees. While the question is one that is easily settled by rule, still the rule frequently works manifest hardships. In this mountain country, mere distance as the crow flies should not be the determining element as to territorial jurisdiction. In more than one instance I found that it would be necessary for a man to take three days going and coming, to attend the lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction, by an air-line, he lived, and yet he could reach another lodge in a couple of hours, and make the return trip in the same length of time.

I recommend the appointment of a committee to look over the state and at the next annual communication make report of a more correct and convenient territorial division of the state with reference to the jurisdiction of the several lodges.

The Traveling Trowel incident, when a delegation from the Cheyenne lodges delivered the silver trowel to Wasatch Lodge No. 1, of Salt Lake City, seems to have been quite inspiring to the grand master, so much so that he accompanied the delegation which went to Pocatello, Idaho, to deliver the trowel to Portneuf Lodge No. 19. Of the banquet, he says:

There was one scene at the banquet which followed the ceremonies that evening which I shall not soon forget. It was when they called upon the "Nestor of Utah Masonry" to respond to a toast. When our grand secretary rose to his feet it was minutes before he could be heard; cheer followed cheer and then rang again, followed, to relieve the tension, by the rollicking "For he's a jolly good fellow." There were tears in the eyes of more than one of those present.

This confirms us in our preconceived notion that it was the human rather than the symbolic side of these trowel transfers which furnished the inspiration.

The report of the grand secretary (CHRISTOPHER DIEHL) is quite enthusiastic over the Tableau of Regular Lodges as a weapon to fight impostors with. He says:

If the grand lodge should agree to purchase a sufficient number of copies to supply each lodge with one, it should be imperative upon them to hang it in the tyler's room for the inspection of the brethren and especially should the examining committee of visitors peruse it carefully before examining a brother who presents himself for examination and visitation. If that is made the duty of the committee, visitation of a clandestine Mason is impossible.

He thus refers to a growing need:

In connection with this I beg to call the attention of the grand lodge to the fact that the remains of several of our brethren have been cremated, those of Past Grand Master W. T. Dalby among them, and several others have requested that their remains be disposed of by that process. (There are three such requests in the grand lodge safe.) That in such a case our adopted ritual would not be appropriate is evident. Last year the Grand Lodge of Washington adopted a ritual to be used at the cremation of the remains of a brother, which I have obtained and submit herewith. I would recommend that it be referred to the board of custodians and if by it approved to be printed with the funeral rituals.

The committee on returns report the returns of all the lodges received, and dues and fees all paid.

The Grand Lodges of Saskatchewan and Valle de Mexico were recognized, and the requests of the Grand Lodge Alpina and the Grand Lodge of Greece for recognition, hung up for further inquiry. The report of the correspondent (Brother DIEHL) on whose recommendation the Mexican body was recognized, says that its application for recognition has received most careful attention. Certainly the wording of his report must have had very careful attention, or some hint of the irregular, not to say fraudulent organization of the body, confessed to in its own printed proceedings, might have crept into it, and his own knowledge that "the assurance of a number of prominent Masons, notably Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary Lou B. WINSOR, of Michigan, who visited Mexico last year for the purpose of investigating the present condition of the said grand lodge, that it has now sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction of Symbolic Masonry and exclusive control over the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, which control is not disputed by any other governing body in our sister republic," is not warranted by the facts, might have leaked out. Brother WINSOR's report was a good example of confession by avoidance that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is of illegitimate origin, and the Utah report un-

der review seems to have caught the infection. It is not what we had a right to expect from outspoken CHRIS. DIEHL, who knows that there are at least two governing bodies in Mexico disputing the alleged exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; agreed to participate in the observance of the bicentenary anniversary of the Grand Lodge of England, and approved the general plan sketched therefor by the District of Columbia; excepted the lodges outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden from the operation of the law requiring officers-elect to secure certificates of proficiency in their duties within three weeks from their election, as a condition of installation (a law, let us add, that is an unwarrantable interference with right of a lodge to free choice in the selection of its officers); requested the retiring grand master (whom it presented with a past grand master's jewel) to present his portrait, framed, for the grand lodge gallery; and accepted an invitation to banquet with the local craft immediately after closing, when it is to be hoped good digestion waited on appetite.

JAMES HENRY BROWN was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (84 pp.) is the thirty-second annual review of the field by Grand Secretary CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, and as usual is as full of matter as an egg is full of meat. Illinois is accorded somewhat more than two and one-half of his scanty number of pages, the session under review being that of 1907. He characterizes the address of Grand Master ALLEN as a fine business document, and as showing that the office in this jurisdiction is no sinecure, an opinion which will have the swift endorsement of everybody who has held it. He quotes the lively remarks of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT, the representative of Utah, in introducing to the grand master, and the remarks of the latter in introducing to the grand lodge Past Grand Master ABRAHAM DALE GASH, of that jurisdiction, now a resident of Chicago, and affiliated with Edgewater Lodge No. 901.

He thus discloses his own view of the traveling card wave:

Brother Robbins is opposed to the subject requiring documentary evidence of regularity from strange visitors of which he says: "It is curious to note that the hysterical panicky feeling which prevailed when the magnified dangers of clandestinism were first exploded by grand masters, has given way to a sort of weariness of the subject that is not reassuring." We confess that ever since the subject appeared on the surface of the masonic sea we sometimes, to use the expression of Brother Eggleston, of Virginia, wobbled on the question, but the more we have thought over it the more we have come to the conclusion that the old way, *i. e.*, "from mouth to ear," is the best way.

Referring to our criticism of the grand master's decision that a master could not alone examine a proposed visitor, he explains that the decision was rendered in accord with the law of the Grand Lodge of Utah, which we presumed to be the case inasmuch as it was approved. No law, however, can relieve the master of the duty and responsibility of deciding who shall be admitted. In this he has absolute power for the time being, and may admit the visitor on whatever evidence convinces him that his status warrants his admission.

We heartily reciprocate the cordiality of our brother's closing personal words and congratulate him on the manifest love and veneration with which those who are closest to him and know him best, are crowning his afternoon of life.

VERMONT, 1907.

114TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 12.

Five past grand masters and twenty-three grand representatives were present, the envoy from Illinois not among them.

We quote from the exordium of the able and felicitously written address of the Grand Master CHARLES A. CALDERWOOD:

One hundred and thirteen times have masonic seed-time and harvest come in Vermont since first the seed of growth and development was sown in the humble gathering of the brethren to form the Grand Lodge of Vermont at Rutland, October 14, 1794. How great the change from that day to this. Five brethren representing three feeble lodges formed the root from which our present grand lodge, with its hundred lodges and twelve thousand members has grown. True to the ancient landmarks and foundation principles it has been blessed and prospered because it deserved to be; because in the development of our commonwealth and the building up of the highest manliness, it had a part to perform. No institution endures for a century and exerts great influence, except it be in harmony with the progress of the race. It is only the fittest that survives.

And we may add that through peace and sunshine, storm and stress, no grand lodge has performed the part which the course of events has assigned to it more nobly than the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

He announced the death of NATHAN P. BOWMAN and CHARLES R. MONTAGUE; WILL F. LEWIS, past deputy grand master; CHARLES C. MILLER, past junior grand warden, and GEORGE F. FLANDERS, past junior grand deacon. Of Brother BOWMAN the grand master says:

Most Worshipful Brother Nathan P. Bowman was made grand master in June, 1874, and again in the following year. At his death in 1906 he was the oldest past grand master in years and the oldest, save one, in service. Since he was made a Mason there had been fifty-six executive sessions of the grand lodge, at fifty-two of which he had been present. Absence from the other four was caused by either sickness or death in his family, or by service in the army during the civil war. He was a safe and conservative counsellor and his absence will be deeply felt when wise advice is needed. He was buried from his home church in St. Johnsbury August 7, 1906. The grand lodge, with nearly every officer present, conducted the funeral service. The large number of Masons present, as well as of his townspeople, showed the respect and esteem in which he was held.

The grand master thinks the difference of opinion on the question of requiring documentary evidence of regularity from strange visitors is fast disappearing; that back of the right of visitation lies the right and duty of a lodge protecting itself against impostors and renegades, and that so many jurisdictions require this proof that the time has come when Vermont should take action. The jurisprudence committee, however, did not think action expedient at this time, and the grand lodge concurred. He thus vigorously expresses himself on the subject of dispensations:

That a grand master has had from the earliest masonic time power to make Masons at sight and to grant dispensations for almost any unusual course, cannot well be denied. In these days when laws are adopted for the control and guidance of masonic lodges, while these ancient prerogatives of the grand master still remain, I cannot think that they should be exercised to the setting aside of recognized legal authority except in case of a real emergency. I have been asked this year to exercise this dispensing power in cases where no emergency whatever existed. A man has lived in a town forty years. He has known many Masons and has known as much of their purposes and actions as a profane may, without applying for admission. He has no particular interest in their work and cannot see that there is anything in it for him. There comes to him an offer to go to Colorado and engage in lucrative mining industries. He must go in just one week. He thinks it would be to his advantage to be a Mason and so applies to the lodge but says that he must have the degrees within a week. Can it be done? Oh, certainly: The grand master can set aside any law and will do it to accommodate. Moreover the lodge will profit by twenty-five dollars. Request is made by mail or perhaps by telephone. The grand master is asked to exercise a power that should be held, like the pardoning power, most sacred, to accommodate a man that is plainly influenced purely by mercenary or selfish motives. Should the grand master grant the request? Most assuredly not. By doing so, he is simply making merchandise of his power to the pecuniary advantage of the particular lodge. The free use, or rather abuse of this power has become a reproach; Masonry is cheapened; and thoughtful brethren grieved. Whatever can be had by snapping the finger can hardly be worth snapping the finger for. Thus the world reasons and reasons correctly. It is not the sole or chief purpose of Masonry to get in a lot of members; it exists for something higher and nobler. By-laws, wise and approved,

are adopted and these by-laws should be strictly followed ordinarily. To have them set aside by the grand master for light and trivial causes is to belittle all law. No man confers a favor upon Masonry by condescending to patronize it. Quite the contrary is the fact. Let us act as if we believed this.

The grand master handed down no decisions. While he had been asked almost innumerable questions they had all been answered by referring to the present decisions, by-laws and standing resolutions. He does not emit the usual wail over the unnecessary questions, but says he has enjoyed the correspondence, and were it to do over again, would say give him more questions to answer.

The Grand Lodges of Alberta, Queensland and Porto Rico were recognized on motion of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, chairman of the committee on correspondence. In the topical portion of his general review, Brother PERKINS has the following remarks on Queensland:

It is our belief, and we so recommend, that recognition be also extended the Grand Lodge of Queensland. The history of its organization in 1904 was fully covered by us in 1905, and frequent reference has since been made as to its progress. The fact that the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England object should not weigh. Regularly organized, vouched for by New South Wales, the mother of the Australian group of masonic grand lodges, earnestly struggling for complete home government, recognition belongs to her as a matter of right and justice. At the last annual election, Grand Master Hutton was unanimously nominated to succeed himself, but declined and himself proposed His Excellency, Lord Chelmsford, who was elected grand master by acclamation. Hopes are entertained by our brethren of Queensland that his prompt acceptance of the honor, thus conferred upon him, will relieve in a measure the opposition of the mother grand lodges. Whether it does, or not, she merits the encouragement of recognition by her sister grand lodges of the world, and we would not have Vermont backward in that encouragement.

In making the motion for the recognition of these bodies, we notice that he blankets Porto Rico with the others under the expression, "Newly formed grand lodges." This leads us to hope that he may be in possession of information we have vainly sought, as to whether the "reorganization" of Porto Rico, in 1898, was really that, or a resuscitation or a resurrection of the "Sovereign Grand Lodge of Porto Rico," formed at Mayaquez in 1885. And, whichever it was, whether the reorganization at San Juan was effected only by the aid of unattached Masons (like the discredited "Grand Lodge of Western Australia," and the "Grand Lodge of Ontario,") as appeared to be foreshadowed by the circulars inviting participation in the movement. The following refers to the committee on grievances:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont, now in session:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the grand master's address relating to complaints and grievances, has to report as follows:

The case of the appeal of Bert E. Buzzell, formerly of North Star Lodge No. 12, from the action of that lodge, dated December 1, 1903, which appeal is now for the first time entered in this grand lodge, we recommend that the same be dismissed under article 19 of the grand lodge by-laws.

Fraternally submitted,

E. L. WELLS,
O. W. DALEY,
CHAS. H. DARLING,
Committee on Grievances.

Practically this work in vacation has long been the custom in Illinois, where the same end is attained by calling the committee together enough days in advance of the annual communication to clear the docket and have the report ready to submit when the grand lodge meets.

Murmurs over unpaid bills contracted for a district meeting, and banquet (one being held in each deputy district every year) led to an investigation by the grand master and the disclosure of the fact that the district deputy had collected the assessments from the lodges but had not paid the bills; moreover he failed to acknowledge the receipt of either of the three or four letters written to him by the grand master on the subject. The grand lodge very considerably concurred in the recommendation of the grievance committee, that—

The grand master take up this question with the present district deputy of that district and ascertain the amount of money, if any, now in the hands of Brother Blank, collected by him from the several lodges of the fourth district, and submit such statement to Brother Blank with direction that he make such answer as he may be best advised, and on the return of such answer such further action be taken as in the premises shall seem meet.

We have looked over the report of the finance committee to see if we could haply get a tip on the Vermont ritual market, but we are left in doubt, because we don't know how diversified a line of goods the grand secretary carries; we find that he received for "supplies sold" \$919.70.

Past Grand Master KITTREDGE HASKINS received the congratulations of the grand lodge on having reached his fiftieth year as a Mason.

CHARLES A. CALDERWOOD, of St. Johnsbury, grand master; HENRY H. ROSS, Burlington, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (149 pp.) is again from the first-class workshop of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, and is easily one of the most interesting as well as among the ablest that come to our table. Without losing any of the incisiveness of youth, Bro. PERKINS supplements it with the mellowness of riper years, as becomes the dean of the resi-

dent past grand masters. Indeed he may be the oldest survivor, for although we have seen no announcement of the death of M.W. Bro. PARK DAVIS, what is almost equivalent to it is the absence from these proceedings of the annual letter with which, from his western home, Brother DAVIS is wont to greet the brethren in grand lodge.

Brother PERKINS gives four pages—scripture measure—to the Illinois proceedings of 1906, and if he started out—or started in—to be generally complimentary, he nowhere strikes a false note.

He summarizes the address of Grand Master ALLEN, and of his decision that objection—as to a visitor—cannot exclude a candidate from another lodge present to receive a degree by courtesy, says it is surely good law, all previous requirements having been complied with. He refers at length to the correspondence with Hamburg and the German Grand Lodge League on the subject of visitation, to commend the position and the manner maintained by Illinois in the matter. His reference to the Masonic Home and the Orphans' Home reflects something more than a passing scrutiny of the reports of these institutions; and the "polished specimen" selected from the oration of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT—which he calls an "inspiring effort," shows his discrimination as a reviewer. The report on correspondence comes in for generous praise as well as the compliment of being laid under contribution on various topics. Of our speculation whether the vacating of the warden's stations—as well as the familiar practice of calling a past grand master to the chair—in preparing for the election, was a traditional custom, he says:

It has been the usage in Vermont so long that the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary, and is practiced by many of the subordinate lodges of the state.

We beg to thank him personally for his personal congratulations anent our anniversary, and to assure him that those of none were more welcome.

VERMONT, 1908.

115TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 10.

This volume carries a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master.

Seven past grand masters were present, including DELOS M. BACON, the representative of Illinois, who with twenty-eight others made up the diplomatic corps.

After a brief exordium the grand master, CHARLES A. CALDERWOOD, announced the passing of ROBERT J. WRIGHT, past grand senior deacon; HIRAM H. HOWE, past junior grand deacon, and the Rev. EDWIN WHEEL-OCK, grand chaplain for nearly forty years.

Reporting his attendance at eleven district meetings he says of their influence:

It is indeed gratifying to those who have had the privilege of seeing the work grown from crudeness to almost perfection, as nearly all the lodges now work. It was my privilege to be one of the members of the first district deputies' meeting ever held in Vermont. I think none of us realized the great work we were then inaugurating. The imprint of that meeting is to be seen all over this state, and I think great credit is due the deputies whose privilege it was to inaugurate this great reform, under the direction of the then grand lecturer, Past Grand Master D. N. Nicholson, and those of us who are left can look with pride at the structure of which we had the pleasure of laying the foundation. And I earnestly urge the brethren throughout the state to maintain with the greatest of care the perfection we have now attained, and this can only be done by ceaseless vigilance, for by this the perfection has been gained, and by it it must be maintained.

The one perplexing problem of these district meetings with banquet attachment, which is deemed absolutely essential, has been solved by every brother paying for his own supper, thus taking from the shoulders of lodges what was a heavy burden in districts having but few lodges.

The grand master reports a marked decrease in the requests for waiver from sister jurisdictions; his experience included the following:

I have asked for two waivers from Massachusetts, one for Benton Lodge No. 88, of Guildhall, and one for Memphremagog Lodge No. 65, of Newport. With the usual Massachusetts courtesy, no reply has been vouchsafed to either of my requests.

Referring to a lodge of sorrow which a prior engagement prevented him from attending, he says the custom is to be commended to the thoughtful consideration of all the fraternity, with which opinion we are not in accord. The lodge of sorrow is an exotic, and too spectacular to

be compatible with the simplicity and dignity of Ancient Craft Masonry. He renews his appeal for legislation requiring documentary evidence from visitors, and in this connection refers to the publication of the List of Regular Lodges as of great value. The jurisprudence committee to whom the subject was sent, yielded to his importunities and went too far; and the grand lodge adopted their recommendation that "No lodge in this jurisdiction entertain the application of an alleged brother for the right of visitation, unless such applicant presents documentary evidence of his affiliation with some lodge in good standing in the jurisdiction in which he resides.

This not only cuts off non-affiliates from visiting, but in its crude, sweeping form, if literally construed, cuts off the known lawful Mason who does not have the documents in his pocket. The committee seemed to be aware of the crudeness of their work, for they provided for a committee who should take up the matter and report next year.

Referring to the case of the district deputy reported as a defaulter at the session of 1907, the grand master says:

In the matter relating to District Deputy Grand Master Black, which was, by the request of the grievance committee, referred to the deputy grand master to be taken up with the district deputy grand master of District No. 4, Brother Davis, nothing new has been discovered but gross incapacity and stupid don't-care-it-ive-ness, and I sincerely hope that the committee will in some way bring this brother to a realizing sense of the duty which he owed this grand lodge while he was the official head of the fourth masonic district. All papers in the case have been referred again to the grievance committee for their consideration.

It appearing that the offender had neither accounted for the money in his hands nor complied with the orders of the grand lodge one year before, the grievance committee recommended that he be expelled from Masonry by the grand lodge; and after the report had been recommitted for subsequent report that the offender was cited to appear before the grand lodge one year before, and did so appear and stated his case, thus making it apparent that he had had such notice as would give the grand lodge jurisdiction to try, he was first unanimously declared guilty as charged, and then upon another unanimous vote declared expelled. The brother manifestly got no more than was justly coming to him in this punishment, but inasmuch as the case did not come before the grand lodge on appeal, we are of the opinion from a hasty consideration of the matter that the action, in the form it took, was unwarranted. He should have been arraigned and tried by his lodge.

A letter of regrets was read from Past Grand Master PARK DAVIS, furnishing the welcome evidence that he is still living, and a similar letter from Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HALL, to whom greetings, in happy recollections of the Masonic Congress of 1893.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized.

LEE S. TILLOTSON, of St. Albans, was elected grand master; HENRY H. ROSS, Burlington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (170 pp.), by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, is another of his beguiling reviews which will get itself read even when the reviewer is in the very pinch of his work, as he is likely to be when he gets so far down in the alphabet. Our proceedings for 1907 engage his attention to the extent of nearly three pages of interesting matter, including a good summary of Grand Master ALLEN's address; a notice of the Masonic and Orphans Homes, and of the special report of this committee relative to recognized and other governing bodies, from which he copies the list of grand lodges recognized as regular but not sovereign and with which, therefore, we do not maintain diplomatic relations. He also gives generous attention to the report on correspondence, quoting therefrom on various topics. There is much in his report that we should like to give our readers, but fleeting time forbids.

VICTORIA, 1908.

Our last previous notice of this grand lodge was of its proceedings for 1906. We now have before us only the proceedings of the quarterly communication of March 18, 1908, the annual. The grand master, GEORGE E. EMERY, presided, supported by one past grand master and thirty-four members of the diplomatic corps, the representative from Illinois not among them.

The unanimous re-election of the grand master was announced. Later it appeared from the remarks of the grand master, that under the new system of voting the work of the scrutineers of the ballot had been very arduous, occupying three days and a considerable portion of two nights.

Of the informal conference at Hobart, chronicled in our notice of Tasmania, the grand master says:

The M.W. grand master said that during the last week in February he had had the pleasure of paying a visit to Tasmania, in connection with the re-election, for the thirteenth time, of M.W. Bro. Charles Davies. He had with him twenty officers, and the deputy grand master of New South Wales had a similar number, and there were also representatives from South Australia and New Zealand, so that there was a very representative gathering. They had spent a very pleasant week, and appre-

ciated the meeting there with other brethren, and the opportunities it gave of exchanging views on various matters. He thought such meetings would have a good effect on Freemasonry, because they came in contact with Freemasons from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and although they had no formal conference, they had held conversation on important matters, and were able to assist one another in solving problems they had in view.

The grand master announced the death since the last communication of S. T. CREW and G. R. REEVES, past senior grand wardens; J. REILLY and WILLIAM BRYAN, past junior grand deacons, and J. O. BOWMAN, past grand sword bearer.

A letter of sympathy was sent to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, on the death of Past Grand Master JOHN C. REMINGTON.

Apart from these matters the proceedings were of purely local interest, including a warm debate, reported at length, over a financial proposition before the grand lodge.

We observe that in the list of grand secretaries given, the name of our own R.W. Brother CUTTER is converted into CUTLER.

GEORGE E. EMERY is grand master; JOHN BRAIM, grand secretary, both of Melbourne.

VIRGINIA, 1908.

130TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

FEBRUARY 11.

Eureka! This volume brings as its frontispiece an autograph portrait, as grand master, of our yokefellow of the round table, JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON. We knew from his writings why he was admired, and now having seen his fine, far-looking, wistful face we know why he is beloved of his jurisdiction.

Six past grand masters and thirty-one members of the diplomatic corps were present, among the latter WM. L. ANDREWS, the representative of Illinois. On the second day of the session, W. C. B. HUFF, the representative of Virginia near the Grand Lodge of New York, was a visitor and was received with appropriate honors.

The grand master, SYLVANUS J. QUINN, called a long roll of the distinguished dead, including the names of ROBERT ENOCH WITHERS, WILLIAM HENRY LAMBERT and ROBERT TEMPLETON CRAIGHILL, past grand masters, aged respectively, eighty-six, seventy-seven and sixty-four; WILLIAM COLLIER WILKINSON, grand tyler for twenty-four years; HAY

HOOMES JOHNSTON, district deputy grand master, and JAMES HAMILTON CAPERS, past district deputy. One of these we personally knew by sight, having seen him at St. Louis, in 18—, where he presided over the Grand Encampment of the United States, K.T., having made the journey home from Hong Kong for that purpose, Brother WITHERS.

Portraits of the three past grand masters are set opposite their memorial pages.

Thirty decisions were selected from the many more as of sufficient importance to report. Most of them are along well trodden lines. We reproduce three that are akin, but which differ somewhat:

9. That a non-affiliate, having no rights in Masonry under our laws, has no right to instruct a candidate in Masonry.

14. That a non-affiliate has no rights in Masonry—not even of visitation or masonic burial—unless excused for non-affiliation by a unanimous vote of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides. Section 239 M. D.

17. That a brother who dimits from a lodge and becomes a non-affiliate, if he desires to regain membership, does not have to petition the lodge for reinstatement to the rights and benefits of Masonry, as dimitting did not forfeit those rights, but must apply for membership only. He cannot be classed with suspended or expelled Masons.

Number 17 is good law *almost* anywhere, and among the rights not forfeited is that denied by No. 9. It is the *birthright* of every Mason to talk Masonry with any brother standing on the degree to which that part of Masonry pertains, and so long as he is not suspended or expelled, be he affiliate or unaffiliated, *it cannot be alienated*. In our judgment nothing in Masonry is more clearly beyond dispute than that.

We quote from the address:

In July I was informed that a German Mason, living in Richmond, desired membership in Temple Lodge No. 9, but, hailing from a grand jurisdiction whose grand lodge is not recognized by this grand lodge, he could not be recognized as a Mason. Upon request, strongly endorsed, I authorized Temple Lodge No. 9, to “heal” him by administering to him the three O. B.’s in open lodge in the degrees to which they respectively belonged. This being done he could apply for membership, his application therefor to lie over one lunar month.

We call attention to this to inquire whether the power here exercised is held to flow from the authority of the grand master to make a Mason “at sight?”

The grand master reported that relatively the Masonic Home had suffered financially during the year, the deficit being principally in life memberships and donations by the various masonic bodies of the state, and made a strong appeal not to let the institution languish.

He calls attention to the necessity of "identification papers" for visitors, urging action at this session, but we do not discover that any action was taken.

The committee on address do not believe in rapid rotation in office; they say:

We regret the determination of our grand master to lay down his high office at the end of his first term. Our regret in this instance is mitigated by the fact that he is succeeded by one of the most learned and erudite Masons in our jurisdiction, but we are constrained to the opinion that the interests of the craft are more greatly subserved by the service of a grand master for two terms.

The committee on propositions is a valuable adjunct to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, level-headed in judgment and economical of ink; one formula was made to fit all the propositions before them, five in number: "Your committee recommend that no action be taken." It often happens that prevention is the most valuable affirmative action.

It is not easy to oust an interloper when once fairly seated, but we judge that the committee on work accomplished it by this favorable report on the following:

Resolved, That the committee on work is directed to omit in the rendition of the work the certain sign which was incorporated into the work by the direction of the grand lodge at its annual communication held December, 1903.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges and continued three under dispensation; did a large amount of routine work apparently with great thoroughness; ordered fifty pages of the present grand lodge proceedings set aside for the history of St. John's Lodge No. 36, a story so interesting that its preservation would have been cheap at a hundred pages; and on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence recognized the Grand Lodges of Saskatchewan and Queensland.

JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON was elected grand master; GEORGE W. CARINGTON re-elected grand secretary, both of Richmond.

The report on correspondence (116 pp.) is again by JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, and is as usual full of interest; but no sentence in it will be read with greater general pleasure than the line in his "Conclusion" indicating that he is not to leave the ranks of the band of scribes. As his name still stands at the head of the committee we presume he will follow the precedent set by one of his illustrious predecessors, WM. F. DRINKARD, and continue the work of reviewing during his grand mastership. With this assurance the fly disappears from our pot of ointment, and we may add, in the vernacular of the street: There are no flies on the grand master of Virginia. His notice of Illinois is of 1907, and of the proceedings he says:

Vast as is the volume it is somehow lacking in material for review. Even the jurisprudence committee reported nothing referred to them, and the grand master reported no decisions, all he had made having been mere routine constructions of written law. Illinois is to be congratulated, of course, on this happy state of affairs, but we of the round table are left to mourn.

He thus refers to the Illinois-Germany correspondence:

Last year we noticed the impudent demands of "Auerbach," managing director of the eight German grand lodges, that Masons of their obedience presenting regular documents, should be permitted to visit Illinois lodges as a right, and threatening withdrawal of intercourse if they were not. This year the new managing director writes to know if Illinois stands by her action. A very conservative reply was sent, again explaining that the restrictions applied to all visitors, even of their own lodges, and no reply has been received.

We quote:

Brother Robbins noticed our controversy with Tennessee. It may interest him to know that the case occurred in Bristol, a town in which the state line runs through the main street, and where there is a Virginia, as well as a Tennessee, lodge, both having, by treaty of the grand lodges, concurrent jurisdiction.

We would inquire whether the concurrent jurisdiction enjoyed under the treaty is purely territorial, or both territorial and penal?

He asks: "What good ever came of waiver (over profanes), or ever will come of it?" We can't fathom the possibilities of the future and so refrain from trying to answer the last half of his question; but of the first half we may say that we have known some good fellows who have enjoyed the fellowship of Masonry some months or years longer than they could otherwise have done had they been obliged to go home and wait long enough to receive the degrees.

To our question as to how the grand master and the committee approving a decision of his relative to Past Master degree knew that the degree as conferred in a provisional lodge of past masters and the degree of the same name received in a Royal Arch chapter are one and the same, unless they know it as Royal Arch Masons, he replies:

We can answer his question by informing him that the Grand Chapter of Virginia was formed in 1808 by the grand lodge surrendering control of the Royal Arch and granting to the grand chapter *concurrent* control of the past master's degree. We know it also because chapters sometimes confer it for lodges and chapters never reconfer it on those who have received it in provisional lodges.

In reviewing New York he finds a picture labeled "Sacketts Harbor Masonic Temple; believed to be the oldest building in the United States continuously used as a meeting place of Masons," and thus comments:

It was built in 1817.

We have in Richmond "Mason's Hall," built in 1785, and it has not only been continuously used for masonic meetings, but not otherwise used except that a past master of Richmond Randolph Lodge No. 19, which has never met elsewhere, save during repairs of fire damage, holds a Mission Sunday School in its basement. Lafayette visited it in 1824, and No. 19 has unbroken records back to 1787. NEXT!

Of a brother reviewer who impresses him as being hypercritical, he says he "does not mean to be unkind or even captious, it is merely habit, and doubtless due to indigestion;" and forthwith he himself illustrates the force of habit by giving him professional advice: "Virginia lithia water," he says, "would help him greatly."

WASHINGTON, 1907.

50TH ANNUAL.

TACOMA.

JUNE 11.

A full page portrait of the retiring grand master forms the frontispiece of this attractive volume.

Fourteen past grand masters and forty-one members of the diplomatic corps were present, the representative of Illinois—our old friend and yokefellow in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, LOUIS ZIEGLER—not among them. W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, chairman of the committee on correspondence for British Columbia, was a visitor.

The grand master, EDWARD FRANKLIN WAGGONER, announced the passing of the distinguished dead of the year; and what a harvest death had reaped; WILLIAM H. UPTON, past grand master; THOMAS CRANNEY, past deputy grand master; ALPHONZO F. LEARNED and BENJAMIN L. SHARPSTEIN, past senior grand wardens, all of whose memorial pages are adorned with portraits. We are especially grateful for the portrait of Brother UPTON, who combined scholarship, generosity and moral courage to a greater degree than any other Mason of his generation on this side of the Atlantic; one of those rare characters who—

"dared to be
In the right with two or three."

The memorial address of Past Grand Master JOHN ARTHUR, delivered at the session under review, is worthy of its subject; and while portraying with masterly strokes the character of Brother UPTON, it is scarcely less a revelation of the eulogist himself. Ten decisions were handed down, five of which we copy:

2. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Mason who shall engage in the business of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a

beverage, either directly or as employee, shall by reason of that act be debarred from receiving further degrees or advancement in a masonic lodge in this jurisdiction so long as he shall remain in said business.

3. It is a masonic offence for any Mason to make any statement in regard to his ballot with reference to the white balls or black balls, as to how many were cast or of what kind, as the ballot in the masonic lodge is absolutely secret, except in case of unintentional error, and can then be revealed only in the manner provided by the code.

4. No Mason shall be permitted to affiliate with any lodge in this jurisdiction who is engaged directly or as employee in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

6. A lodge having received the petition for the degrees, and not having acted upon same prior to the removal of the applicant to another jurisdiction, cannot elect the applicant to receive the degrees in that lodge.

7. It is not permissible for any lodge outside of this jurisdiction to confer the degrees in a lodge in this jurisdiction.

Only one was disapproved, No. 6, the committee on jurisprudence holding that jurisdiction is acquired at the time the petition is presented and accepted. We agree with the committee unless, as in the Illinois code, a lodge is forbidden to *initiate* a non-resident. We are not advised whether Nos. 2 and 3 reflect the language of enacted or judicially made law, or are only deductions from such. In either event they are indefensible as assuming to settle by class legislation what it is the province of the ballot to settle individually. No. 7 is hide-bound; next to being able to travel into foreign countries and receive master's wages, is the good fortune to have foreign countries bring the wages to your own door.

The grand master recommended—

First. The submission of an amendment providing that hereafter petitioners for a dispensation to form a new lodge shall attach their limits to the petition, and that hereafter certificates of membership shall not be permissible in applying for dispensation.

Second. The submission of an amendment providing that at least one member of each committee on investigation shall see the petitioner personally before reporting.

Third. The submission of an amendment providing that within sixty days after the Master Mason's degree shall have been conferred upon a candidate, the said Master Mason shall pass an examination proving proficiency as such.

Fourth. The submission of an amendment specifically stating what defects may be allowed, and what defects shall be considered a barrier to receiving the degrees in this jurisdiction, thus avoiding further decisions with reference to physical qualifications.

Fifth. The submission of an amendment providing that a lodge having concurrent jurisdiction with another lodge shall consider the objection to receiving degrees or advancement made by a member of such other concurrent lodge the same as if made by a member of said lodge.

Sixth. The submission of an amendment providing that receipts for dues from lodges shall show that the members are in good standing at the time of the issuance of the receipts.

Seventh. The submission of an amendment providing that dimitted Master Masons who shall have resided within this jurisdiction for a period of two years without having affiliated shall be thereby debarred from all rights and privileges of Masonry in this jurisdiction. *Provided*, they shall not have applied for membership in some lodge within the two years and been rejected.

The committee on jurisprudence reported adversely on Nos. 2, 3 (with the recommendation that the grand master issue a circular letter urging masters of lodges to see that candidates are posted in the lecture), 4, 6 and 7, the latter because—

In the opinion of your committee a man makes application for the degrees “of his own free will” and our present law makes it optional with the lodge or master to refuse masonic burial, aid or privileges to non-affiliates.

The report of the committee against the third recommendation was turned down, and the recommendation was concurred in with the addition “that the examination be made in open lodge.” We regret this, for we regard the action of the grand lodge as clearly *ultra vires*. The favorable action of the committee respecting the fifth recommendation was not sustained. We have no tears to shed over this, for we think the right of objection has already been strained to the limit. We do not look with favor on recommendation No. 1, as we do not think it wise to shut the door against “borrowed members” in creating lodges under dispensation. We do not regret the fate of No. 2. Masonry has got on safely for a good while without prescribing in detail the duties of the committee of inquiry. No. 4 was wisely beaten, and if adopted it could not lift from the conscience of the voter with the ballot, the responsibility of determining for himself whether the physical qualifications of the candidate meet the requirements of the landmark, and this is something that any and all legislation on this subject tends to make the voter forget. Of course No. 7 was wisely defeated, the grand lodge having already gone too far in that direction. Non-affiliation has no attendant evil comparable to that countenancing in any degree the doctrine that a brother can be divested of masonic rights without due process of law.

Last year the following resolution was referred to the committee on correspondence:

Resolved, That we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in lodges of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in countries where that is the dominant rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation, under the usual masonic restrictions, the same as if made in lodges of our own obedience.

This is not a new face, and elsewhere in this report—under Florida, we think—we have given something of its genesis and history. At the session under review, the committee on correspondence, Past Grand Master STEPHEN J. CHADWICK submitted an adverse report covering some four pages, whose adoption, after considerable discussion, we are glad to chronicle. He did not put the discussion on a high plane, treating the question as one of expediency, when instead it is one of loyalty to voluntarily assumed obligations, and going to the very core of our engagements to see that the ancient landmarks are held inviolate.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges—or practically nine, as charters for two more were ordered to issue upon satisfactory evidence that their dispensations had been spread upon their record books; endorsed the recommendations of the deputy grand master, who, as a special committee to secure data as to the need of a Masonic Home, made a very thorough investigation and reported in favor of a combination of the institutional, and the Iowa plan which gives relief only through the local lodge under rules and regulations prescribed by a permanent board of relief—substantially the plan aimed at by the amendment offered by Past Grand Master Cook in our grand lodge, and defeated last year—and directed the finance committee to formulate and report such a plan next year; decided to observe its semi-centennial anniversary at Olympia; listened to an address worth the hearing by HENRY W. CANFIELD, grand orator; postponed the consideration of the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, who also reported that there was no information to warrant action on a similar request from the Grand Lodge of Guatemala, and repealed the interdict against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Masons of its obedience; received and filed with the grand secretary the report of the special committee on cremation services (which we hope soon to see in print); exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodges of Oregon and Nevada, then in session, and located the grand secretary's office at Tacoma, where it voted to meet again next year.

RALPH CLAPP McALLISTER, of Seattle, was elected grand master; HORACE WALTER TYLER, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (176 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master STEPHEN J. CHADWICK, who easily maintains the high standard set for himself in his previous reports—and more.

He gives nearly five of his interesting pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1906. Summarizing Grand Master ALLEN's address and coming upon a case where reimbursement was sought for expense incurred in the care of a sick sojourning brother, he makes it the text of the following observations, alike creditable to his head and heart:

This is the old story, most lodges have been in a similar situation. The time will come when charity will be dispensed *voluntarily*; the distress of a brother will be relieved because he is a Mason, and if his lodge be in position to do so it will share the expense, or meet it entirely as the case may be.

The question has been so generally discussed we have no disposition to open it, but we do express the hope that the day will come when commercialism—payment in dollars and cents—will not be a condition (express or implied) of masonic charity. Put upon this broad basis, with love and duty prompting the tender word of sympathy and the generous deed, the better nature of the recipient's lodge would be so appealed to that we feel sure that *less money would be lost* than under the present system.

We have never understood that a Mason pays his lodge anything in the way of a premium for assurance against sickness or distress, if such things do not come to him voluntarily, and he does not yield them with a free hand, then Masonry means no more than a sick benefit order.

It is at times the privilege of a lodge to entertain with lavish hand the elect of the fraternity. To spread sumptuous banquets, to don fine linen, to let the purse strings hang loose in honor of those who wear the purple. Then in good season the shadow falls, a brother wandered far from home, poor and dependent, sick in body, but none the less a brother, is found among us, shall we deny him that which is his due by right of mutual obligation, or make the fulfillment of our vows dependent of the financial ability of his lodge to reimburse us?

If we meet this duty without reference to debit and credit we will nevertheless be reimbursed, for virtue is its own reward. If we do not, or *insist* upon an obligation to repay to the full measure of the bond, we make Masonry a pretense and a fraud.

There should be no bookkeeping for or on account of a sick brother. Masonry and money are things apart. This is an age of money, money above all things it seems. Let Masonry be the great light forever reminding us in our mad scramble that wealth will count for nothing in that scale where a widow's tear weighs more than the purest gold.

Of the prohibition of the stereopticon illustration of certain portions of the lecture, in which an exception is made in favor of the "Marble Monument," he inquires "Why?"—as others have done, and says:

It is the usual practice in Washington lodges to use a stereopticon and we think it adds greatly to the beauty and impressiveness of the lectures. And in our judgment is no more an innovation on the body of Masonry than the "plug" hat and dress coat affected in some lodges.

We have never asked the grand master for his reasons for this exception, but being a Yankee by birth and long heredity have been content to guess that the real objects of his inhibition were certain too sensational pictures with which some lodges had equipped themselves, whose realism was offensive to taste of average refinement. He reproduces from Bro.

OWEN SCOTT'S oration several fine paragraphs in accord with his own already expressed views. Generously complimentary towards the Illinois report on correspondence, he quotes from it on various topics, including Scottish Rite Masonry, the circumlocution office, the French grand bodies, documentary evidence of regularity, and the proposed bi-centenary celebration, and of the latter says:

The proposition has always seemed hysterical. There is no reason manifest at the present time why grand lodges should "get up" an international surprise party on any one.

He discovers our picture in the proceedings, and from the lines of the face diagnosticates Teutonic extraction. English on both sides from away back; American since early half of the 17th century.

Brother CHADWICK has greatly enhanced the value of his report by a fine topical index; and while we are on this subject we want to add that Grand Secretary TYLER has given us in the Washington proceedings the finest general index we have seen.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1908.

8TH ANNUAL.

PERTH.

APRIL 23.

This volume, which contains the records of four quarterly communications, is embellished with full page portraits of JAMES SYKES BATTYE, deputy grand master, and MICHAEL SAMSON, past pro grand master, and one of the veterans of the craft.

The July quarterly fell on the 26th. The grand master, the Rt. Rev. C. O. L. RILEY, bishop of Perth, presided, as he did also at all save the April quarterly of 1908, the annual. In his address he referred to the improvement in the working of the lodges, and said:

We are all anxious that all shall be well and truly done, and that this is so we are indebted in no small degree to the work of the grand inspector of workings and the grand director of ceremonies. At the same time permit me to offer a word of warning. It is possible to become too exacting in our demands; it is possible to make the working of a lodge a burden involving a great effort of memory instead of a delight. It is possible to drive away brothers whose memory is not of the best, but whose hearts may be of the warmest. Let us beware of this, which I gather from observations made to me may be a real danger and do us harm.

Referring to the position of Western Australia in the Queensland matter, he says:

As you are aware, at the quarterly communication of grand lodge held in January of this year, authority was given to M.W. Bro. Dr. J. W. Hackett to act in conjunction with our representative in the Grand Lodge of England (M.W. Bro. Sir Gerard Smith) in explaining the position taken with reference to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland. It is anticipated that M.W. Bro. Dr. Hackett will return to the state in the early part of next month, and I am informed that it is the intention of the board of general purposes to convene a special meeting soon after his return to go into the whole matter with him. I am sure we shall all look forward with interest to the report on the result of his labours in this behalf whilst in England.

In a letter just received from the grand secretary I read:—"From what I can gather, M.W. Bro. Dr. Hackett has carried out his part of the negotiations in a firm yet tactful manner, and I think we are greatly indebted to him for the services he has rendered. Sir Gerard Smith has also done good work, and I think there are reliable indications that the Australasian masonic atmosphere is commencing to clear."

Two more lodges working under the Scotch constitution had been taken over, making fourteen in all transferred from the Scottish constitution since the formation of the grand lodge. Later in the evening the two lodges were formally welcomed by the grand master.

The Grand Lodge of Argentina, "blue ritual," and Grand Lodge of Guatemala, applying for recognition, were permitted to wait pending further information; and the Grand Orient of Greece was shown the door as clandestine, on the ground that the Grand Lodge of Greece is the recognized lawful authority of the territory.

At the quarterly of October 25, held at Kalgoorlie, the death of MICHAEL SAMSON, pro grand master was announced.

The board of general purposes reported on the progress of the negotiations of Past Grand Master HACKETT with the English masonic authorities in London, relative to the Queensland matter, the outlook for a settlement being encouraging, and say:

At the same meeting the M.W. grand master placed before the board a communication that he had received from the Grand Lodge of England and requested that the board would advise him thereon. The board decided to refer the question to a sub-committee consisting of the M.W. grand master, M.W. Bro. Dr. Hackett, P.G.M., the M.W. pro grand master, the grand registrar, the president of the board, and the assistant grand secretary, with power to take such action as might be deemed necessary

In the result it was agreed by the committee that the reply of the M.W. grand master as drafted by him should be forwarded and that such letter should be accompanied by a communication from the board of general purposes pointing out that this grand lodge assumed the re-

sponsibility for the actions of its grand master in the course taken by him with regard to the Grand Lodge of Queensland. It was also decided to forward at the same time a petition direct to the M.W. the grand master of England reciting the facts and asking for due consideration to be given to the position taken up by our grand master.

The grand secretary, who is at present in London, is assisting M.W. Bro. Sir Gerard Smith, P.G.M., our representative near the Grand Lodge of England, and the board devoutly hopes that with all parties working in concert the unfortunate difficulty will in due course be overcome.

At the quarterly of January 24 (held at Perth), the grand master thus referred to work by courtesy:

I have been asked by the board of general purposes to make reference to the carelessness of some lodges in the matter of conferring degrees for other lodges under the provisions of rule 167 which reads, "*The advancement of a brother shall not be permitted in any other lodge than that in which such brother was initiated, except by request of the master of his lodge in writing and over its seal.*" It is the latter portion of the rule that is neglected in the respect that an open letter of authority, not addressed to any particular lodge, is often acted upon. This is irregular and I have to ask worshipful masters to note that they must have a direct request before undertaking to pass or raise a brother for another lodge.

Under the head of "Queensland" the grand master reports:

I am glad to be able to report that what might have become an unfortunate and regrettable incident between myself and the Grand Lodge of England is now at an end. I think all I need say about this matter is that although naturally I regret the fact that the Grand Lodge of England was unable to see the matter from my point of view, still I am pleased to tell you that there was a clearly expressed desire that the incident should be considered as closed. This fact, together with the prospect of an early settlement of the difficulty in Queensland itself, will I hope be satisfactory to mention to grand lodge. I, personally, and the board of general purposes, have had a very anxious time during the past year. I cannot thank the board, or indeed grand lodge, sufficiently for the sympathy and the help extended to me during a trying time. The happy issue of this incident is in the main due to the efforts of three of our most worthy brethren—M.W. Bro. Dr. Hackett, M.W. Bro. Sir Gerard Smith, and of course, the grand secretary. I think it would be fitting if grand lodge would thank them for their eminent services.

The incident referred to as finally closed was the attempt of the Grand Lodge of England to bulldoze the grand master of Western Australia into eating humble pie for having gone to Brisbane for the installation of the grand officers of Queensland, after being warned by the English authorities that such a pilgrimage would be regarded as an unfriendly act. The impudent demand upon him to tell why he had done so was based on the fiction that he was an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, because as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England in the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, he had been brevetted with the rank of past grand warden. We should think the Grand Lodge of

England would be anxious to have the incident closed—and forgotten, for it netted neither profit nor glory.

The grand master was nominated to succeed himself and elected by acclamation for the fifth time.

At the quarterly of April 23, 1908, the pro grand master, T. F. JOLLY, presided.

A message was received from the grand master dated on the R.M.S. "Ophir," at sea, March 24, 1908, which illustrates the truth of the old saying that it never rains but it pours. Close on the heels of the set-telement of the English difficulty came news of an agreement with Scotland. He tells it thus:

Worshipful Brethren.—At the present moment for reasons understood by those of you who dislike "a home on the rolling deep" I wish that I could be present at our communication to speak to you of all that is in my heart. Indeed my heart is filled with joy and gratitude when I think of the many years of success and progress which have been ours in the cause of Freemasonry, spoilt only by one great regret. That regret is from the fact that we and our brethren of the Scottish constitution have for these years been estranged when we ought to have been friends and fellow workers. Now there is nothing to spoil our joy; nothing to detract from our pleasure. Through the splendid services of our ever-to-be-praised grand secretary, backed up by the unanimous wishes of our brethren, we can now grasp the hands of our Scottish friends in a firm grip—a pledge of everlasting friendship. That this has come about while I have the honor to be your grand master will ever remain a source of infinite satisfaction to me. The agreement we are asked to sign I do not look upon as a victory for either side, but a victory for the common cause—the masonic principles and the good fellowship of the best among us in both the West Australian and Scottish constitutions. As such I accept it, as such let it go forth to the world when it is accepted—let us all forget the past years, only remembering them as years to be regretted by us all. I am sorry to be away at this historic meeting, sorry not to be able to do that which on your behalf I was always ready to do—offer in all sincerity the right hand of fellowship to our brethren. Such will be your privilege and my loss.

With reference to the agreement, I feel sure that the details can easily be settled, because I am certain that not one of us has a wish to do anything that may hinder a most hearty acceptance of each other's friendship. About this therefore there need be no fear.

I cannot refrain from speaking about myself. I rejoice with you all that the difficulty with regard to our share in the Queensland question is at an end, thanks to the good offices of M.W. Bro. Sir Gerard Smith, M.W. Bro. Dr. Hackett and the grand secretary. But I rejoice the more because in all my actions I had behind me the good will and support of every brother of our constitution. The struggle was one for the liberty of self-government against rules which made self-government almost an impossibility. Nothing more need be said on that subject excepting this—that we hope the efforts to bring about masonic peace in Queensland will be speedily successful.

The business address of the session was made by Pro Grand Master JOLLY, who referred to the great loss suffered by Australian Masonry in the death of Past Grand Master JOHN C. REMINGTON, of New South Wales.

We take the following from the report of the board of general purposes:

The attention of the board has been directed to the wearing of jewels in craft lodges other than those permitted by rule 189, B. of C. The only jewels that may be worn are those of the Holy Royal Arch, Mark Master Mason, and such as appertain to the three degrees of Craft Masonry.

The board recommended the adoption without change of the articles of recognition between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Western Australia, referred to by the grand master in his message; and after a lengthy and free discussion they were so adopted. There was a disposition to shy at some of the provisions, particularly at the one by which Western Australia agrees not to create lodges outside of her own territory; not so much because anyone thought the grand lodge would ever want to do this, but because of a feeling that it left her sovereignty incomplete; and we feel quite sure that the fears expressed that some outside grand lodges would share this feeling, are not wholly groundless.

At the installation of the grand officers the grand representatives were presented and were saluted with the grand honors.

NEWTON JAMES MOORE was proclaimed pro grand master, and JAMES SYKES BATTYE deputy grand master. J. D. STEVENSON, of Perth (Freemasons' Hall), remains grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (131 pp.) is signed by the whole committee, F. A. MCMULLEN, J. S. BATTYE, A. H. HENNING, F. NICHOLAS, P. G. D. LAVATER, A. MCCALLUM and J. D. STEVENSON, the latter, chairman. Initials indicate the distribution of the work. The review of Illinois for 1907 is by Brother LAVATER, the same as last year, and is very full and interesting, occupying over five pages and complimenting throughout. Of our criticism of their board of general purposes for waiting for the views of the parent grand lodge (Manitoba) before recommending the recognition of Alberta, he says:

There is a misunderstanding here which we hasten to remove. Possibly the wording of the board's recommendation might have been less ambiguous. All the board desired to obtain were the full facts before taking action, and it appears reasonable that a statement should therefore be obtained from all the interested parties. There is ample precedent for this course. Did not many of the American grand lodges hold over Western Australia's application for recognition pending a receipt of further information from the contending parties? Having the whole of the information before them, the board was enabled to come to a definite

decision as to the facts and consequently a recommendation as to recognition. We are quite in agreement with Brother Robbins regarding the formalities necessary to form a regular grand lodge. It is better to hasten slowly and surely than to make mistakes owing to undue precipitancy. If the initial statements of all applicants for recognition were acted upon, without further enquiry, fraternal intercourse would be established with some very undesirable bodies. Being on the other side of the world, we are not possessed of any local knowledge, and therefore must act with caution.

The entire committee is entitled to great credit for bringing out so successful a report.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1907.

43RD ANNUAL.

PARKERSBURG.

NOVEMBER 13.

West Virginia presents two fine half-tones, portraits of the incoming grand master, JAMES A. BRYAN, and of the grand chaplain, J. HOWARD GIBBONS.

Eleven past grand masters were present, one of whom, HIRAM R. HOWARD, the grand secretary, represented Illinois in the round-up of the diplomatic corps, numbering twenty-three.

The grand master, TOM G. STRICKLER, announced the death of GEORGE DAVIS, past grand master, widely known in all the associations of Masons, and as widely beloved.

The grand master handed down but one decision, viz.:

A brother who was engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors prior to the adoption by this grand lodge of the resolutions on that subject, to-wit: November 15, A. D. 1906, A. L. 5906, is not liable to the penalty, as the resolution does not apply to members who were engaged in selling intoxicating liquors at the time of the passage of said resolution.

A brother who has been initiated and passed before the adoption of said resolution is ineligible to be raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason while he is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

The jurisprudence committee approved the ruling, but like ENSIGN STEBBINGS, who was "in favor of the Maine liquor law but agin its execution," recommended that it shouldn't count in the case which evoked it, and the grand lodge concurred. The committee say:

Your committee approves the rulings by the most worshipful grand master, and having maturely considered the construction of the grand

edict passed at the grand annual communication in November, 1906, and involved in the case of Bro. Henry E. Hewitt, of Robert White Lodge No. 67, of Martinsburg, and the facts upon which was based the ruling of the most worshipful grand master, being without precedent, in the interest of what your committee believes to be justice to the order and to Bro. Henry E. Hewitt, who was duly initiated an Entered Apprentice and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft before the adoption of that grand edict, your committee recommends that this most worshipful grand lodge except from the force and effect of that grand edict, the case of Bro. Henry E. Hewitt, and permit Robert White Lodge No. 67 to raise Bro. Henry E. Hewitt to the sublime degree of Master Mason, upon his proving himself proficient, and being duly elected thereto.

The executive threw a large bouquet to the ladies of the Eastern Star—without mentioning the male sisters—confessing, however, that although bound to the fraternity by the dearest ties, they are not component parts of the ancient institution. He had attended the meeting of their grand chapter.

We observe that the theory still lingers in West Virginia that the loss or destruction of one of the evidences that a given lodge is a duly chartered body—the parchment called a charter—cripples the lodge; at all events in the case of a lodge whose charter was burned up, a dispensation was issued authorizing it to continue work until grand lodge meeting, should give an opportunity to ask for a duplicate charter. It is convenient to have the portable evidence of the right of the lodge to work, within convenient reach, but its absence does not invalidate the work of the body.

The committee on bi-centenary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England reported that as the event does not occur until 1917, action should be deferred until some future meeting, and the sweet reasonableness of this was apparent to the grand lodge.

The grand lodge unanimously concurred in the following special reports from the committee on correspondence:

The very kind and fraternal proposal of exchanging grand representatives with the Grand Orient of Greece, at Athens, made under date of January 5, 1907, signed by Pan C. Petrakis, 33 degree, does not meet with our approbation, principally for the reason that grand lodges in Greece are represented to us to be subordinate to and held within the body of and under the control of supreme councils; and, also, we see it asserted that there is another grand body in Greece, presided over by Brother Professor M. Damaschino, which claims that Brother Petrakis' grand lodge is clandestine. Under the circumstances we do not feel that it will "further the general purpose of Freemasonry" to accede to the request, and recommend that it be not granted.

GRAND ORIENTS OF BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY, AND GRAND LOJIA CHILI.

The application of these three grand bodies for fraternal relationship with this grand lodge may be considered under one head, as the

objection to one applies to all. They are not free and independent sovereign grand bodies, but owe their existence and allegiance to the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite of their several countries, which controls and dominates their action. These supreme councils, unlike in this country and contrary to the landmarks and usages of Ancient Craft, or York Masonry, assume and exercise the right of controlling and conferring the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in their several countries. We do not think it desirable to enter into fraternal relations with these so-called grand lodges that exist only at the sufferance of a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and recommend that neither of them be recognized by this grand lodge.

Under the lead of the same committee the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was recognized, and the interdict against Hamburg and the Masons of its obedience was rescinded. A quite lengthy report from the same committee favoring the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, concluded with a resolution to that effect; after discussion it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority.

Four new lodges were chartered; the petition of a fifth was turned down.

The law relating to residence was amended so that it now requires that the petitioner shall have lived not only in the state, but within the jurisdiction of the lodge for one year.

The grand lodge was banquetted by the local craft, with a menu that would have tempted the appetite of an anchorite, and then some.

The grand lodge decided to meet next year at Fairmount.

JAMES A. BRYAN, of Parkersburg, was elected grand master; HIRAM R. HOWARD, Point Pleasant, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (291 pp.) is again by Grand Secretary HOWARD, in which there is no falling from the key struck in his previous review. Five of his interesting pages are devoted to the Illinois proceedings for 1907. He gives a good summary of Grand Master ALLEN's address, and epitomizes the business of the grand lodge. Quoting the firm opinion of the board of trustees of the Orphans' Home, that the ideal place for a child is in a good family with care and supervision of the craft, he says:

The last proposition meets with my approbation, and is worthy of thought and consideration on the part of those who are ever ready to jump into the band wagon that is parading the fad of building Masonic Homes without endowment or other funds. The cost per capita for fifty-five inmates of the Chicago Home averaged \$198.80 for the year.

The order to the grand secretary to prepare a complete revised list of the regular masonic lodges of the world, for the use of the lodges strikes him favorably in these days of activity in clandestinism. We

note that those who have used this compilation—and there are many not only in this country and beyond the seas—are so well satisfied with it that they are ordering a supply of the new edition. The report on correspondence receives generously complimentary mention. We learn that our presumption that the “Tom” with which Grand Master STRICKLER begins his name stood for Thomas, was wrong. The name is “Tom” and to Tom we apologize. He quotes our adverse criticism of Grand Master McCLINTIC’s action in the HUTSON case, but not with approval, simply that they may see themselves as others see them.

It is a pleasure to read a vigorous writer who has convictions and states them squarely; and we should be glad to quote from the abundant specimens of this found in Brother HOWARD’s report, did time and space permit, but it does not, this year.

WISCONSIN, 1908.

64TH ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 9.

Fourteen past grand masters and forty-three members of the diplomatic corps were present, in both groups Past Grand Master CHARLES C. ROGERS, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master, SPENCER M. MARSH, does not like the term “Grim Messenger,” but prefers to think of death as the kind old nurse who comes and rocks us to sleep. Among those thus hushed to sleep during the year he refers to GANEM W. WASHBURN, aged eighty-four, and MYRON REED, seventy-one, past grand masters. The former reached the grand east in 1864, the latter in 1888, and served two years. An eloquent tribute, tender and poetic in thought, was paid Brother REED by his close friend, Past Grand Master ROGERS, and a like appreciative service was rendered to the memory of Brother WASHBURN by J. A. VROOMAN, past master of the lodge to which they both belonged. Portraits of the distinguished dead adorn their memorial pages.

Eight decisions were reported, some of which we quote:

2. May the officers of a masonic lodge of a sister jurisdiction visit a lodge in this jurisdiction and confer the degrees?

Answer: Yes, provided the constitution, laws and edicts of this jurisdiction are complied with in conferring the degrees.

3. Is a man who has lost one eye, but who is otherwise physically sound, eligible to receive the degrees?

Answer: No.

5. A lodge receives a petition for affiliation accompanied by dimit under seal of lodge, together with photograph, etc., as a means of identification. A committee is appointed on the petition and reports favorably. The ballot is clear and he is declared elected, and signs the constitution and by-laws. Thereafter he attends the lodge of which he has become a member, and an examining committee is appointed. He fails to pass a satisfactory examination. Is he entitled to a seat in the lodge?

Answer: Yes. He is a member of the lodge in good standing and should not be denied admission.

7. Is it proper to confer degrees on Sunday?

Answer: No.

I understand this has been practiced in one or two lodges in this jurisdiction even during the past year. I trust it has been discontinued. It is contrary to the teachings of Masonry.

In this connection I will also say that a request came to me that the grand lodge lay the corner stone of a Y.M.C.A. building on Sunday. I refused the request on the grounds above stated.

8. Petitioner is a hotel keeper. Connected with the hotel is a saloon. The license is in the name of petitioner. He takes no part in the management of the saloon or the actual sale of the liquor, but employs a manager who has sole charge of that branch of the business, the petitioner himself attending to the hotel branch of the business. May the lodge receive and act upon his petition?

Answer: No. Neither the proprietor or manager is eligible.

The point of another decision, stated at considerable length, was that an objection to initiation filed before the ballot is of no force, with which we agree. Two of his decisions failed to pass unquestioned muster. No. 2 was put in proper shape by inserting after the word "Yes, if requested to do so by the presiding officer," and adopted as amended. No. 5 was properly disapproved, for although the election entitled him to *membership*, nothing but convincing knowledge or avouchment would entitle him to *admission*. The committee on jurisprudence say:

We recommend that decision No. 5 be disapproved. No person should be permitted to sit in a masonic lodge except he is known to those charged with the duty of purging the lodge to be a Mason in good standing, without being vouched for or passing satisfactory examination. The lodge was negligent in electing a person to membership which it did not know to be a Mason. The investigating committee should have ascertained that he was a Mason in good standing before recommending his election to membership.

The same committee reported that for reasons given by the committee on correspondence in 1906, recognition should not be extended to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and the grand lodge concurred.

The system of admission to the grand lodge by card, duly punched, inaugurated in 1905, was abrogated, presumably for the reason that it failed to secure its chief purpose—the perfection of the credential roll without the calling of the same. Illinois again tenders its card system—free of charge—which has served its purpose satisfactorily since about 1872.

When the printed report on correspondence was distributed it was found that enough of the advance edition had been printed to give every member a copy. The revised code was threshed over and adopted; and it is a remarkable fact that nearly all the votes upon matters of revision and the regular business of the grand lodge, were unanimous. Everything seems to conspire to make Milwaukee famous.

A past grand master's jewel was presented to EDWIN J. FARR, who was grand master in 1906, and one was ordered for the retiring grand master.

A letter of greeting and expressing the hopes of the grand lodge for his speedy convalescence, was sent to Past Grand Master HENRY L. PALMER.

JAMES E. DURGIN, of Racine, was elected grand master; WILLIAM W. PERRY, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (172 pp.) is again from the reliable workshop of Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS, and of course belongs in the front rank. In his review of Illinois he is impressed with the feeling that the office of grand lecturer cannot carry much distinction with it, since the grand master issued commissions during the year to one hundred and sixty-six of them; but when among them he finds the name of the lamented DILL he seems to be impressed with the idea that distinction is sometimes carried *to* it. He notices the rescission of the Hamburg interdict; the visit of Past Grand Master GASH, of Utah, and in chronicling the defeat of the resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, observes that the adverse report of the committee on correspondence gives the same reason for its recommendation that he gave for a similar recommendation in his own grand lodge the previous year, which, we may add, goes to show that we are not going to let him have all the good things to himself. He is kind enough to say that the special report of this committee on recognizable and unrecognizable grand lodges is a distinct service to the craft throughout the world. He reproduces the lists given in the report, and thinks lodges consulting it when

visitors present themselves for visitation or affiliation, cannot go far wrong. Our respect for his judgment gives us increased confidence in our own.

Of another matter he says:

Noticing the use of the word "unmutilated" in the exposition of the landmark concerning physical qualifications, he asks, "Where did the word come from?" We are unable to state, but agree with Brother Robins that it did not come from the Charges of a Freemason. We presume it is one of those adjectives selected by Brother Bouck to express his understanding of the things required by the landmark, without endeavoring to give the exact language contained in the "Charges." Wisconsin Masons have always been strict constructionists on this point, and the term is not, perhaps, inaptly selected to secure this result.

He does us the honor to quote approvingly from our report, on various topics. The thoroughness with which Brother JENKS does his work is well illustrated in the following, which, moreover, brings together so many facts in readily accessible form that it is well worth quoting for its own sake. A reviewer who "didn't know it was loaded," carelessly handled some remarks of Brother JENCKS as to the genesis of the supreme council of the so-called Scottish Rite and their claims to authority in symbolic Masonry, whereupon Brother JENKS says:

It is in defense of the right of Supreme Councils of the A. & A. S. R. to charter lodges of symbolic Masonry, that our brother devotes his greatest expenditure of effort. He says:

"We cannot conceive a lack of knowledge sufficient for a masonic writer to assume as true that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction was invented by Brothers Dalcho and Mitchell."

We have always been painfully conscious of the fact that there were limitations upon our knowledge and understanding. We would now ask Brother Miller, from the superabundance of his wisdom, to inform us as to who did invent the thirty-third degree in Freemasonry if it was not Brothers Dalcho and Mitchell, and as to whether or not prior to 1801 there was such a thing in existence as a Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R. Will our brother very kindly refer us to some evidence as to these facts, and not content himself with accusing us with a lack of knowledge which passes all conception.

Further proceeding, Brother Miller says:

"Now, if Brother Jenks does not know, he should know, that the grand lodges to whose totems he pays homage instead of having a settled law of Masonry, or a settled grand lodge system for the eighty-five years previous to 1801, never attained the sole and exclusive jurisdiction in either England or Scotland until 1813, when individual lodges in each of those masonic territories that had been handing out warrants, and instituting other lodges, finally joined in with the associations calling themselves grand lodges, and surrendered acknowledged prerogatives that had always been successfully maintained by them. Long after 1717, lodges were organized without warrants in the United States, even, and con-

ferred degrees, later taking out warrants from one or the other so-called grand lodges."

At the risk of astonishing our Brother Miller, we must respectfully assert that we had some knowledge of these facts before Brother Miller so graciously consented to inform us of them, and assume the role of instructor. But will our brother affirm that in 1801 anything of the kind mentioned by him was occurring or could lawfully occur in the state of South Carolina? And even if that were so, we fail to realize how this fact would assist him in his argument. Certainly Brothers Dalcho and Mitchell did not constitute a masonic lodge, and in order that the facts to which Brother Miller allude, could authorize a grand council, then created for the first time by the fiat of these two brethren, to establish and charter lodges of symbolic Masonry, it would be necessary to show that at that time *any* Mason (and, therefore, every Mason) possessed the right to impart the secrets pertaining to the symbolic degrees and charter symbolic lodges. The fact is that Brothers Dalcho and Mitchell possessed the same powers possessed by every other Master Mason at that day—no more and no less—and it has never been claimed that the right to charter symbolic lodges was one of the privileges possessed by the ordinary Master Mason. Bro. Henry L. Palmer (who for many years has been at the head of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite) in a report to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin made in June, 1852, says:

"The impudent assumption of the right by the grand council of the thirty-third degree to constitute and administer symbolic lodges of A. & A.F.M. is a right which supreme grand councils of the thirty-third degree never possessed, and which we believe they have never before attempted to exercise."

Not only does our distinguished brother accuse us of ignorance, but affirms that Bro. Jos. Robbins, of Illinois, who, by general consent, stands as dean of the Reportorial Corps in the United States, is unfair in denouncing the pretensions of the Scottish Rite Grand Councils to control the symbolic degrees of Freemasonry, saying that "it is a well founded belief that on this topic he was simply talking to the galleries." Bro. R. F. Gould also, in his History of Freemasonry, affirms that these bodies are not and never can be masonic. See volume 3, History of Freemasonry, by R. F. Gould, American edition, page 384.

On page 381 of the same volume that distinguished historian distinctly affirms that it is evident that the claims of the Supreme Council to erect craft lodges is an usurpation. Going back now to the allegation of Brother Miller that he "cannot conceive a lack of knowledge sufficient for a masonic writer to assume as true that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction was invented by Brothers Dalcho and Mitchell." In the History of Freemasonry and Concordat Orders, of which Henry Leonard Stillson was editor-in-chief, and William James Hughan the European editor, we read, on page 799:

"Early in 1803, a circular dated December 4, 1802, was published, announcing the organization on May 31, 1801, of a *new governing body of a new rite*, into which the Rite of Perfection had been transformed. The name of this new body was 'The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third degree for the United States

of America.' It was organized by John Mitchell and Frederic Dalcho; and the circular states that during the year the full number (nine) of members was admitted."

After alluding to the so-called secret constitutions, it says:

"The first body organized under them was the supreme council established at Charleston May 31, 1801, by John Mitchell and Frederic Dalcho."

In volume 4 of the American edition of Gould's History of Freemasonry, page 638, we read:

"On the thirty-first of May, 1801, the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree for the United States of America was opened with the high honors of Masonry at Charleston, S. C., by Bros. John Mitchell and Frederic Dalcho, Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General and *in the course of the year* the whole number (9) of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General was completed agreeably to the grand constitutions. The announcement of the organization of this body was not made public until 1803, when it appeared in a printed circular bearing date December 4, 1802."

After alluding to certain grand constitutions said to have been issued by His Majesty, the King of Prussia, under date of 1786, the record proceeds:

"It is said by many writers that there were no such constitutions enacted in 1786, that Frederick the Great had nothing whatever to do with high-grade Masonry; that the constitutions so called were enacted at Charleston. We shall not enter into a discussion of the question of whether these constitutions had the origin claimed for them, or not. It is sufficient to say that they were recognized, and that under and by authority of them, the *Southern Supreme Council of Charleston (the first in the world)* was organized. * * * 'The circular of 1802 contained a list of the degrees, thirty-three in number. It was the old Rite of Perfection, of twenty-five degrees, heretofore enumerated, with eight degrees added.' * * * 'It is not certainly known whether the eight added degrees were selected from those already existing or whether they were created by the founders of the supreme council. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that they were selected, except the thirty-third degree, which we believe was an original creation by the founders of the Supreme Council at Charleston.'"

To whom does the historian allude as "the founders" of the Supreme Council at Charleston if not to Brothers Mitchell and Dalcho? Farther proceeding, we read, page 639:

"No manuscript or printed paper has yet been found of an earlier date than this (1801) containing any reference whatever to the thirty-third degree." * * * "There was no masonic system or rite known with so many degrees as are contained in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite prior to the publication of the celebrated Charleston circular of December 4, 1802, proclaiming to the world the formation of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third Degree."

On page 642, we read:

"If the Anneke Jans claimants could produce a title to the Trinity Church property in the city of New York as clear and unimpeachable

as that which Mitchell and Dalcho and their Charleston associates, as being the founders of the system or Rite of the Thirty-third degrees. * * * their fortunes would be made, and old Trinity would be ruined."

In 1804 the Count De Grasse Tilley returned from Charleston, S. C., to Paris, where on the twenty-second of September, 1804, "and by virtue of his patent as a deputy inspector from the Supreme Council at Charleston, he organized and established the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree for France, at Paris."

Of this Count De Grasse Tilley, it is said on page 650:

"Count De Grasse Tilley did just what had been done, was being done and has been done since by nearly every masonic peddler in both Europe and America from Morin down to the present." * * * "The Count De Grasse Tilley was a typical representative of the masonic degree peddler of all times and all countries. He tried to make it pay. It is said he received 3,000 francs from the grand orient for entering into the concordat in 1805."

The Grand Orient of France at once laid claim to the new rite of Masonry. After alluding to this claim, we read, on page 642 of the same volume:

"If this claim had been true, it could not only apply to the first twenty-five degrees. What title could the grand orient have to the additional eight degrees embraced in Count De Grasse's system of thirty-three? The grand orient itself said that 'although these degrees (the twenty-five) had gone out of its own bosom, that by the lapse of time they had been forgotten in France and that the Count De Grasse had brought them back strangers, and they were not reclaimed. *The fact is, that Count De Grasse introduced a new system or rite of Masonry, consisting of thirty-three degrees, into France in 1804, under the title of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.* That this system included most, if not all, of the degrees of the old Rite of Perfection, is also probably true. *These degrees, however, had been abandoned in France many years before; for how long no one can tell.*"

"The Grand Orient had said that it knew of no degrees, but the symbolic. They had been forgotten in France, and had come back as strangers. No one can truthfully produce any evidence that the thirty-third degree was ever heard of in France before its introduction by the Count De Grasse in 1804. Then when did the system come into France? Historical facts and common sense answer: 'From Charleston, South Carolina, by the hands of the Count De Grasse Tilley.'"

The foregoing citations from Volume 4 of the American Edition of Gould's History of Freemasonry were probably written by Bro. Josiah Drummond, now deceased, the most learned masonic historian this country has ever produced. If not written by him, they certainly had his sanction before publication. They seem to justify the following conclusions: That some time early in the nineteenth century, probably in the years 1801 or 1802, two Master Masons residing in Charleston, viz.: Bros. John Mitchell and Frederic Dalcho, and who were possessed of no more power or authority to formulate rites and degrees than any other Master Mason in the world, but who in all probability had come in con-

tact with some itinerant degree peddler like the Count de Grasse Tilley, organized a new rite to which they gave the imposing title of "The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite." That for this purpose they selected twenty-five degrees that years before had been practiced in France and known as the Rite of Perfection, of which the French Masons had become weary, so that they had lapsed into oblivion, and taking these as a basis, and either adding to them other side degrees that were floating about at the time, or inventing eight others outright, they organized this new system which now arrogates to itself the right, which it claims as "an inherent one," to charter symbolic lodges.

We had marked other passages for quotation but have given so much space to this subject that we must pass them by. While in one sense we regret this, yet in view of the activity of the promoters of the recognition of bodies born of dissent from the original plan of Masonry we recognize the fact that space can be put to no more important use than in bringing out the true history of their origin.

WYOMING, 1907.

33RD ANNUAL.

LANDER.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Wyoming presents a good portrait of the incoming grand master.

Eight past grand masters were present. No such vanity as a diplomatic corps is indulged in.

The grand master, PETER S. COOK, announced the death of NATHANIEL R. DAVIS, past grand master, one of the sturdy pioneers of Wyoming.

One of the early official acts of the grand master was to appoint a committee to devise means for establishing a Masonic Home; near the close of his address he recurs to the subject and says:

I would recommend that some definite action be taken to in some way raise a fund for the establishment of a Masonic Home within our borders. The committee I appointed for this purpose have not submitted to me any report. They do not feel that the steps taken by the grand lodge are definite enough to confer upon the many power to take action in this matter. This is a question of great importance and ought to have careful consideration.

Five decisions were handed down, only one of which has more than local interest, the following:

At a regular meeting of the lodge a ballot was taken on a candidate and he was elected to take his degrees. After being elected, a brother, who was present when the ballot was taken, objected to the candidate receiving the degree, the objecting brother being a member of the lodge.

Answer. Our grand lodge by-laws do not cover this particular point, but masonic law is that no man can take any of the degrees of Masonry if any member of the lodge in which he is to take the degree or degrees objects. I would, therefore, decide that the lodge cannot confer the degree unless the brother withdraws his objections.

Masonic law nowhere refers to any other form of objection than the black ball. Objection as a right, is a deduction, not a prescripton, but it is well established. The right to stay advancement by summary objection is, however, more and more questioned, and by our grand lodge has long been denied. While a profane may not be heard in his own defence, our grand lodge holds that a *brother* has that right.

The grand master says it seems a waste of money to have the grand lecturer visit lodges since the ritual is in the hands of all the officers, and that does look like a conclusive proposition, but there may be some old fashioned brethren who prefer to take theirs in the immemorial way and carry it within the faithful breast instead of in the hands, or the pocket. The grand lodge, however, homologated the grand master's views and amended the law to suit modern conditions. The committee on correspondence recommended no further delay in the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, holding that the majority of the lodges in the state having failed to take part in the meeting called to consider the question of forming a new grand lodge and thus prevent its formation, are with all other masonic powers estopped from claiming that it was irregularly formed. The committee on jurisprudence endorsed this view and said the recommendation of the committee on correspondence should be concurred in, and it was accordingly so done.

It is always pleasant to run up against an old familiar face; and it is gratifying to find the doctrine which we took more than one occasion to support in our report of 1905, so tersely and ably restated by Brother KUYKENDALL.

The former alleged "Grand Lodge of Ontario" having disappeared, the interdict against it enacted in 1876, was rescinded. This action seems to us superfluous, but it was recommended by the committee on correspondence and indorsed by the committee on jurisprudence, and it is harmless. The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; wisely killed a proposition to forbid the privileges of the lodge to a newly-raised Master Mason until he should have demonstrated his proficiency in the third degree by passing a satisfactory examination in open lodge, wise action because he is the rightful judge of how much time he will give to the study of Masonry; and voted to meet next year at Sheridan.

FRANCIS S. KING, of Laramie, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (93 pp.) is as usual the work of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL, and is marked with all his accustomed vigor and sturdiness of conviction. Illinois for 1906 receives adequate notice. He quotes Grand Master ALLEN's decision against the use of loose leaf record books and against the right to exclude by objection a brother present in the character of a candidate to receive a degree by courtesy and concurs in both; and says the resolutions respecting the right of visit clearly state the position of other grand lodges of this country.

Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence, he says:

Regarding comity in conferring degrees, he gives a summary prepared by Brother Wright of Florida, in which New York is classed in the list of those permitting any or all the degrees to be conferred upon request, and Wyoming is classed with those permitting the E.A. and F.C. degrees to be conferred by courtesy, nothing being said about the M.M. degree. Somebody has made a mistake as to both, for New York and Wyoming both require the E.A. degree to be conferred by the lodge electing the candidate, but permit any other lodge upon request to confer the other degrees, and Wyoming lodges are permitted to confer any or all the degrees for a lodge in another jurisdiction except such as are prohibited by the latter.

He takes no stock in idle tales about the existence of Masonry among various peoples where its origin cannot be traced, and making some remarks of ours his text, he says:

This is a reminder that within the last month we read a story in a fraternal paper about a man recently captured by the Indians, who prepared to burn him. When about to set fire to the wood around him he happened to make the sign of distress, which being recognized by the chief, he immediately released and took him into his tepee and after night directed him to go up a canyon, where he would find a horse on which to escape. He did so, walking up and then backwards in his tracks in two canyons. In the third he found the horse and escaped. Walking backwards in his tracks in the dark is a dead give-away of the whole story, and was no doubt so intended; but it will be believed to be a fact and repeated by the credulous, as all such emanations of the imagination have been. Every now and then we read after someone trying to connect our institution with the Highbinder and Boxer organizations of China to prove the world-wide universality of Masonry, which about reaches the limit of nonsense. When, oh when, will such fiction and efforts cease?

We quote from his well considered conclusion:

There is no question about all legitimate Masonry having its start from the Grand Lodge of England. Such being the case, either the Masonry on this continent has departed widely from the original plan, which we do not believe will be admitted, or the present Masonry on the continent of Europe has departed therefrom to such extent in nearly every way as to establish two very different kinds of masonic belief, teachings and principles. We do not believe there can be two brands of regular Masonry, and the universality we hear so much about must be of one brand or the other. If of the brand holding fast to the three great lights

as the first and main requisite of regularity, freedom from being in any way a political machine, independent of any and all control of the government of the country in which they exist, as well as that of any other masonic power or body, and free from entangling alliances with clandestine as well as irregular Masonry, then such universality should only include and be extended to those so holding, otherwise it will only be a question of time before all legitimate Masonry so holding fast to the original plan will become contaminated with some, if not all, the heresies practiced by clandestine and irregular masonic bodies which shall have been recognized and included in the far-reaching word "universality." We believe as expressed in former reports that several so-called grand lodges have been recognized here and there which are not entitled to be hailed as in the universal class, and that the limit of recognition has already been reached so far as many bodies seeking recognition is concerned. We are further of the opinion that the heresy of the claimed right of the individual Mason, and not his grand lodge, to determine the status of Masons owing obedience to grand lodges not recognized by the latter, as regular, should be given attention before it spreads beyond the few who have advanced that doctrine in the face of the obligation they have assumed.

This suggests much that we would like to say, and that ought to be said—but we have reached the limit of time and space, and must content ourself with commending his thoughtful words to all loyal brethren.

IRELAND, 1907.

179TH ANNUAL.

DUBLIN.

DECEMBER 27.

We have before us the address of the deputy grand master, Sir JAMES CREED MEREDITH, who, since his incumbency of that office has given, annually, something of an inside view of Irish Freemasonry, which, except to those who were on the ground and could see it with their own proper eyes, was a sealed book. This address is unique, in that one-half of it was delivered at the stated communication of the grand lodge held in Dublin on St. John's Day (in winter), 1907, and the other half at a special communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Antrim, in the city of Belfast, January 15, 1908; the first instance where such an address was served on the half-shell, so to speak. Of this feature he speaks at the outset of the Belfast half of the address:

I am now making somewhat of a new departure in the history of Freemasonry in this country, and I am sure that my brethren of Antrim—and looking around I think that I see a good many of my brethren of the Province of Down too—will have no objection that this departure should have been made. When I was first appointed, rather more than

ten years ago, to the post which I have the honour to fill, as deputy to his grace the grand master, I was told by our Brother Chetwode Crawley that the deputy grand master of Ireland ought annually to deliver an address to the brethren upon St. John's Day. And when I mention our good brother—whose absence from this meeting tonight we all sincerely deplore—may I say that we all sympathize with him from the bottom of our hearts in the bereavement which has rendered it impossible for him to be amongst us here this evening. (Hear, hear.) Well, acting on his advice, I have for eight or nine years tried to say something to the brethren upon the progress of Freemasonry in Ireland during the year. But as time went on the topics which presented themselves became so very numerous that I felt perfectly convinced that the brethren must be very tired before I came to the end of what I had to say upon those various topics, and accordingly, inasmuch as I had been asked to take part tomorrow, with the assistance of the officers of grand lodge in the neighbouring province of Down, in a most interesting masonic ceremonial, the dedication of a new hall in Downpatrick, I thought that we might take advantage of being in the city of Belfast this evening to ask you to assemble here and that one-half of the address, which, under ordinary circumstances, should have been delivered in the Grand Lodge of Ireland last St. John's Day, should be reserved for the meeting that is here assembled. And, brethren, before I go further may I thank you all for the enormous gathering that I see around me tonight? I do not think that in my recollection of Irish Masonry I have ever addressed a larger assembly of Freemasons that I see gathered in this hall tonight. (Applause.)

It is not only through the addresses of the deputy grand master that we are indebted to Bro. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, not only for what we know of Irish Masonry today, but of its early history. We had learned through private channels of the sore bereavement of Brother CRAWLEY and of his own illness, and it was with extreme gratitude that we received only yesterday (Sept. 27th) a pamphlet with his compliments, bearing, incidentally, in the familiar characteristic handwriting, the assurance that he was at least sufficiently improved to hold and use the pen with his accustomed facility. Brother CRAWLEY has more friends than he knew in this country whose sympathy he has had, and still has in his afflictions. In the Dublin half of his address Brother MEREDITH went over the necrology of the year, a list sadly long of names, distinguished in Irish Freemasonry, among them one who was widely known in this country through his writings for the periodical (masonic) press, the Rev. BENJAMIN GIBSON, for twenty years one of the grand chaplains of the grand lodge. He referred at length also to the death of FREDERICK WEBBER, for many years secretary general of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, who was born in Cork eighty years before and came to America at the age of sixteen.

Among visitors from distant countries the deputy grand master mentions the Rev. Dr. KEENAN, grand chaplain of New South Wales, and the Hon. JOHN HACKETT, of whom he says:

He was our provincial grand master when we had a provincial grand lodge in Western Australia. He is now a distinguished and prominent brother in the new grand lodge there, and he is our representative in that grand lodge; he is intimately connected with this country; he is an Irishman and he is the brother-in-law of our beloved brother the Bishop of Down.

More at length he refers to another distinguished brother from Australia:

Last, but not least, I had a visit last week, or rather a call, because I was unfortunately not at home, from a distinguished brother who sits upon this platform today. Our Brother Doctor W. S. Byrne has visited us not for the first time. He was an active member of Irish Freemasonry when we had a provincial grand lodge in Queensland. He held prominent rank as a member of our provincial grand lodge there. He was provincial deputy grand master at one time, and we received him in this hall upon a former occasion when he held that office. The brethren of that colony have formed themselves into an independent grand lodge, and we welcome today upon the platform here our Brother Doctor William S. Byrne, an Irishman, the son of an Irishman, the brother of Irishmen, the uncle of Irishmen, and all of them members of this grand lodge. Our Brother John Byrne, perhaps, we have not seen amongst us for a long time, but we all remember him well, and we know his heart is with us here today, and that he is thinking of the meeting of this grand lodge. Our Brother Doctor Byrne has been called to much higher rank, and he now holds the position of past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and I can only say to him that the more frequently he visits us the better we shall be pleased.

We do not see how he could have made Bro. Doctor BYRNE feel more welcome if instead of being a past grand master of the Queensland constitution, he held that rank in a grand lodge which the Grand Lodge of Ireland was at liberty to recognize without asking the joint permission of England and Scotland. However, as we have sized up the deputy grand master of Ireland, we fancy that we should like to see the grand registrar of the Grand Lodge of England taking Sir JAMES to task for so much of "recognition" of a rebel brother as is involved in his behavior as a generous, hospitable and delighted host.

Of the happy style of putting things—of making one feel as if he was somehow being taken into the confidence of the speaker, the following on three different topics, furnishes a good idea:

I believe that our Masonic Female Orphan School, our Orphan Boys' School, and our Victoria Jubilee Annuity Fund are the brightest jewels of Masonry that can be seen in this country or elsewhere. (Applause.) While I am going to say a few words in support of those three institutions, do not let my brethren of this province, or of the province of Down, think that I am at all forgetful of the good work which they are doing at home in their own provinces. I see from time to time, and I follow with very considerable interest, the work of the Belfast Widows' Fund, the work of the Belfast Charity Fund, and the work of the Co. Down Fund. "These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other un-

done." I hope that you will do your part in supporting the three grand institutions I have mentioned, while I fully recognize the excellent work that has been done for thirty-five years by the Belfast Masonic Widows' Fund, and for forty-six years by the Belfast Charity Fund, and for a number of years, too, by the County Down Fund. As to the three institutions in Dublin, a change has recently been made in the official staff, which I hope and believe will work to the great advantage of all the institutions.

There are other topics on which we should like to quote him—for his address took a wide range—but time warns us to forbear.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN is grand master; LORD CASTLEDOWN, grand secretary; HENRY E. FLAVILLE, deputy grand secretary and treasurer. The office of the grand lodge is Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master WILLIAM SHERER, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted May 5, 1908:

GENERAL TABLE.

The following table shows the number of members as per last report at hand, and as compared with last prior report:

	1907	1908	Gain
Alabama.....	18,191	19,966	1,775
Arkansas.....	16,772	18,293	1,521
Arizona.....	.....	1,394	1,394
California.....	33,769	36,126	2,357
Colorado.....	11,501	12,226	725
Connecticut.....	20,087	20,752	665
Delaware.....	2,772	2,888	116
District of Columbia.....	7,726	7,999	273
Florida.....	6,655	7,228	573
Georgia.....	27,620	28,420	800
Idaho.....	2,251	2,395	144
Illinois.....	79,712	85,583	5,871
Indiana.....	45,059	47,353	2,294
Indian Territory.....	7,540	8,476	936
Iowa.....	36,736	37,838	1,102
Kansas.....	27,167	28,764	1,597
Kentucky.....	28,593	30,600	2,007
Louisiana.....	9,651	10,584	933
Maine.....	25,889	26,530	641
Maryland.....	11,580	12,310	730
Massachusetts.....	48,415	*	
Michigan.....	53,795	56,010	2,215
Minnesota.....	21,065	22,014	949
Mississippi.....	13,252	14,371	1,119
Missouri.....	42,954	45,348	2,394
Montana.....	4,227	4,421	194
Nebraska.....	15,163	15,728	565
Nevada.....	1,113	1,241	128
New Hampshire.....	9,695	9,727	32
New Jersey.....	24,973	26,595	1,622
New Mexico.....	1,629	*	
North Dakota.....	5,557	5,945	388
North Carolina.....	15,528	16,835	1,307
Ohio.....	65,107	68,679	3,572
Oklahoma.....	6,777	7,978	1,201
Oregon.....	7,869	8,085	216
Pennsylvania.....	71,249	75,273	4,024
Rhode Island.....	6,483	6,719	236
South Carolina.....	8,688	10,403	1,715
South Dakota.....	6,636	6,675	39
Texas.....	39,162	41,736	2,574
Tennessee.....	20,179	20,986	807
Utah.....	1,270	1,343	73
Vermont.....	11,802	12,078	276
Virginia.....	16,981	17,644	663
Washington.....	9,880	10,903	1,023
West Virginia.....	11,006	11,778	772
Wisconsin.....	22,115	22,974	856
Wyoming.....	1,981	2,102	151
New York.....	139,206	152,878	13,672
Total.....	1,206,984	1,233,501	77,734
Alberta.....	1,206	1,627	421
British Columbia.....	3,051	3,258	207
Canada, Ontario.....	37,000	39,795	2,795
Manitoba.....	4,410	3,871	
New Brunswick.....	2,354	2,482	128
Nova Scotia.....	4,715	5,020	305
Prince Edward Island.....	635	*	
Quebec.....	5,000	5,488	488
Saskatchewan.....	.....	1,400	1,400

APPENDIX

PART II

LODGE DIRECTORY TABULATED STATEMENTS

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
UD	Aaron.....	Chicago.	Harry L. Sathé.	A. C. Metzger.	Every Friday night.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.	I. M. Fultz.	G. K. Slough.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.	Charles J. Adams.	Frank F. Butzow.	First and third Mondays of each month.....
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood	J. F. Kyler.	G. C. Pape.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
67	Acacia.....	LaSalle.	Benj. R. Hart.	Thomas Young.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
277	Accordia.....	Chicago.	Ernst Keppler.	William Gross.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
529	Adams.....	Plainville.	Sanford Lightle.	J. M. Whitcomb.	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
446	Akin.....	Thompsonville.	James J. Bundy.	L. E. Chenault.	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
566	Albany.....	Albany.	Albert W. Lewis.	Chester S. Slocum.	Friday on or before each full moon.....
293	Aledo.....	Aledo.	Charles E. Duvall.	William A. Lorimer.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.	John A. Johnson.	James P. Ireys.	Monday on or before each full moon.....
782	Allendale.....	Allendale.	W. F. Courter.	W. M. Price.	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
497	Alma.....	Steelville.	F. A. Wnorowski.	Thos. Robertson.	First and third Fridays of each month.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.	Chas. Burkhardt.	R. A. Straub.	Thursday on or before full moon.....
748	Alta.....	Alta.	S. N. Smith.	Howard I. Case.	Second Saturday of each month.....
533	Altamont.....	Altamont.	Sidney S. Smith.	David F. Piper.	Second and fourth Mondays.....
UD	Alto.....	Steward.	E. T. Corwin.	W. H. Booth.	Wednesday before full moon.....
840	Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.	Louis E. Holcomb.	J. A. Gates.	First and third Mondays of each month.....
330	Altona.....	Altona.	C. C. Sawyer.	J. W. McQueen.	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
889	America.....	Chicago.	Harry N. McFarlane.	Harry D. Davison.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
142	Ames.....	Sheffield.	A. R. Rieder.	Edw. A. Harris.	First and third Fridays of each month.....
472	Amity.....	West Chicago.	Oric J. Rafferty.	Albert H. Hillis.	First and third Fridays of each month.....
261	Amon.....	DeWitt.	C. W. Cardiff.	John W. Callison.	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
516	Andalusia.....	Andalusia.	Carl J. Seastrand.	J. C. Burgovne.	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.	G. O. W. Willard.	Frank H. Pease.	Saturday on or before full moon.....
520	Anna.....	Anna.	E. S. Alden.	J. R. Williford.	Third Tuesday of each month.....
433	Annapaw.....	Atkinson.	F. W. Ole.	O. E. Trickle.	Friday on or before full moon.....
127	Antioch.....	Milburn.	John P. Trotter.	Henry Patch.	Thursday on or before full moon.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Higland Park.	Irving Fisher.	Wm. J. Obee.	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
642	Apolló.....	Chicago.	Isidor Goldstein.	Clyde Cadwell.	First and third Mondays of each month.....
859	Apple River.....	Apple River.	John W. Oliver.	J. Stewart Lamont.	First and third Fridays of each month.....
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.	Albert A. Natchway.	Charles J. F. Scharf.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
366	Arcola.....	Arcola.	Frank F. Collins.	James E. Jeffers.	First Tuesday of each month.....
871	Argenta.....	Argenta.	W. H. Kile.	Harry Parr.	First Tuesday of each month.....
354	Ark and Anchor.....	Auburn.	J. Wm. Hederick.	A. P. Lorton.	Friday on or before each full moon.....
378	Aroma.....	Waldron.	Wm. N. Storis.	George L. Hoke.	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
737	Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.	W. O. Gilbert.	A. G. Barnes.	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
825	Arthur.....	Arthur.	H. P. Campbell.	C. D. Robinson.	Monday on or before each full moon.....
UD	Ancient Craft.....	Chicago.	Hyman Selverman.	Isador Lang.	Second and fourth Wednesdays.....

308 Ashlar.....	Chicago.	John Miles.....	Griffith H. Morgan.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
380 Ashmore.....	Ashmore	C. F. Comstock.....	W. K. Comstock.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
531 Ashton.....	Ashton.	John D. Charters.....	Louis J. Sindlinger.....	Wednesday on or after full moon.....
100 Astoria.....	Astoria	A. E. Scott.....	T. W. Price.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
793 A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria	John Dales.....	A. E. Van Pelt.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
165 Atlanta.....	Atlanta	B. I. Pumpelly.....	C. C. Sater.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
651 Atwood.....	Chicago	C. M. Harshbarger.....	G. Heinzelman.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
789 Auburn Park.....	Atwood	William F. Bauers.....	William H. Robson.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
254 Aurora.....	Aurora	Joseph W. Flaunders.....	J. T. Nicol.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
850 Austin.....	Chicago	George N. Seyfried.....	Robert B. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
353 Avon Harmony.....	Aron	Giles M. Clayberg.....	F. M. Nance.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
145 A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica	E. R. Kidder.....	A. W. Day.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
572 Bardolph.....	Bardolph	Frank Bethel.....	H. A. Maxwell.....	First Friday of each month.....
34 Barry.....	Barry	Oliver K. Garrett.....	John K. Crawford.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
618 Basco.....	Basco	W. H. Damron.....	Albert Naegelin.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
404 Batavia.....	Batavia	Lloyd D. Wood.....	W. H. Reaney.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
771 Bay City.....	Hamletsburg	James M. Pryor.....	W. M. Davison.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
784 Beacon Light.....	Chicago	Oscar Elbert Brooks.....	Albert Chas. Firkle.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
685 Beecher City.....	Beecher City	Geo. L. Davis.....	J. F. Jennings.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
822 Belknap.....	Belknap	Samuel H. Rees.....	James R. Evers.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
696 Belle Elve.....	Belle Elve	Isaac A. Hughey.....	J. S. Cook.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
60 Belvidere.....	Belvidere	Luther K. Frantz.....	Richard H. Jukes.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
365 Bement.....	Bement	Homer E. Shaw.....	A. L. Wilkinson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
52 Benevolent.....	Merredosia	W. J. Hale.....	W. T. Hedenberg.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
818 Ben Hur.....	Chicago	Harry E. Littler.....	William W. LeGros.....	Thursday evening of each week.....
297 Benjamin.....	Camp Point	Hezekiah G. Henry.....	Geo. E. Fletcher.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
64 Benton.....	Benton	A. S. Cleveland.....	Henry Hudson.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
830 Beryn.....	Beryn	Henry A. Sellen.....	Wm. T. Ames.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
406 Bethalto.....	Bethalto	H. L. Windsor.....	W. S. Elliott.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
884 Bethany.....	Bethany	H. Hamilton.....	W. W. Wilkinson.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
359 Blackberry.....	Elburn	E. R. Clay.....	C. E. Morrell.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
238 Black Hawk.....	Hamilton	Chas. M. Hunter.....	Oscar Johnson.....	First Saturday on or after full moon.....
393 Blair.....	Chicago	Julius P. Dixon.....	Walter E. Anderson.....	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month.....
273 Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville	B. F. Duncan.....	W. F. Cunningham.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
231 Blaney.....	Chicago	Emil A. W. Johnson.....	Aug. F. Andersen.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
448 Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard	Geo. W. Erwin.....	A. H. Wilson.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
148 Bloomfield.....	Chrisman	J. H. Owens.....	C. A. Newkirk.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
43 Bloomington.....	Bloomington	E. P. McDaniels.....	D. D. Darrah.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
682 Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound	Albert A. Bauer.....	James A. McClure.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
647 Blueville.....	Edinburg	C. A. Prater.....	W. W. Honcher.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
846 Bluffs.....	Bluffs	Dr. E. D. Canatsey.....	F. C. Funk.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
1 Bodley.....	Quincy	Wm. Emery Lancaster.....	A. Morehead.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
412 Bollen.....	Spring Hill	Silas Walte.....	J. S. Heller.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
882 Boulevard.....	Chicago	Wm. H. Reid.....	Oscar D. Olson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
486 Bowen.....	Bowen	Chas. Rockenfield.....	W. T. Gillis.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
857 Boyd D.....	Kirkland	R. F. Riddle.....	W. R. Joslyn.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
514 Bradford.....	Bradford	Elbert H. Phenex.....	Cyrus Bocock.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
704 Braidwood.....	Braidwood	N. P. Keres.....	J. W. Patterson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
386 Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport	C. M. Lewis.....	L. Smith.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
854 Brighton Park.....	Chicago	Arthur B. Rane.....	James MacLaughlan.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
UD Bellflower.....	Bellflower	J. M. Jordan.....	W. C. Morgan.....	First and third Wednesdays.....
UD Bee Hive.....	Chicago.	Robert J. Jeffs.....	Oscar L. Car on.....	First and third Mondays.....

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
791	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	Geo. W. Telling.....	Will A. Cooley.....	*Saturday after full moon and two weeks later.
451	Bromwell.....	Assumption.....	William H. Melhorn.....	H. C. Travis.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
282	Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Wm Hough.....	D. C. Miller.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
634	Buckleby.....	Buckleby.....	Frank A. Pacey.....	J. D. Riggs.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
359	Buda.....	Buda.....	J. F. Taylor.....	B. H. Mosher.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
191	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Laurence D. Homsby.....	Jno. H. Simmons.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
112	Bureau.....	Princeton.....	Harry P. Phelps.....	A. H. Malm.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
683	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Geo. W. Carlisle.....	Samuel Smith.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	Geo. W. Odell.....	John J. Haelele.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
274	Byron.....	Byron.....	Jesse M. Hald.....	Lyman Dexter.....	Third Thursday of each month.....
237	Byron.....	Byron.....	Wm. J. Cochrane.....	Ross C. Bates.....	Second Monday of each month.....
47	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	J. M. Walker.....	Ed. B. Gore.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
792	Caledonia.....	Hardin.....	William L. Mottaz.....	Stephen J. Sibley.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
716	Calumet.....	Blue Island.....	Ira S. Brayton.....	D. W. Longacre.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
440	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	Warren G. Barcus.....	Owen Long.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
49	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	Thomas J. Attwater.....	Oscar E. Sandquist.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
648	Camden.....	Camden.....	Thos. Hester.....	E. L. Daly.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
575	Capron.....	Capron.....	F. D. Cornwell.....	J. W. Watterson.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
732	Carman.....	Carman.....	W. C. Vaughn.....	G. W. Howell.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	Thomas Hick Land.....	Dan Hay Boyer.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
900	Carnation.....	Chicago.....	Reuben C. Thomas.....	Fred P. Sherman.....	First and third Tuesdays.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Isaac L. Lemmon.....	Isaac Canlee.....	First Monday of each month.....
442	Casey.....	Casey.....	William W. Bruce.....	Wallace Young.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
23	Cass.....	Beardstown.....	John P. Warnke.....	Frank A. Todd.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
285	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	Joel Taylor.....	John W. Boggess.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
444	Cave in Rock.....	Cave in Rock.....	C. B. Frayser.....	H. H. Frayser.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
124	Cedar.....	Morris.....	Willard C. Magner.....	George W. Anderson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
747	Centennial.....	Philo.....	Henry Rickey.....	Isaac Brewer.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
71	Central.....	Springfield.....	Henry S. Bedaine.....	Arthur Huntington.....	Second Monday of each month.....
201	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	L. H. Westbrook.....	D. B. Robertson.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	R. M. Dobson.....	A. M. Booker.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
867	Chadwick.....	Chadwick.....	F. W. Zugschwerdt.....	H. B. Sennett.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
373	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	S. J. Hobbs.....	F. L. Hobbs.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
724	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Albert Amant.....	R. D. Pilcher.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
262	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Fred McClintock.....	Len Gaskill.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	L. L. Gallemeore.....	I. N. Lentz.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
838	Charley.....	Seaton.....	L. D. Armstrong.....	T. R. Wright.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Oscar B. Root.....	Thos. T. Shoemaker.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
236	Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Perley J. Rose.....	Walter Heath.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	J. L. Lemons.....	R. M. Foster.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
539	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	Clarence G. Dorsey.....	John Gingerich.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
429	Chenasee.....	Chenasee.....	Wm. H. Patterson.....	Edwin G. Porter.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
468	Cheney's Grove.....	Saybrook.....	T. W. Nixon.....	J. D. Proffitt.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
292	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	William A. Chapman.....	F. H. Ball nger.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
UD	Carlock.....	Mechanicburg.....	Elmer E. Farmer.....	H. E. Fullenwider.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
UD	Coffeeen.....	Coffeeen.....	John H. Grigg.....	Lew R. Traylor.....	Second Friday of each month.....

173 Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	C. E. Klontz.....	N. J. Culver.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
72 Chester	Chester	E. C. King-bury	E. A. Duodenbostel.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
445 Chesterfield	Chesterfield	E. C. Harper.....	Edwin Hewitt.....	Monday on or before full moon.
437 Chicago	Chicago	Albert Berkenstein.....	Nathan Hetter.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
851 Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	J. M. Street.....	F. C. Lemire.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
603 Clark	Martinsville	J. I. Brydon.....	Chas. G. Wilson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
153 Clay	Ashley	H. A. Walker.....	C. W. Martin.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
488 Clay City	Clay City	J. M. Ragsdale.....	W. H. Graham.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
147 Clayton	Clayton	James L. Tarbox.....	Andrew S. McDowell.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
680 Clement	Colona	Chas. E. Knorr.....	G. J. Jacobson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
211 Cleveland	Chicago	Will J. Bell.....	William D. Watson.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
688 Clifton	Clifton	W. T. Stevens.....	C. B. Sull.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
19 Clinton	Petersburg	Jep. P. Grosbail.....	A. W. Hartley.....	Third Monday of each month.
466 Cobden	Cobden	H. D. Lawrence.....	L. A. Lamer.....	First Thursday of each month.
496 Colchester	Colchester	George R. Hall.....	W. E. Kratzer.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
798 Colfax	Colfax	Joseph Dorland.....	D. A. Horney.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
712 Collinsville	Collinsville	W. E. Hadley.....	Wilbur H. Turner.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
714 Collinsville	Collinsville	G. W. Tevebaugh.....	P. Jordan.....	Second and fourth Saturdays.
474 Columbia	Columbia	Henry A. Kunz.....	F. W. Weinell.....	Friday on or before full moon.
819 Columbian	Chicago	Arthur H. Brooks.....	Archibald L. Kline.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
227 Columbus	Columbus	F. M. Lee.....	J. A. Lohse.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
641 Comet	Minier	W. A. Horrom.....	J. F. W. Rost.....	Second and fourth Monday of each month.
879 Composite	Chicago	Harold B. Kemp.....	B. A. Colton.....	Monday of each week.
783 Constancia	Chicago	Fred Giesen.....	Rud. Wendt.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
892 Constellation	Chicago	F. M. Conckshank.....	H. P. Cooke.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
489 Cooper	Willow Hill	Wilson L. Way.....	H. P. Cooke.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
543 Cordova	Cordova	Chas. P. Wendt.....	Wm. R. Freek.....	Friday on or before full moon.
205 Corinthian	Paw Paw	C. F. Preston.....	A. C. McBride.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
863 Cornell	Cornell	W. Mack Herens.....	Murray E. Brigham.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
875 Cornet Stone	Chicago	Anton Jno. Wallenta.....	Wm. J. McKeen.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
806 Cornland	Cornland	C. F. Lannan.....	John Curphy.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
896 C-smos	Chicago	George B. Dove.....	Raymond E. Baker.....	Friday of each week.
526 Covenant	Chicago	Charles H. Graves.....	Paul G. Dunn.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
695 Crawford	Eaton	E. Russell.....	W. A. Wood.....	*Saturdays on or before full and new moon.
817 Creal Springs	Creal Springs	John L. Whiteside.....	John W. Burnett.....	*Tuesday on or before full moon.
89 Cre-cent	Chicago	David R. Roller.....	Thos. A. Potter.....	Every Wednesday.
320 Creston	Creston	Thos. W. Fowler.....	J. F. Van Voorhis.....	First Monday of each month.
763 Crete	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge.....	Anton S. Rosing.....	Third Saturday of each month.
534 Cuba	Cuba	Fred Palm.....	S. C. Duffie.....	Monday on or before full moon.
189 Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	James W. Cormany.....	J. M. Landis.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
235 Dallas City	Dallas City	Morris J. Cummings.....	Will Prescott.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
898 Damascus	Chicago	L. D. Allen.....	Carl T. Johnson.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
742 Danvers	Danvers	Clark S. Munsell.....	John S. Pople.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
556 Dawson	Dawson	O. P. Redding.....	Omer P. Mitts.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
643 D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Claude E. Fitch.....	Fred F. Handrup.....	Wednesday of each week.
833 Dean	Ava	John Bennett.....	Roger Walwark.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
310 Dearborn	Chicago	Fred. J. Schroter.....	Edgar G. Tennent.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
144 DeKalb	DeKalb	R. K. Runner.....	S. D. Arnold.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
812 Deland	Deland	J. H. Wood.....	J. B. Rinehart.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
156 Delavan	Delavan	Frank B. Shelton.....	L. W. Lawton.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME O LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
525	Delia.....	Elliotstown	James D. Marshall	T. J. Dunn	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver.....	Denver	Henry D. Seigfield	Henry W. Shoup	Saturday on or before full moon
287	Desoto.....	Desoto	Frank Friedline	Jas. A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon
89	Des Plaines.....	Des Plaines	F. C. Waiton	L. C. Spiegler	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
84	Dewitt.....	Clinton	Leon Kirk	Fred C. Hill	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills.....	West Point	T. H. Hanson	W. E. Downey	Thursday on or before full moon
581	Dongola.....	Dongola	Joseph H. Edgleman	J. E. Poindexter	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	W. H. Young	C. C. Mansfield	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric.....	Moline	LeRoy A. Vinton	Ralph W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas.....	Mascoutah	R. Rynd Jones	Herbert F. Lill	First Saturday of each month
190	Dundee.....	Dundee	F. M. Carr	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison	I. D. Woodford	I. H. Parrish	First and third Mondays of each month
234	DuQuoin.....	DuQuoin	Julius W. Hemenway	Edward Musselman	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand.....	Durand	E. A. Hill	Geo. R. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis	J. M. Perryman	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville.....	Eddyville	E. S. Barger	J. T. Davidson	Tuesday on or before full moon at 2 p. m.
829	Edgar.....	Hume	J. H. Bennetel	H. L. Morrow	First and third Wednesdays
901	Edgewater.....	Chicago	Cory W. Dudley	E. K. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood.....	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	Samuel Ging	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville	Frank C. Meserve	Henry A. Clubb	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville	Thos. Williamson	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Efingham.....	Efingham	John L. Klemeyer	Mannie L. Elbow	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford	Andrew Berg	Frank A. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
388	El Dara.....	El Dara	H. J. Strubinger	P. A. Moyer	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado.....	Eldorado	E. L. Bramlet	Chas. Burks	Friday on or before full moon
117	Elgin.....	Elgin	D. L. Gilpin	Thos. B. Rowlands	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown	John H. Ferrell	E. L. Robinson	First and third Thursdays of each month
94	Elkhart.....	Elkhart	Fred Lanterman	Z. T. Taylor	Third Wednesday of each month
246	El Paso.....	El Paso	J. F. Sturgeon	R. W. Gough	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston	S. A. Symmonds	Hiram Ingersoll	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse	George M. Wyatt	W. F. Thompson	Monday on or before full moon of each month
126	Empire.....	Pekin	C. H. Randolph	H. P. Weyrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield.....	Enfield	John N. Wilson	W. R. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
690	Englewood.....	Chicago	Charles H. Binney	Alfred Guthrie	Monday of each week
2	Equality.....	Equality	Joe W. Bunker	Thad McIntire	Wednesday before full moon
878	Equality.....	Chicago	Frank A. Butler	Alfred W. Bays	First and third Saturday of each month
667	Erie.....	Erie	Seward A. Eddy	John T. Kirkland	Second and fourth Monday of each month
65	Euclid.....	Naperville	Harvey E. Kailer	E. C. Shaffer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
69	Eureka.....	Milan	R. E. Little	R. B. Olmstead	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans.....	Evanston	Wm. Wesley Cook	William J. Bristow	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star.....	Davis	C. M. Briggs	Edward Deenunther	Second and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport	Ralph T. Ryan	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing.....	Ewing	D. G. Fitzgerald	Wm. D. Paterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior.....	Freeport	Wm. W. Wurnick	Charles C. Wolf	First and third Fridays of each month

424	Exeter	Exeter	Chas. H. Ireland.	Frank G. Gill	Thursday on or before full moon.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	J. L. Miller.	W. L. Grub.	First and third Mondays of each month.
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	J. E. Miles	W. L. Leeka.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
356	Fairview	Fairview	J. H. Suydam	John W. Gaddis.	Thursday on or before full moon.
601	Farina	Farina	J. W. McClures Jr.	James Marsh	First and third Saturdays of each month.
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	A. T. Willerton.	E. A. Williams.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
232	Farmers	Brookport	Phillip S. Waters.	Joseph K. West.	Saturday on or before full moon.
192	Farmington	Farmington	J. E. Aigley	W. M. Anderson.	Fourth Friday of each month.
89	Fellowship.	Marion	W. W. Weedon.	D. A. Bennett.	First Tuesday of each month.
152	Fidelity	Medora	Oliver P. Erwin.	Charles W. Tietzort.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
542	Fides	Chicago.	W. J. Rogive.	Walter Holmwood	First and third Thursdays of each month.
592	Fielon	Fielon.	John T. Lafien.	Elias F. Brown.	Saturday on or before full moon.
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	David Fleming	Jos. ph P. Ivy	Monday on or before full moon.
831	Findlay	Findlay	O. E. Stumpf.	C. E. Coventry	First and third Fridays
585	Fisher	Grove City.	Ples Venters	F. B. Kincald	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	C. E. Hemphill.	H. C. Michels	First Wednesday of each month.
614	Forrest	Forrest	Geo. M. Strawn.	W. m. Overton.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort.	J. A. Lamkin.	M. C. Adelsberger	First and third Thursdays of each month.
25	Franklin	Upper Alton.	Elmer Slocum.	H. T. Burnap.	Third Saturday of each month.
264	Franklin Grove	Monticello.	M. V. Peterman	N. A. Whitney	Wednesday on or after full moon.
58	Fraternal	Freeburg	Wm. D. Britton.	R. I. Tatman.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
418	Freeburg	Freedom	M. D. Stoneman.	Andr. w Krauss	Saturday on or before full moon.
194	Freedom	Oakwood	Gustave E. Malaise.	Jed. Elbert Keeler	First and third Saturdays of each month
872	Free Will.	Dixon.	William J. Sailor	Jesse Leeka.	Thursday on or before full moon.
7	Friendship.	Fulton	Rodney M. Ayres.	Orville B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon.
341	Full Moon	Fulton	J. Tidball.	C. J. Eaton.	Saturday on or before full moon.
189	Fulton City	Gallatia.	J. M. Pay Jr.	J. M. Eaton.	Monday on or before full moon.
684	Gallatia	Gallatia.	W. W. Ramsey	M. D. Empson.	Saturday on or before full moon.
243	Galva	Galva.	E. Swan Sanders	George E. Glidden.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
141	Garden City	Chicago.	Edward L. Homes.	Geo. H. Vanpell.	Tuesday of each week.
573	Gardner	Gardner	N. L. Miner.	Wade S. Allison	First and third Mondays of each month.
686	Garfield	Chicago.	Roy K. Wheeler	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
139	Geneva	Geneva.	W. A. Schwarz.	R. M. Lofborn.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
298	Genoa	Genoa.	C. A. Brown	Thos. M. Prazier.	First and third Mondays of each month.
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Joseph M. Tawney	W. T. Crew	First and third Thursdays of each month.
182	Germania	Chicago.	Geo. E. Koehler	John B. Hartke.	First and third Mondays of each month.
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Arthur E. Wood	P. C. McKay.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
382	Gill	Lynville	E. Roy Heaton	Geo. R. Middleton.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Thomas Plummer.	G. W. Schmidt.	Thursday on or before full moon.
809	Gilham	Woburn	Daniel R. Elam	Jas. A. Snow	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
591	Gilman	Gilman.	R. E. McKenzie	R. C. Allen.	Monday on or before full moon.
171	Girard	Girard	J. M. Shafer.	O. B. Metcalf.	Monday on or before full moon.
131	Golconda	Golconda.	George B. Baker.	Samuel L. Morse.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
726	Golden Gate	Prairie City	E. t. Manning	J. Lonk	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
728	Golden Rule	Chicago	Chas. W. Kersteter.	Adna J. Cornell.	Thursday on or before full moon.
617	Good Hope	Good Hope.	F. E. Harden.	W. H. James	Thursday on or before full moon.
744	Goode	Brayfield.	L. G. Payne	C. W. Burk.	Saturday on or before full moon.
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	N. P. Rayson.	D. R. Wilkins.	Friday on or before full moon.
852	Gothic.	East St. Louis.	W. J. Smith, Jr.	Chas. S. Lambert.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
UD	Gil. W. Barnard.	Chicago.	David C. Hibbott.	R. F. Cheyne.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
660	Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	J. M. Merchant.....	J. F. Mackey.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
776	Grand Crossing.....	Chicago.....	Chas. A. Blonquist.....	Louis A. Pierce.....	Saturday of each week.....
827	Granite City.....	Granite City.....	John F. Westlake.....	William J. Lynch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
120	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Harry Converse.....	Thurmon J. Capps.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
125	Greenup.....	Greenup.....	W. W. Rothrock.....	Ed Peters.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
653	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Charles H. Derry.....	Richard S. Robinson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
245	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	J. G. Wright.....	C. K. Denny.....	First Wednesday of each month.....
43	Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	Ross P. Shinn.....	John S. Felmley.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
824	Grove.....	Downer's Grove.....	E. Huntington, Jr.....	T. S. Baldwin.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
352	Groveland.....	Morton.....	W. R. Lackland.....	Edward N. Moschel.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
778	Gurney.....	Allen Springs.....	Sam Conatser.....	Oscar Nelson.....	Saturday on or before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Frank Chaming.....	Alex Reid.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Chas. S. DeHart.....	W. H. Bartels.....	Monday before full moon.....
731	Harbor.....	Chicago.....	John Lauritzen.....	G. D. Rosengrant.....	Wednesday of each week.....
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	John A. Bond.....	J. W. Singleton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	Lenard Houston.....	John T. Fritz.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville.....	Marcus L. Robinson.....	Chas. Leslie Hayden.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	A. G. Abney.....	T. Y. Gregg.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	J. H. Crawford.....	J. W. Groesbeck.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
832	Harvey.....	Harvey.....	Jas. McLaughlin.....	John J. Gard.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	George A. Sloan.....	Adolph Schill.....	First Monday of each month.....
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	W. E. Harris.....	Mort Sturts.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	E. A. Mead.....	Geo. B. Phillips.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
820	Henderson.....	Kennedy.....	William Myers.....	J. Auguenbaugh.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
119	Henry.....	Henry.....	O. P. Carroll.....	Frank Johnson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
669	Herder.....	Chicago.....	Wm. J. Krase.....	Gustav Schaetz.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
39	Herman.....	Quincy.....	John J. Wagner.....	P. J. Schlegelhauf.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
356	Hermitage.....	Albion.....	Joseph Green.....	William R. Strawn.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
193	Herrick.....	Pontoosuc.....	David Moyes.....	Dick Herbert Davis.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin.....	J. W. Kelley.....	Marshall Hunter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	Edward Morgan.....	Gerry R. Walker.....	Thursday of each week.....
251	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	Ira Nelson.....	Ed. Uhrich.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.....
240	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	John R. Ash.....	Thos. A. Jones.....	Second Saturday of each month.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Adolph P. Mosimann.....	Louis J. Appel.....	First Thursday of each month.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	Geo. C. Fry.....	A. F. Prince.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
837	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	Frank T. Hanks.....	J. C. Dugan.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	Elmer V. VanPatten.....	Henry H. Blake.....	Friday of each week.....
199	Homer.....	Homer.....	Edward C. Cooper.....	Hugh O'Neil.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
886	Hooppole.....	Hooppole.....	Carle Loreyren.....	Chas. W. Groves.....	Second and fourth Tuesday of each month.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Samuel E. Grigg, Jr.....	D. P. Barker.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
623	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	Hezekiah Jennings.....	Joseph H. Crawford.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
363	Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	W. E. Milam.....	Harry L. Kelly.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
UD	Hanover.....	Hanover.....	Franklin Miller.....	Eugene C. Coombs.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
244	Horicon.....	Rochelle.....	M. R. McDonough.....	Geo. C. Wilkinson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....

UD Hull.....	Hull.....	Geo. W. Lawrence...	Loran E. Orr.....	Thursday on or after full moon.
555 Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	Wm. Hopkins Irwin	Edwin H. Megaffin..	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
813 Humboldt Park..	Chicago.....	Elmer L. Palmeter..	John C. Groetzinger..	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
465 Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	John G. McVinn.....	C. C. Beckerditte.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
136 Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Bruce O. McNutt.....	C. G. Pearce.....	Monday on or before full and new moon.
698 Hutton.....	Dion.....	Carlson Lawry.....	H. G. Devinney.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
263 Illinois.....	Peoria.....	William Elised.....	Isaac M. Hornbacker..	Fourth Tuesday of each month.
178 Illinois Central.	Amboy.....	C. I. Smith.....	H. T. McClure.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
679 Illinois City.....	Buffalo Prairie.....	Thos. E. Jones.....	L. D. Barnum.....	Saturday before full moon.
521 Illinois.....	Illinois.....	H. C. Roberts.....	L. A. Hoffman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
327 Industry.....	Industry.....	J. M. Pennington.....	H. A. Hoffman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
691 Iowa.....	Iowa.....	M. H. Patrick.....	J. E. Downey.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
312 Ionia.....	Decatur.....	Albert R. Howser.....	Albert T. Summers..	Second Monday of each month.
213 Ipava.....	Ipava.....	S. B. Diehl.....	S. M. Kinsey.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
455 Irving.....	Irving.....	C. B. McKinnery.....	A. H. Kelly.....	Monday on or before full moon.
53 Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	E. J. Scarborough.....	W. S. Amlin.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
570 Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	F. A. Baldwin.....	H. L. Kinney.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
510 J. hn D. Moody..	Inka.....	J. A. Hindman.....	Henry A. Hinderer....	Friday on or before full moon.
368 Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	G. S. Brown.....	M. V. B. Montgomery..	Wednesday on or before full moon.
460 Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	J. C. Bestow.....	F. M. Sprague.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
394 Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Paul M. Hamilton.....	John G. Erwin.....	Monday on or before full moon.
90 Jerusalem Temple	Aurora.....	George W. Gockley.....	E. Homer Cooley.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
318 J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Edward M. Crain.....	John D. Hess.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
278 Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Harry C. Pockett.....	John H. Thornton.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
850 John B. Sherman..	Chicago.....	Peter Parke.....	Samuel Barron.....	Tue-day of each week.
713 Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	C. E. Johnson.....	Frank A. Turner.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
111 Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	Henry H. Hileman.....	Ed Lee.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
706 Joppa.....	Cowden.....	W. B. Hopper.....	Chas. E. Ziegler.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
537 J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorus.....	John H. Rock.....	John L. Whitman.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
380 Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	William I. Holcomb..	Chas. F. Whitemore..	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
280 Kansas.....	Kansas.....	J. E. Hite.....	C. O. Brown.....	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
86 Kaskaskia.....	Evansville.....	J. A. Wagner.....	Wm. M. Schuwerk.....	First Saturday after first quarter of each month.
36 Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Charles A. Walters.....	W. J. Dovey.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
340 Kedron.....	Mt. Auburn.....	Chas. A. Schokes.....	Chas. T. Truxell.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
471 Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Alvah L. Hill.....	James A. Godard.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
430 Kendrick.....	Mound.....	Elmer E. Bradney.....	Wm. H. McPhail.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
804 Kensington.....	Chicago.....	T. Schmid.....	H. A. Wray.....	Saturday of each week.
800 Kenwood.....	Chicago.....	William M. Stoker.....	Arthur J. Raney.....	Monday of each week.
156 Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	Frank M. Wedge.....	John M. Thrasher.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
639 Keystone.....	Chicago.....	Edwin Carl Lambach..	Peter Egel Stevens..	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
311 Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	John J. McDougall.....	Charles A. Shipley.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
353 Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	A. C. Bancroft.....	F. A. Longnecker.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
855 King Oscar.....	Chicago.....	August J. Johnson.....	Nels J. Johnson.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
197 King Solomon's..	Kane.....	George M. Richards..	H. A. W. Shirley.....	Saturday before full moon.
298 Kingston.....	Fairweather.....	L. M. Morrison.....	Oscar Arntzen.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
398 Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	A. M. Allen.....	R. W. Walters.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
402 Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	H. G. Burgess.....	O. W. Vickell.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
896 Kosmos.....	Lacon.....	C. W. Coker.....	R. H. Maxwell.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
61 Lacon.....	Lacon.....	C. D. Gardiner.....	L. M. Crow.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
657 La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....			

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
770	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	Jno. L. Greaves.....	Norton L. Rowley.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
195	LaHarpe.....	LaHarpe.....	Geo. E. Campbell.....	E. I. Soule.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Johnston City.....	Charles L. Duncan.....	Gordon Pillow.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
739	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	Joseph Alvin Rees.....	J. Meek Finley.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.....
774	Lake View.....	Chicago.....	George A. Curwen.....	Geo. H. Frizzell.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
659	Lambert.....	Quincy.....	Wilton E. White.....	Charles Elmer Lane.....	*Friday on or before full moon.....
383	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	Frank E. Dayton.....	R. F. Woods.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
423	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	C. E. Olmstead.....	E. D. Cook.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
106	Lancaster.....	Glasford.....	J. L. Saylor.....	J. J. Mapie.....	Friday of each week.....
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	Ben E. Sincere.....	John Hosbury.....	First and third Monday of each month.....
297	La Prairie.....	Golden.....	Geo. H. Rice.....	Seneca Selby.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
853	Latham.....	Latham.....	John S. Alexander.....	M. M. Vaughn.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
208	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	Charles A. Slaughter.....	John C. Search.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
815	Lawn.....	Chicago.....	Colin Korrie.....	J. R. Hayden.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Speer.....	Grant Burdick.....	Wm. Gray.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	J. B. Sager.....	Louis Zerweck.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
146	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	T. Wilber Leake.....	A. Aschenbrenner.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	E. W. Von Ohlen.....	Wm. Julian.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	D. M. DeGraff.....	Geo. A. Boeke.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	W. H. Williams.....	Joe F. Williams.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
231	Leroy.....	Leroy.....	Chas. C Kaufman.....	Enoch R. Ratliff.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.....
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	Henry Bernahl.....	Charles Mattison.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
270	Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	Samuel P. Prescott.....	R. B. Van Law.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	Clarence E. Owens.....	Conrad W. Belts.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
482	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	Chas. E. Lawrence.....	Remy L. Heydacker.....	Thurs. on or before full moon, and 2 weeks after.....
380	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	A. L. Enlow.....	A. H. D. Buttz.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Charles F. Smale, Jr.....	Warren M. Heath.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
135	Lima.....	Lima.....	J. W. Jacobs.....	Bert Vinson.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Frederick Otto Zeitz.....	Claude Lee Griggs.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	W. H. Tinklepaugh.....	Thos. C. Morris.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
776	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	P. M. Powell.....	J. C. Murchison.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
371	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	Henry D. Wolff.....	Frank W. Ford.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	H. W. Colburn.....	H. C. Foster.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	S. C. Orrell.....	M. P. Johnson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Wm. Crawford.....	J. T. Brandon.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
291	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	John W. Spellman.....	Alfred V. Purinton.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
801	Logan Square.....	Chicago.....	Wm. Herman Hadam.....	Max Chas. Lang.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
818	London.....	Chicago.....	H. L. Wilson.....	C. M. Newport.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
552	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	B. F. Colehouer.....	J. C. Heuston.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
893	Lorraine.....	Long Point.....	Jas. O. Wade.....	Nathaniel Altkers.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
870	Lostant.....	Lostant.....	W. G. Wilson.....	W. M. Griffith.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	John W. Thomason.....	John B. Carmichael.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....

5751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	George M. Otis.....	A. T. Ullrich.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	L. G. Hostettler.....	G. W. Bryant.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	P. C. Riley.....	A. P. Holt.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
132	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	Jas. A. Long, Jr.....	M. A. Stout.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	L. W. Johnson.....	W. E. Duman.....	First Friday of each month.....
18	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	Harry O. Fairath.....	W. A. Dixon.....	First Friday of each month.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Oscar Latowsky.....	Henry Scharf.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	Perry Dakin.....	S. B. Mitchell.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
220	Maumet.....	Maumet.....	F. O. J. hr.....	F. E. Bryan.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Henry V. Gher.....	Frank Hopkins.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	Samuel R. Loar.....	William T. Knox.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	N. A. Wright.....	Otto Hilst.....	First Wednesday of each month.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Bert C. Henness.....	Chas. Slater.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Leven W. Benson.....	Charles F. Maple.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	Edward F. Miller.....	James M. Thompson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	F. W. Dreckbernd.....	C. J. Coarson.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	Wesley Stone.....	O. H. Gehrs.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
130	Marietta.....	Marietta.....	Joe M. Morrow.....	Lon O. Vogt.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
841	Marissa.....	Marissa.....	A. B. Collom.....	F. J. Wagner.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
454	Maroa.....	Maroa.....	W. H. Stonebraker.....	James H. Sterling.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
137	Marselles.....	Marselles.....	Edwin R. Spencer.....	Cyrus H. Makeever.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
491	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	J. R. Burnett.....	F. H. Gorham.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
841	Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	N. P. Mutton.....	J. S. Branstetter.....	First Saturday of each month.....
491	Martin.....	Martin.....	George A. Reed.....	E. A. Silfes.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
217	Mason.....	Mason.....	Robert E. Hardsock.....	Leander M. Hardin.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	J. Stoddard Culp.....	J. F. Culp.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
175	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Neise Peterson.....	Jno. B. Pithian.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
260	Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	Samuel B. Patheal.....	James E. Binns.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
718	May.....	Norris City.....	Ira Shaln.....	Wm. Boyd.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
664	Mayo.....	Winterrowd.....	James A. McCorkle.....	Henry C. Carter.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
869	Maywood.....	Maywood.....	W. Mack Hergens.....	Murray E. Brigham.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
126	McHenry.....	Mazon.....	Geo. P. Thomas.....	W. C. Bradford.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	W. F. Gallaher.....	R. G. Chamberlin.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
439	McLean.....	McLean.....	Worley C. Smith.....	Wm. N. Ewing.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
811	McLean.....	McLean.....	Horatio N. Boshell.....	Jacob Gedelman.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
449	Mendon.....	Mendon.....	W. B. Quig.....	J. R. Urech.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	E. G. McMackins.....	Robert W. Crawford.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
183	Meridian.....	Meridian.....	Geo. S. Wiley.....	D. L. Barnard.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
505	Meridian Sun.....	Meridian Sun.....	E. F. Gates.....	F. E. Sheaff.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
283	meteor.....	Sandwich.....	Fred W. Haupt.....	C. L. Stinson.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	Lyman K. McAlpin.....	E. G. Whyers, Jr.....	First Monday of each month.....
860	Metropolitan.....	Metropolitan.....	Arthur F. Peirce.....	Luke Nettleton.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
595	Miles Hart.....	Gays.....	H. L. Harrison.....	John S. Bolan.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
164	Milford.....	Milford.....	Edwin S. Herron.....	Sanford P. Archer.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
345	Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	John C. Eastabrooks.....	Fay O. Wolfe.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
275	Milton.....	Milton.....	W. T. Foreman.....	Geo. Stephenson.....	Saturday before each full moon.....
273	Miners.....	Galena.....	James J. Hughtlett.....	Forrest H. Turner.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
528	Minooka.....	Minooka.....	W. A. Thayer.....	W. A. Clark.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
385	Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	Ward A. Bristol.....	De Witt C. Smith.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....

LOGGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
85	Mitchell	Pineknayville...	P. A. Gruner...	Solon Kugler.....	Second Monday of each month
410	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	Math Hibbeler...	Hermann Steinbeiss	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Wizpah.....	Chicago.....	James Francis Boyle	Cyrus H. Martin...	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Womence.....	Womence.....	O. Bigelow.....	F. E. Lane.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Earl R. Kelley...	William H. Seeley..	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Simon Waldsmith..	D. D. Dunkle.....	First and third Thursdays of each month
734	Morning Star...	Canton.....	James A. Coleman..	Stanton E. Kilts...	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris.....	Waterloo.....	Harvey C. Voris...	Corry M. Fike.....	Fourth Saturday of each month
681	Morrisonville...	Morrisonville...	R. C. McCaulley...	John M. Becker....	Thursday on or before full moon
122	Mound.....	Taylorville....	L. J. Perkins.....	W. M. Shaw.....	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	John L. Klump....	Chas. E. Colbert...	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
656	Wozart.....	Bloomington...	Wm. Fey.....	Chris Scharfberg...	Second Tuesday of each month
331	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Harry E. Hanson...	C. E. Launer.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month
239	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	J. Brinker.....	Paul Cam. bell....	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	George H. Jennings.	Fred E. Whallon...	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	H. R. Crawford....	E. D. Marshall....	First and third Thursdays of each month
70	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville....	Robert A. Batuse...	Samuel W. David...	First and third Thursdays of each month
31	Mt. Pulaski....	Mt. Pulaski....	Robert D. Clark...	C. M. Silkey.....	Saturday on or before full moon
396	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Charles M. Stull...	Joe V. Baugh.....	First and third Mondays of each month
377	Muddy Point...	Trilla.....	H. McPherson.....	D. F. Jones.....	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro...	Murphysboro...	Frank in B. Hall...	Ezra B. Pellett....	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville...	Woodson.....	C. C. Seif.....	J. H. Dial.....	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	Robert Newton Hold	Martin Alexan....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
187	Mythic Star...	Chicago.....	John E. Randall...	Frank M. Bishop...	First and third Thursdays of each month
187	Mythic Tie.....	Polo.....	W. T. Schell, Jr....	S. H. Goldsmith...	Monday on or before full moon
346	N. D. Morse....	Concord.....	C. W. Yeck.....	S. Newton.....	Thursday on or before full moon
806	Nebo.....	Nebo.....	John Blackwell...	R. C. Pollock.....	Thursday on or before full moon
279	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	R. D. Marsh.....	J. D. Wilson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month
803	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	Wm. E. Whaples...	Geo. T. Rowen....	*Saturday before full moon
59	New Boston....	New Boston....	E. L. Willits.....	P. O. Drury.....	Saturday on or before full moon
772	New Burnside..	New Burnside..	Orlin A. Wise.....	T. C. Wise.....	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton....	New Canton....	C. L. Hopkins.....	J. R. Easley.....	Saturday on or before full moon
336	New Columbia...	Ganntown.....	A. L. Whittenberg..	Joel McChahan...	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford...	New Hartford...	C. J. Shinn.....	Grant Billings...	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	George N. Harris...	W. W. Wood.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month
741	New Holland....	New Holland....	James Ryan.....	W. C. Paine.....	Friday on or before full moon
620	New Hope.....	Livingston....	Irvin Crumrin....	Frank H. Patton...	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman.....	Newman.....	Cyrus W. Rutherford	Hugh Iles McNeill..	*Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem....	New Salem....	Harry E. Preble...	W. R. Hooper.....	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton.....	Newton.....	Eljah W. Her-h...	H. D. Yelvington...	Saturday on or before full moon
874	Nifong.....	Modesto.....	Chas. R. Van Winkle	Philip W. Sarius...	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
362	Noble.....	Noble.....	J. W. Brown.....	J. C. Shafer.....	Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	J. H. Weinstein...	J. L. Manning....	Wednesday on or before full moon

673 Normal.	Hardin J. Brown.	Geo. Champion.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
797 Normal.	George E. Holmes.	Charles W. Hibbard	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
631 Norton.	John Waldschmidt.	R. C. Brenela.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
631 Nunda.	Wm. M. Freeman.	Walter B. Fitch.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
219 Oakland.	J. F. Crawford.	M. J. Nephew.	Friday on or before full moon.
540 Oak Park.	Donald S. Stratton.	Daniel D. Brown.	S. C. and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
644 Oblong City.	James G. Cornly.	Zach Wirt.	Saturday on or before new and full moons.
40 Occidental.	Harry W. Mitchell.	Charles E. Pettit.	First and third Mondays of each month.
392 Oconee.	J. W. Heckethorn.	L. C. Littlejohn.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
403 Odell.	John H. Raymond.	Alfred Gutel.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
501 Odin.	C. E. Sloan.	P. A. Brod.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
576 O'Fallon.	Charles F. Behrens.	Wm. A. Koenigstein	Saturday on or before full moon.
754 Ogden.	James Scott.	John L. Stayton.	Monday of each week.
897 Ogden Park.	Victor E. Kinquist.	John Waterson.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
814 Ohio.	Henry A. Jackson.	A. C. Ruff.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
506 O. H. Miner.	H. N. Whiteman.	John Fry.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
38 Olive Branch.	John N. Fairchild.	James P. Sutton.	Third Monday of each month.
140 Olney.	A. T. Telford.	J. E. Glahart.	Tuesday of each week.
864 Olympia.	Henry Wm. Ordway.	Chas. P. Manwaring	Wednesday on or before full moon.
723 Omaha.	J. M. Galt.	R. S. Bryant.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
305 Onarga.	James Kewley.	Cyrus B. Brewer.	First and third Fridays of each month.
337 Oneida.	H. J. Sawyer.	J. H. Anderson.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
123 Oquawka.	James W. Gordon.	Harry N. Patterson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
687 Orangeville.	Edwin D. Mahany.	Geo. I. Cadwell.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
420 Oregon.	H. E. Wade.	J. D. Mead.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
759 Orel.	A. G. Scudamore.	W. W. Reid.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
323 Orient.	N. J. Cobleigh.	W. E. Morrison.	First and third Fridays of each month.
33 Oriental.	Charles B. Stafford.	D. W. Hewitt.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
358 Orion.	P. A. Renie.	Wm. H. Veeder.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
367 Oxford.	John Bland.	R. L. Everts.	Thursday of each week.
66 Pacific.	R. O. Jackson.	E. L. Adams.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
765 Palace.	Frederick W. Bason.	C. DeWitt Taylor.	Saturday on or before full moon.
314 Palatine.	Henry S. Heise.	Horace Walker.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
849 Palestine.	J. S. Thompson.	W. H. Wheeler.	First Thursday of each month.
463 Palmyra.	Wm. E. West.	Louis W. Paul.	First Thursday of each month.
226 Pana.	J. H. Morgan.	Edwin E. Lodge.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
268 Paris.	Edwin L. Wieder.	Harvey L. Parker.	Saturday of each week.
509 Parkersburg.	B. R. Taley.	Albert W. Craig.	First and third Mondays of each month.
843 Park.	J. Curdy Hills.	John F. Stewart.	Saturday on or before full moon.
899 Park Manor.	Alexander S. Irvine.	J. I. Buss.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
613 Patoka.	W. W. Murfin.	Chas. W. Kessler.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
615 Pawnee.	Chas. C. George.	Reuben J. Atwood.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
416 Paxton.	Nels Larson.	Zenas V. McNutt.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
379 Payson.	Jacob Hinkle.	M. W. Hooker.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
823 Pearl.	W. H. Goodrich.	F. W. Soady.	Last Monday of each month.
29 Pekin.	A. L. Champion.	Wm. N. Hanford.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
15 Peoria.	Wm. N. Hanford.	J. J. McMahon.	
636 Peotone.	E. H. Cowing.		

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
574	Pera.....	Ludlow.....	Wm. S. Watson.....	Milton H. Shinker.....	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month.
95	Perry.....	Perry.....	G. H. Ham.....	J. B. Gregory.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
436	Philo.....	Port Byron.....	Wm. E. Filbert.....	A. G. Brewster.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
27	Plaza.....	Alton.....	L. Caywood.....	W. G. Weston.....	First Tuesday of each month.
608	Piper.....	Piper City.....	F. C. Ehrhardt.....	E. Earl Stedman.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
790	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	Roy Platner.....	O. L. Kibler.....	Second Monday of each month.
536	Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	Charles Reeves.....	J. P. Browne.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
461	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	R. J. Donahue.....	T. H. Taylor.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
565	Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	W. A. Windmiller.....	L. E. Oakley.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	W. H. Dorand.....	Paul E. Bain.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
478	Pleiades.....	Chicago.....	James M. Parnie.....	Henry G. Underwood.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
554	Plum River.....	Stockton.....	A. M. Smith.....	E. A. Oliver.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
286	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	A. K. Peniman.....	Fre'd. L. Smith.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
137	Polk.....	McLeansboro.....	John M. Beckley.....	I. M. Ashbury.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	C. A. Rollier.....	G. E. Warren.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
782	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	H. M. Luckey.....	A. Sperry.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
77	Prairie.....	Paris.....	L. W. McGoldrick.....	Geo. W. Brown.....	First Tuesday of each month.
578	Prairie City.....	Montrose.....	Roy Baker.....	J. M. Ro'ph.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
755	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	S. S. Johnston.....	G. F. Walt.....	Friday on or before full moon.
587	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	James L. Norman.....	Theo. P. Streeter.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
360	Princeville.....	Princeville.....	A. H. Sloan.....	J. F. Carman.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	John A. Firman.....	John H. Fee.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
711	Providence.....	Chicago.....	Henry P. Thies.....	P. L. Gerlicher.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
887	Pyramid.....	Hagerstown.....	Ed. H. Miles.....	L. Wm Kroh.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	William F. Simpson.....	Thomas J. Mackoy.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	R. C. Burnett.....	C. H. Gore.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	E. Bonney.....	Chas. W. Shutt.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Robert Sloan.....	C. E. Groves.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Sep. S. Smith.....	E. M. Avey.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	J. E. Wells.....	F. I. Wells.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Charles Roberts.....	Thomas B. Drew.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
777	Ravenswood.....	Chicago.....	Walter S. Syrett.....	G. O. Newton Ackley.....	Second and fourth Mondays in each month.
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Joseph H. Cass.....	Wm. H. Scherer.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Reginald E. Guker.....	Fred D. Guker, Sr.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	P. G. McMahon.....	Thos. H. Taylor.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
697	Richard.....	Chicago.....	Thos. E. Jones.....	H. T. McClure.....	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond Cole.....	Richmond.....	James Thos. Bower.....	Samuel Read Ward.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
632	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	Frank M. Hole.....	H. G. Barker.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	L. C. Trousdale.....	W. B. Barnum.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	E. J. Tye.....	C. D. Littlefield.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
115	Rising Sun.....	Grays Lake.....	J. P. Marshall.....	C. J. Wightman.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
862	Riverside.....	Riverside.....	Harry K. Allen.....	Frank W. Frisbie.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.

786	Riverton Union.	Riverton.	Thos. Hickman	H. H. Grubb.	Thursday on or before full moon.
113	Robert Burns.	Keithsburg.	Frank Lett.	A. E. Wycoff.	Friday on or before full moon.
250	Robinson.	Robinson.	John Wesley Whalen	George D. McCarty.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris.	Minonk.	H. A. Milled.	J. T. Denison.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
635	Rochester.	Rochester.	John D. Hunter.	H. R. Lakin.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
102	Rockford.	Rockford.	Richard F. Locke.	M. McFayden.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
658	Rock Island.	Rock Island.	James L. Hickey.	Holland S. Bollman	First Friday of each month.
830	Rockport.	Rockport.	Chas E. Miller.	W. S. Stevens.	First and third Fridays of each month.
612	Rock River.	Sterling.	Clarence H. Tuttle.	John W. Niles.	Second and third Fridays of each month.
74	Rockton.	Rockton.	A. V. Hill.	S. P. Jenison.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
721	Rome.	Dix.	J. R. Walker.	W. H. Michael.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
75	Roscoe.	Roscoe.	Frank F. Moore.	Ernest H. Wilson.	First and third Fridays of each month.
519	Roseville.	Roseville.	William A. Carr.	W. H. Carr.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
527	Rossville.	Rossville.	F. C. Shannon.	I. A. Smothers.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
807	Royal.	Macedonia.	John T. Hunt.	Wm. H. Marquis.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
9	Rushville.	Rushville.	Herman H. Brown.	Geo. R. Glossop.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
154	Russell.	Georgetown.	D. H. Bowen.	Otis Henderson.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
348	Russellville.	Flat Rock.	Chas. E. Flew.	D. Wilbur Smith.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
477	Rutland.	Gutland.	H. S. Baer.	C. L. Foucht.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
339	Saline.	Goreville.	M. M. Pickles.	Robt. Jenkins.	Saturday on or before full moon.
96	Sam'l H. Davis.	Mt. Morris.	S. E. Avey.	J. G. Miller.	First and third Mondays of each month.
801	Sangamon.	Fisher.	James G. Lamb.	Robt A. Sturgeon.	First and third Mondays of each month.
645	San Jose.	San Jose.	John F. Fryer.	Geo. H. Barkmeier.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
738	Saunemin.	Saunemin.	C. F. Ross.	A. Cording.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
335	Schiller.	Peoria.	Godfrey Wys.	Diedrich Janssen.	Last Friday of each month.
79	Scott.	Carlyle.	Elmer E. Sadler.	Charles R. Brown.	First Monday of each month.
743	Scotland.	Scottville.	F. J. Light.	J. Frank Jennings.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
426	Scottville.	Birds.	A. E. Clausen.	James B. O'g.	Saturday on or before full moon.
447	S. D. Monroe.	Seneca.	Wm. C. Hayhurst.	Eugar A. Whiting.	Friday on or before full moon of each month.
532	Seneca.	Antioch.	William A. Graves.	Charles J. Shaw.	First and third Fridays of each month.
827	Sequoit.	Shabbona.	J. C. James.	Geo. B. Bartlett.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
374	Shabbona.	Shabbona.	F. W. Frost.	Wm. Husk.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
490	Shannon.	Shannon.	Henry W. Miller.	John H. Prutzman.	First and third Mondays of each month.
550	Sharon.	Tiskilwa.	Willie B. Albrecht.	Aaron B. Blake.	First and third Fridays of each month.
204	Sheba.	Grayville.	M. L. Whitney.	W. T. Butler.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
241	Shekinah.	Carbondale.	H. C. Merz.	Wm. S. Hill.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
649	Sheldon.	Sheldon.	C. H. Christenson.	Harry Cadwallader.	Monday on or before full moon.
735	Sheridan.	Sheridan.	Prospe J. Malaise.	Delos Robinson.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
535	Sherman.	Sherman.	C. E. Hanna.	E. H. Tamme.	Thursday on or before full moon.
397	Shiloh.	Troy Grove.	W. O. Wilkins.	Otto Schemp.	Saturday on or before full moon.
695	Shiloh Hill.	Campbell Hill.	T. W. Dudenbostel.	H. Mohlenbrock.	Saturday on or before full moon.
212	Shipman.	Shipman.	Samuel E. French.	Walter G. Frank.	Saturday on or before full moon.
382	Shirley.	Shirley.	A. E. McCoy.	Chas. W. Hutchison.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
761	Sibley.	Sibley.	W. A. Phillips.	O. H. Hinrichs.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
794	Sidell.	Sidell.	J. A. Catcart.	J. A. Seybold.	Thursday on or before full moon.
347	Sidney.	Sidney.	John E. Raymond.	Joseph M. Lawson.	First and third Fridays of each month.
780	Siloam.	Chicago.	Harry J. Finn.	Edward H. Cass.	First and third Mondays of each month.
898	Silvis.	Silvis.	D. Z. Allsbrom.	Walter G. Baker.	Friday on or after full moon.
...	Sesser.	Sesser.	George W. Harris.	C. B. Rewis.	First and third Fridays.
...	Stellar.	St. Francesville.	Jno. Gillispie	W. C. Gillispie	First and third Fridays.

LOGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	N. H. Smith	J. W. Collings	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
846	Somonauk	Somonauk	J. C. Seaton	H. F. Hess	First and third Mondays of each month.
861	Sorento	Sorento	James I. Lebo	Jas. E. Long	Monday on or before full moon.
467	South Macon	Macon	W. A. Sacken	Wm. Hight, Jr.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
662	South Park	Chicago	T. Van Antwerp	L. A. Harkness	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
441	Sparland	Sparland	M. R. McDonough	John Van Antwerp	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
4	Springfield	Springfield	John W. Johnson	Ezekiel W. Clowes	First Monday of each month.
873	Standard	Chicago	John Hall Brown	Albert Davis	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month.
868	Star	Rockford	Charles A. Finley	A. L. Spradling	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
709	Star in the East	Rockford	William E. Jaycox	John C. Winans	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
166	Star	La Fayette	Abel H. White	Thomas W. Ross	First and third Fridays of each month.
501	Stark	Stanton	Albert W. Uzzell	Cornelius Godfrey	Saturday on or before full moon.
177	Staunton	Chicago	Harry H. Minnor	Wm. Emmet Dennis	*Tuesday on or before full moon.
865	St. Cecilia	Belleville	Rich'd. Winkelmann	Louis E. Wangelin	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
24	St. Clair	St. Elmo	Chas. W. Durst	La Monte Saylor	First Monday of each month.
769	St. Elmo	Stewardson	H. H. York	T. P. Mautz	First Tuesday of each month.
541	Stewardson	Geneseo	Jos. Dobbs	Bernhard Lacher	Wednesday on or before full moon.
92	Stewart	Peru	James Wm. Henshaw	Herman N. Hackman	Second Friday of each month.
13	St. Johns	Woodstock	E. J. Heimerdingner	Walter T. Wheeler	First and third Thursdays of each month.
63	St. Marks	Stone Fort	George H. Kelley	W. E. Chitwood	First and third Thursdays of each month.
495	Stone Fort	Springfield	John W. Cobbs	Jay T. French	Saturday on or before full moon.
500	St. Paul	Vermilion	A. O. Raines	W. F. Dinkins	Fourth Monday of each month.
408	Stratton	Streator	John C. Pirkey	Harry L. Manly	Saturday on or before full moon.
607	Streator	Stronghurst	E. E. Taylor	Geo. F. Chant	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month.
347	Stronghurst	Sublette	B. H. S. Angear	A. T. Jewell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
849	Sublette	Sullivan	Joseph H. Ireland	Jno. M. Starbuck	Tuesday on or before full moon.
764	Sullivan	Sumnerfield	Chas. T. Lang	G. H. Poos M. D.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
342	Summerfield	Harristown	C. B. Blankinship	T. B. McDaniel	Wednesday on or before full moon.
431	Summit	Sumner	C. C. Judy	Frank S. W. stall	Saturday on or before full moon.
334	Sumner	Plano	L. C. Stoutenberg	O. G. Lawbaugh	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
428	Sunbeam	Sycamore	A. E. Hamm	F. C. Karber	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
134	Sycamore	Karber's Ridge	J. H. Shipp	F. C. Karber	Third Friday of each month.
794	Tadmor	Tamara	Alfred L. Leim	Harry W. Adams	Wednesday on or before full moon.
207	Tamara	Fairbury	John F. Goudy	Jno. Zimmerman	Friday on or before full moon.
351	Tarbolton	Washington	A. H. Helpe	John Watson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
98	Taylor	Vandalia	William H. West	Ira D. Lakin	Third Friday of each month.
16	Temperance	Peoria	Edw. H. Hine	Albert L. Gregory	Third Monday of each month.
46	Temple	Temple Hill	H. C. Green	Elbert Yates	Last Wednesday of each month.
701	Temple Hill	Chicago	Joseph P. Argyle	William Tinsley	Saturday on or after full moon.
409	Thos. J. Turner	Thomson	A. P. Atherton	C. A. Nason	First and third Thursdays of each month.
553	Thomson	Time	C. E. Bagby	Walter S. Klein	*First and third Tuesdays of each month.
569	Time				Saturday before full moon.

307	T. J. Pickett.	Bushnell	Geo. D. Bell.	J. Garretson	First Friday of each month.
384	Toledo.	Toledo	Tracy C. Connor.	Levi B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month.
391	Tolono	Tolono	W. P. Jones	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
394	Tonica	Tonica	Raymond Richardson	Geo. A. McFerson.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
53	Toulon.	Toulon.	W. T. Hall	Robert Fell.	Fourth Thursday in each month.
542	Towanda	Towanda	W. A. Dotson	H. F. Bryant.	*Friday on or before full moon.
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	J. L. Cannon.	E. E. White.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
810	Tracy	Chicago	Sebastian H. McNabb	Harrison F. Shaner.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
462	Tremont.	Tremont	L. E. Roelofson.	Daniel Johnson.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
104	Trenton	Trenton	James E. Anderson	A. M. Leonhardt.	First and third Fridays of each month.
767	Trilummar	Chicago	John B. Price.	Edward F. Webster.	Friday of each week.
592	Trinity	Mound City	Hall Whiteaker.	Elmer P. Easterday	Thurs. on or before full moon and 2 wks. later.
57	Trio	Rock Island	Jacob B. Houder.	Wm. B. Pettit.	First Thursday of each month.
588	Troy	Venice	Jas. Kerr	H. L. Snell.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
630	Tuscan.	Walpole	H. A. Canady	Fred Campbell.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
332	Tuscola.	Tuscola	John W. McChes.	Edward Gholson.	Thursday on or before full moon.
333	Tyrian.	Springfield	A. A. Moon.	W. H. Allison.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
627	Union.	Lick Creek	James L. Taylor, M.D	Sam'l H. Claspill.	Third Monday of each month.
610	Union Park	Chicago.	A. H. Brooks.	A. P. Gallegly.	Saturday on or before full moon.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Herbert G. Dean	Edw. E. Rath.	Monday of each week.
157	Urbana.	Urbana	John Raabe.	Fred'k. G. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month.
836	Utica.	Utica.	Henry L. Boer.	Charles F. Loeb.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
894	Utopia.	Chicago.	James F. Blakeslee.	James S. Green.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
547	Valley	Coal Valley.	Benj. M. Dawney.	Sam'l Birch Gourley	First, third and fifth Fridays of each month.
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Thomas L. Bedford.	Thomas R. Luse.	Friday on or before full moon.
265	Vermilion	Indianola.	Geo. S. Hughes.	D. E. Ayres.	Saturday on or before full moon.
116	Vermont.	Vermont.	P. H. Moreland.	V. W. Gorman.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
737	Verona	Verona	John C. Barclay.	Ross Mercer.	Saturday on or after full moon.
108	Versailles	Versailles.	C. C. Fenn.	W. A. Small.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Edward Curren.	E. S. Klinefetter.	Saturday on or before full moon.
150	Vienna.	Vienna.	Eric A. Johnson.	E. P. Stewart.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
885	Villa Grove.	Viola	Sam J. Carter.	F. R. Woeffe.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
577	Viola	Viola	T. A. Sprinkle.	T. D. Hanson.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
161	Virden.	Virden.	Mathew Evens.	W. T. Bailey.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
544	Virginia.	Virginia.	Wm. E. Alderson.	C. M. Breanen.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
81	Vitruvius.	Wheeling.	R. E. Summons.	Eljah Needham.	First and third Fridays of each month.
179	Wabash.	Etna.	Judd A. Mason.	Jacob Schwingel.	Saturday on or before full moon.
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	F. E. Allen.	N. B. Apperson.	Friday on or before full moon.
616	Wadley.	Franklin.	J. H. Allen.	A. P. Apperson.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
674	Waldeck	Chicago.	Wm. R. Hills.	Chas. E. Darling.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
722	Walnut	Walnut	Philip Weicker.	August Seidner.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
475	Walshville.	Walshville.	W. G. Hendricks.	I. M. White.	*Thursday on or before full moon.
334	Waltham	Waltham	John W. Fowell.	A. T. Strange.	Monday on or before full moon.
14	Warren	Shawneetown	J. C. Brown.	Wm. N. Mitchell.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
257	Warsaw.	Warsaw.	Robert B. Hooker.	J. W. Millsbaugh.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
421	Washington.	Washington.	Jno. B. Worthen.	Milton T. Hunt.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
55	Washington.	Nashville.	Chas. H. Ireland.	Frank G. Gil.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
			P. Fiegel.	Myron D. Smith.	

LOGGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
291	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	C. W. Palmer.....	C. W. Merrill.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
728	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	Wm. McFarlen.....	Glenn W. Bradbury.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
446	Watseka.....	Watseka.....	George W. Lacey.....	Thomas B. Brennan.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
602	Watson.....	Watson.....	J. W. Wilson.....	J. W. Cloar.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
160	Waubesa.....	Chicago.....	Henry Rosier.....	Henry E. Van Loon.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
298	Wauconda.....	Chicago.....	Martin E. Fuller.....	H. F. Fuller.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Robert B. Conolly.....	Jay Lynn Brewster.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
118	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	I. J. Atchison.....	W. A. Jones.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
172	Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	H. T. Swigart.....	Fred Dix.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
746	Weldon.....	Weldon.....	Anderson Skinner.....	Wm. J. Scheweheim.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
344	Wenona.....	Wenona.....	Albert D. Mulliken.....	J. W. Summers.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
240	Western Star.....	Champaign.....	Charles Lee Wood.....	O. F. Miller.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
856	West Gate.....	Hamburg.....	H. J. Rothrock.....	James R. Vaughn.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
866	West Salem.....	West Salem.....	F. M. Cutter.....	Stuart F. Walser.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
293	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	Wm. C. Harned.....	R. O. Ott.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
833	Wheeler.....	Wheeler.....	J. H. Winiers.....	Philip Mason.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
80	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	W. T. Wright.....	Harry H. Griswold.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
802	Williamson.....	Cartersville.....	Andrew Robson.....	Jno. A. Musgrave.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
298	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	Ralph M. Riggs.....	A. S. Hadsall.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
105	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	John T. Blythe.....	Charles A. Sibert.....	Monday of each week.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	W. H. Hendrickson.....	George E. Dunscomb.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
836	Windsor Park.....	Chicago.....	F. J. Watstreet.....	David S. Stobo.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
745	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	W. G. Tyler.....	E. Cross.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
554	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Edward Bessler.....	G. H. Lloyd.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
293	Wm. B. Warren.....	Chicago.....	L. C. Darst.....	Daniel S. O'Connell.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
306	William C. Hobbs.....	Eureka.....	E. W. Zug-chwerdt.....	E. W. Dickenson.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
876	Wm. McKinley.....	Chicago.....	Frank W. Overstreet.....	H. B. Senneff.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	George Low.....	Amos A. Mackey.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
841	Woodlawn Park.....	Chicago.....	Stafford F. Thomas.....	William O. Dicus.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Chicago.....	Frank H. Bradley.....	J. Gooden Sapp.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
231	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	Edgar A. Parkins.....	Albert W. King.....	*Thursday on or before full moon.....
479	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	W. A. Hulse.....	Geo. B. Boswell.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
485	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Charles V. Bird.....	T. J. Kightlinger.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Issac Seymour.....	J. A. Hill.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
313	York.....	York.....	T. A. Carnon.....	J. H. Cain.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
355	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....			

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	185	Oct. 3, 1855	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Oct. 7, 1857
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Oct. 1, 1867	Austin.....	Austin.....	850	Oct. 2, 1867
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Oct. 3, 1860	Ava.....	Dean.....	833	Oct. 2, 1864
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Oct. 7, 1857	Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Oct. 7, 1857
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Oct. 8, 1873	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Oct. 1, 1867
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	751	Oct. 4, 1877	Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Oct. 4, 1877
Allen's Springs.....	Gurney.....	778	Oct. 7, 1886	Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Oct. 8, 1845
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Oct. 3, 1876	Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Oct. 5, 1869
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Oct. 1, 1867	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Oct. 5, 1869
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Oct. 9, 1844	Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Oct. 4, 1813
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Oct. 3, 1860	Bellevue.....	Beecher City.....	665	Oct. 3, 1871
Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	840	Oct. 2, 1895	Belknap.....	Belknap.....	UD	Oct. 5, 1892
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Oct. 3, 1855	Belle River.....	Belle River.....	822	Oct. 1, 1873
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Oct. 1, 1867	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Dec. 14, 1843
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Oct. 1, 1867	Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Oct. 4, 1848
Antioch.....	Sequoia.....	827	Oct. 4, 1893	Benton.....	Benton.....	365	Oct. 1, 1861
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	859	Oct. 1, 1901	Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Oct. 5, 1848
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Oct. 1, 1861	Birds.....	S. D. Monroe.....	447	Oct. 4, 1865
Argentina.....	Argentina.....	871	Oct. 7, 1903	Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....	839	Oct. 2, 1865
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Oct. 6, 1858	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	406	Oct. 5, 1864
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Oct. 3, 1876	Bethany.....	Bethany.....	884	Oct. 3, 1906
Arthur.....	Arthur.....	825	Oct. 4, 1893	Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Oct. 7, 1857
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Oct. 3, 1854	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Oct. 6, 1847
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Oct. 5, 1863	Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	512	Oct. 3, 1866
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Oct. 1, 1867	Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Oct. 4, 1870
Assumption.....	Assumption.....	451	Oct. 4, 1865	Blue Island.....	Calumet.....	716	Oct. 7, 1874
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Oct. 6, 1851	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682	Oct. 3, 1871
Athens.....	Van Meter.....	761	Oct. 4, 1882	Bluffs.....	Bluffs.....	846	Oct. 6, 1866
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Oct. 4, 1865	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486	Oct. 3, 1866
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Oct. 3, 1854	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514	Oct. 1, 1867
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Oct. 4, 1870	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704	Oct. 8, 1873
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor.....	354	Oct. 3, 1860	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744	Oct. 3, 1876
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson.....	318	Oct. 5, 1859	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386	Oct. 8, 1863
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temp.....	90	Oct. 8, 1850				

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.
Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Chester.....	Chester.....	72	Oct. 4, 1849.....
Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791	Oct. 3, 1889.....	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445	Oct. 4, 1865.....
Brookport.....	Farmers.....	232	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Chicago.....	Aaron.....	UID	Oct. 6, 1858.....
Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277	Oct. 3, 1906.....
Buda.....	Buda.....	339	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Chicago.....	America.....	889	.....
Buffalo Prairie.....	Illinois City.....	679	Oct. 3, 1871.....	Chicago.....	Ancient Craft.....	UID	Oct. 4, 1870.....
Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151	Oct. 3, 1854.....	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642	Oct. 7, 1874.....
Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683	Oct. 1, 1872.....	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668	Oct. 3, 1871.....	Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308	.....
Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Chicago.....	Auburn Park.....	789	Oct. 3, 1889.....
Byron.....	Byron.....	274	Oct. 6, 1858.....	(Auburn Park).....	Bee Hive.....	UID	.....
Cabery.....	Norton.....	631	Oct. 5, 1889.....	Chicago.....	Ben Hur.....	818	Oct. 5, 1892.....
Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Chicago.....	Blair.....	383	Oct. 8, 1863.....
Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271	Oct. 6, 1858.....
Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49	Oct. 5, 1847.....	Chicago.....	Brighton Park.....	854	Oct. 5, 1898.....
Camden.....	Camden.....	618	Oct. 4, 1870.....	(Brighton Park).....	Boulevard.....	882	Oct. 4, 1905.....
Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Chicago.....	Carnation.....	900	Oct. 2, 1907.....
Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695	Oct. 1, 1872.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	437	Oct. 4, 1865.....
Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734	Oct. 5, 1875.....	Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	211	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Capron.....	Capron.....	575	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Chicago.....	Columbian.....	819	Oct. 5, 1892.....
Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Chicago.....	Composite.....	879	Oct. 3, 1905.....
Carlinville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76	Dec. 4, 1849.....	(Lawndale).....	Constantia.....	733	Oct. 6, 1887.....
Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79	Dec. 10, 1849.....	Chicago.....	Constellation.....	892	Oct. 3, 1906.....
Carman.....	Carman.....	732	Oct. 5, 1875.....	Chicago.....	Cornerstone.....	875	Oct. 4, 1904.....
Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272	Oct. 6, 1858.....	Chicago.....	Crescent.....	895	Oct. 2, 1907.....
Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50	Oct. 5, 1847.....	Chicago.....	Covenant.....	526	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Cartersville.....	Williamson.....	802	Oct. 6, 1891.....	Chicago.....	Damascus.....	888	Oct. 3, 1906.....
Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20	Oct. 3, 1843.....	Chicago.....	D. C. Cregier.....	643	Oct. 4, 1870.....
Casey.....	Casey.....	442	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Chicago.....	Dearborn.....	310	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285	Oct. 7, 1858.....	Chicago.....	Edgewater.....	901	Oct. 2, 1917.....
Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Chicago.....	Englewood.....	690	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201	Oct. 7, 1856.....	Chicago.....	Equity.....	878	Oct. 3, 1905.....
Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Chicago.....	Fides.....	842	Oct. 2, 1895.....
Chadwick.....	Chadwick.....	867	Oct. 8, 1902.....	(Englewood).....	Garden City.....	141	Oct. 2, 1854.....
Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373	Oct. 8, 1862.....	Chicago.....	Garfield.....	686	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Champaign.....	Champaign.....	240	Oct. 7, 1874.....	Chicago.....	G. W. Barnard.....	UID	.....
Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724	Oct. 7, 1874.....	Chicago.....	Germania.....	182	Oct. 3, 1865.....
Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262	Oct. 6, 1858.....	(West Pullman).....	Golden Rule.....	726	Oct. 7, 1874.....
Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35	Oct. 8, 1845.....	Chicago.....	Grand Crossing.....	776	Oct. 7, 1886.....
Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Chicago.....			
Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	539	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Chicago.....			
Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Chicago.....			
Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Chicago.....			
Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173	Oct. 3, 1855.....	Chicago.....			

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.
Chicago..... (So. Chicago)	Harbor.....	731	Oct. 5, 1875.....	Chicago..... (Ravenswood)	Ravenswood.....	777	Oct. 7, 1886.....
Chicago.....	Herder.....	669	Oct. 3, 1871.....	Chicago.....	Richard Cole.....	697	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Chicago.....	Hesperia.....	411	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Chicago.....	Siloam.....	780	Oct. 6, 1887.....
Chicago.....	Home.....	508	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Chicago.....	South Park.....	662	Oct. 3, 1871.....
Chicago.....	Humboldt Park..	813	Oct. 5, 1892.....	Chicago.....	Standard.....	873	Oct. 4, 1901.....
Chicago.....	John B. Sherman	880	Oct. 4, 1905.....	Chicago.....	St. Andrews.....	863	Oct. 8, 1902.....
Chicago..... (Kensington)	Kensington.....	804	Oct. 6, 1891.....	Chicago.....	St. Cecilia.....	865	Oct. 8, 1902.....
Chicago.....	Kenwood.....	800	Oct. 6, 1891.....	Chicago (Tracy) ..	Thos. J. Turner..	409	Oct. 5, 1864.....
Chicago.....	Keystone.....	639	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Chicago.....	Tracy.....	810	Oct. 6, 1891.....
Chicago.....	Kilwinning.....	311	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Chicago..... (So. Chicago)	Triluminar.....	767	Oct. 8, 1884.....
Chicago.....	King Oscar.....	855	Oct. 5, 1898.....	Chicago.....	Union Park.....	610	Oct. 5, 1869.....
Chicago.....	Kosmos.....	806	Oct. 2, 1907.....	Chicago.....	Utopia.....	894	Oct. 2, 1907.....
Chicago.....	Lakeside.....	739	Oct. 3, 1876.....	Chicago.....	Waideck.....	674	Oct. 3, 1871.....
Chicago.....	Lake View.....	774	Oct. 8, 1884.....	Chicago.....	Waubansia.....	160	Oct. 3, 1855.....
Chicago.....	Landmark.....	422	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Chicago.....	Wm. McKinley..	876	Oct. 4, 1904.....
Chicago..... (Chicago Lawn)	Lawn.....	815	Oct. 5, 1892.....	Chicago..... (Windsor Park)	Windsor Park... ..	836	Oct. 3, 1894.....
Chicago.....	Lessing.....	557	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Chicago.....	Wm. B. Warren..	209	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Chicago.....	Lincoln Park....	611	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Chicago.....	Woodlawn Park..	841	Oct. 2, 1895.....
Chicago.....	Logan Square....	891	Oct. 3, 1906.....	Chicago..... (Woodlawn Pk)	Woodlawn Park..	779	Oct. 7, 1886.....
Chicago.....	Metropolitan....	860	Oct. 1, 1901.....	Chicago..... (Wright's Gro.)	Wright's Grove... ..	851	Oct. 6, 1897.....
Chicago.....	Mithra.....	410	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights..	222	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Chicago.....	Mizpah.....	708	Oct. 8, 1884.....	Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	148	Oct. 2, 1854.....
Chicago.....	Myrtle.....	795	Oct. 8, 1890.....	Chrisman	Bloomfield.....	488	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Chicago..... (Irving Park)	Myrtle Star.....	758	Oct. 3, 1878.....	Clay City	Clay City.....	147	Oct. 2, 1854.....
Chicago.....	Normal Park.....	797	Oct. 8, 1890.....	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	688	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Chicago..... (Englewood)	Normal Park.....	797	Oct. 8, 1890.....	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	84	Oct. 8, 1850.....
Chicago.....	Beacon Light....	784	Oct. 6, 1887.....	Clinton.....	De Witt.....	547	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Chicago..... (Norwood Park)	Ogden Park.....	897	Oct. 2, 1907.....	Coal Valley	Valley.....	466	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Chicago.....	Olympia.....	864	Oct. 8, 1903.....	Cobden	Cobden.....	620	Oct. 5, 1869.....
Chicago.....	Oriental.....	33	Oct. 9, 1845.....	Coffeen	Coffeen.....	496	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Chicago..... (Pullman)	Palace.....	765	Oct. 3, 1883.....	Cohn	New Hope.....	799	May 14, 1891.....
Chicago.....	Park.....	843	Oct. 6, 1896.....	Colchester	Colchester.....	712	Oct. 8, 1873.....
Chicago..... (Rodgers Park)	Park Manor.....	899	Oct. 2, 1907.....	Collinsville	Collinsville.....	714	Oct. 7, 1874.....
Chicago.....	Pleiades.....	478	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Collon	Collon.....	680	Oct. 3, 1871.....
Chicago.....	Providence.....	711	Oct. 8, 1873.....	Colono	Clement.....	474	Oct. 3, 1876.....
Chicago..... (Jefferson)	Pyramid.....	887	Oct. 3, 1906.....	Columbia	Columbia.....	227	Oct. 7, 1857.....
Chicago.....	Pyramid.....	887	Oct. 3, 1906.....	Columbus	Columbus.....	352	Oct. 6, 1858.....
				Compton	Compton.....	346	Oct. 3, 1860.....
				Concord	N. D. Morse.....		

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED
Cordova.....	Cordova.....	543	Oct. 1, 1867	Edwardsville....	Edwardsville....	99	Oct. 6, 1851
Corinth.....	Andrew Jackson..	487	Oct. 3, 1866	Effingham.....	Effingham.....	149	Oct. 2, 1854
Cornell.....	Cornell.....	868	Oct. 7, 1893	Elburn.....	Blackberry.....	359	Oct. 3, 1861
Cornland.....	Cornland.....	808	Oct. 6, 1891	El Dorado.....	El Dorado.....	388	Oct. 8, 1863
Cowden.....	Joppa.....	706	Oct. 8, 1873	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	730	Oct. 5, 1876
Crab Orchard..	Blazing Star.....	438	Oct. 4, 1866	Elm.....	Elm.....	117	Oct. 4, 1852
Creal Springs..	Creal Springs.....	817	Oct. 5, 1892	Elkhart.....	Elkhart.....	522	Oct. 1, 1867
Creston.....	Creston.....	320	Oct. 5, 1859	U. D.			
Crete.....	Crete.....	763	Oct. 4, 1882	Elizabeth.....	Kavanaugh.....	36	Oct. 6, 1846
Cuba.....	Cuba.....	534	Oct. 1, 1867	Elizabethtown..	Elizabethtown..	276	Oct. 10, 1858
Dallas City....	Dallas City.....	235	Oct. 7, 1857	Elmwood.....	Delia.....	525	Oct. 1, 1867
Danvers.....	Danvers.....	742	Oct. 3, 1876	El Paso.....	Horeb.....	383	Oct. 1, 1861
Danville.....	Olive Branch.....	38	Oct. 6, 1846	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	246	Oct. 7, 1857
Davis.....	Evening Star.....	414	Oct. 5, 1864	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	715	Oct. 7, 1874
Dawson.....	Dawson.....	56	Oct. 1, 1857	Equality.....	Equality.....	877	Oct. 3, 1871
Decatur.....	Macon.....	8	Oct. 5, 1841	Erie.....	Erie.....	2	Aug. 1, 1887
De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	312	Oct. 5, 1859	Etna.....	Wabash.....	697	Oct. 3, 1871
De Land.....	De Land.....	144	Oct. 2, 1854	Eureka.....	W. C. Hobbs..	179	Oct. 2, 1855
De Land.....	De Land.....	812	Oct. 5, 1892	Evans.....	Evans.....	306	Oct. 5, 1859
Delavan.....	Delavan.....	156	Oct. 2, 1854	Evansville.....	Kaskaskia.....	524	Oct. 1, 1867
Denver.....	Denver.....	464	Oct. 3, 1856	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	86	Oct. 8, 1850
De Soto.....	De Soto.....	287	Oct. 3, 1858	Exeter.....	Exeter.....	705	Oct. 3, 1873
Des Plaines....	Des Plaines....	890	Oct. 3, 1906	Fairbury.....	Fairbury.....	424	Oct. 4, 1876
De Witt.....	Amon.....	261	Oct. 6, 1888	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	351	Oct. 3, 1861
Diona.....	Hutton.....	698	Oct. 1, 1872	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	206	Oct. 7, 1856
Dix.....	Rome.....	721	Oct. 7, 1874	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	590	Oct. 6, 1868
Dixon.....	Friendship.....	7	Oct. 6, 1841	Farina.....	Farina.....	350	Oct. 3, 1860
Dongo'a.....	Dongola.....	581	Oct. 6, 1868	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	266	Oct. 6, 1858
Donnelson.....	Donnelson.....	255	Oct. 6, 1858	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	601	Oct. 6, 1868
Downers Grove.	Grove.....	824	Oct. 4, 1893	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	710	Oct. 8, 1873
Dundee.....	Dundee.....	190	Oct. 6, 1856	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	192	Oct. 6, 1856
Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	234	Oct. 7, 1857	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	592	Oct. 6, 1868
Durand.....	Durand.....	302	Oct. 5, 1859	Findlay.....	Findlay.....	870	Oct. 3, 1871
Dwigh.....	Livingston.....	371	Oct. 1, 1861	Fisher.....	Fisher.....	831	Oct. 4, 1893
Earville.....	Meridian.....	183	Oct. 3, 1855	Sangamon.....	Sangamon.....	801	Oct. 6, 1891
East Dubuque..	Martin.....	491	Oct. 3, 1866	Russellville....	Russellville....	348	Oct. 3, 1860
East St. Louis.	East St. Louis..	504	Oct. 3, 1866	Flora.....	Flora.....	204	Oct. 7, 1856
East St. Louis.	Gothic.....	852	Oct. 6, 1897	Forrest.....	Forrest.....	614	Oct. 5, 1869
Eaton.....	Crawford.....	666	Oct. 3, 1871	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	616	Oct. 5, 1889
Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	672	Oct. 3, 1871	Franklin Grove.	Franklin Grove.	284	Oct. 6, 1858
Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	484	Oct. 3, 1866	Freedom.....	Freedom.....	418	Oct. 5, 1864
Edinburg.....	Bueville.....	647	Oct. 4, 1870			194	Oct. 6, 1856

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Oct. 6, 1851.....	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	756	Oct. 3, 1878.....
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Oct. 3, 1855.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....	792	Oct. 3, 1889.....
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Oct. 6, 1856.....	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	325	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Oct. 6, 1856.....	Harrisburg.....	Summit.....	431	Oct. 4, 1855.....
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Oct. 2, 1854.....	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Harvey.....	Harvey.....	392	Oct. 3, 1894.....
Galesburg.....	Gallatia.....	584	Oct. 1, 1872.....	Hull.....	Hull.....	UD	.....
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Havana.....	Havana.....	88	Oct. 8, 1850.....
Ganntown.....	New Columbia.....	336	Oct. 3, 1860.....	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580	Oct. 6, 1868.....
Gays.....	Miles Hart.....	595	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	804	Oct. 6, 1868.....
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Henry.....	Henry.....	119	Oct. 4, 1852.....
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Oct. 8, 1850.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Oct. 2, 1854.....	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251	Oct. 7, 1857.....
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Oct. 7, 1858.....	Highland.....	Highland.....	583	Oct. 6, 1868.....
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Oct. 2, 1834.....	Highland Park.....	A. O. Fay.....	676	Oct. 3, 1871.....
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Oct. 2, 1875.....	Hillsboro.....	Hillsboro.....	51	Oct. 4, 1848.....
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Oct. 7, 1856.....	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	591	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	837	Oct. 4, 1894.....
Girard.....	Girard.....	171	Oct. 3, 1855.....	Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Glasford.....	Lancaster.....	103	Oct. 6, 1851.....	Homer.....	Homer.....	199	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	Oct. 4, 1853.....	Hoopeston.....	Star.....	709	Oct. 8, 1873.....
Golden.....	LaPrairie.....	267	Oct. 6, 1858.....	Hooppole.....	Hooppole.....	886	Oct. 3, 1906.....
Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	617	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	822	Oct. 5, 1869.....
Goreville.....	Saline.....	339	Oct. 3, 1860.....	Hume.....	Hume.....	829	Oct. 4, 1893.....
Grafton.....	Full Moon.....	341	Oct. 3, 1860.....	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	600	Oct. 4, 1870.....	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	136	Oct. 5, 1853.....
Grand Tower.....	Lafayette.....	657	Oct. 4, 1870.....	Illipolis.....	Illipolis.....	521	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Granite City.....	Granite City.....	877	Oct. 4, 1904.....	Indianola.....	Indianola.....	285	Oct. 6, 1858.....
Gray's Lake.....	Rising Sun.....	115	Oct. 4, 1852.....	Industry.....	Industry.....	327	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Grayville.....	Sbeba.....	200	Oct. 7, 1856.....	Iola.....	Iola.....	691	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129	Oct. 3, 1853.....	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	Oct. 3, 1853.....	Irving.....	O. H. Miner.....	506	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Greenview.....	Greenview.....	653	Oct. 4, 1870.....	Irving.....	Irving.....	455	Oct. 4, 1865.....
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	245	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	510	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Griggsville.....	Fisher.....	45	Oct. 5, 1847.....	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	3	.....
Grove City.....	Grove City.....	585	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	570	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Hagerman.....	Pyramid.....	857	Oct. 4, 1899.....	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	390	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Hamburg.....	West Gate.....	856	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	464	Oct. 5, 1864.....
Hamilton.....	Black Hawk.....	238	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Johnston City.....	Johnston City.....	713	Oct. 7, 1874.....
Hamlettsburg.....	Ray City.....	771	Oct. 8, 1884.....	Joliet.....	Joliet.....	729	Oct. 5, 1875.....
Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	443	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Joliet.....	Joliet.....	42	Oct. 8, 1846.....
Hanover.....	Hanover.....	UD	.....	Joliet.....	Joliet.....	175	Oct. 3, 1855.....

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	CHARTERED.
Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111	Oct. 7, 1851	Loda	Abraham Jonas..	316	Oct. 5, 1859
Kane	King Solomon's ..	197	Oct. 7, 1856	London Mills	London	848	Oct. 5, 1897
Kankakee	Kankakee	389	Oct. 8, 1867	Long Point	Long Point	552	Oct. 1, 1897
Kansas	Kansas	280	Oct. 6, 1858	Lorraine	Lorraine	893	Oct. 2, 1907
Karber's Ridge ..	Tadmor	794	Oct. 8, 1890	Lostant	Lostant	870	Oct. 7, 1903
Kenney	Henderson	820	Oct. 5, 1882	Louisville	Louisville	196	Oct. 6, 1856
Kewanee	Kewanee	159	Oct. 3, 1855	Lovington	Lovington	228	Oct. 7, 1857
Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113	Oct. 7, 1851	Ludlow	Pera	574	Oct. 6, 1868
Kindershook	Kindershook	353	Oct. 3, 1860	Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Oct. 4, 1877
Kingston	Kishwaukee	402	Oct. 5, 1864	Lynville	Gill	382	Oct. 8, 1863
Kimnudy	Kimnudy	398	Oct. 5, 1864	McHenry	McHenry	158	Oct. 3, 1854
Kirkland	Boyd D.	857	Oct. 2, 1900	McLean	McLean	469	Oct. 3, 1886
Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln ..	518	Oct. 1, 1867	McLeansboro	Polk	137	Oct. 5, 1863
Knoxville	Pacific	66	Mar. 25, 1896	Macedonia	Royal	807	Oct. 6, 1891
Lacon	Lacon	61	Oct. 4, 1848	MacKinaw	MacKinaw	132	Oct. 4, 1853
LaFayette	Stark	501	Oct. 3, 1866	Macomb	Macomb	17	Oct. 2, 183
LaGrange	LaGrange	770	Oct. 8, 1884	Macon	South Macon	467	Oct. 3, 1866
LaHarpe	LaHarpe	195	Oct. 6, 1856	Magnolia	Magnolia	103	Oct. 6, 1851
LaMolle	LaMolle	383	Oct. 8, 1863	Mahomet	Mahomet	220	Oct. 7, 1856
Lanark	Lanark	423	Oct. 5, 1864	Makanda	Makanda	434	Oct. 4, 1865
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Dec. 10, 1849	Manchester	Manchester	229	Oct. 7, 1867
Latham	Latham	853	Oct. 6, 1897	Manito	Manito	476	Oct. 8, 1866
Lawrenceville ..	Edward Dobbins ..	164	Oct. 3, 1855	Mansfield	Mansfield	773	Oct. 8, 1864
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Oct. 6, 1851	Maquon	Maquon	530	Oct. 1, 1867
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Oct. 2, 1854	Marcelline	Marcelline	114	Oct. 7, 1851
Leland	Leland	558	Oct. 1, 1867	Marengo	Marengo	138	Oct. 5, 1853
Lena	Lena	174	Oct. 3, 1855	Marine	Marine	355	Oct. 3, 1860
Lerna	Lerna	788	Oct. 3, 1880	Marion	Fellowship	89	Oct. 8, 1850
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Oct. 7, 1856	Marissa	Marissa	881	Oct. 4, 1905
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Oct. 6, 1851	Maroa	Maroa	454	Oct. 4, 1865
Lexington	Lexington	482	Oct. 3, 1866	Marselles	Marselles	417	Oct. 5, 1864
Liberty	Liberty	380	Oct. 8, 1863	Marshall	Marshall	133	Oct. 4, 1853
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Oct. 3, 1866	Martinsville	Clark	603	Oct. 6, 1868
Lick Creek	Union	627	Oct. 5, 1869	Martinton	Martinton	845	Oct. 6, 1895
Lima	Lima	135	Oct. 4, 1853	Mascoutah	Douglas	361	Oct. 1, 1861
Lincoln	Logan	210	Oct. 7, 1856	Mason	Mason	217	Oct. 7, 1856
Lisbon	Orient	323	Oct. 5, 1849	Mason City	Mason City	403	Oct. 5, 1864
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Oct. 7, 1867	Mattoon	Mattoon	260	Oct. 6, 1858
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Oct. 1, 1867	Maywood	Maywood	869	Oct. 7, 1903
Littleton	Littleton	766	Oct. 3, 1883	Mazon	Mazon	826	Oct. 4, 1893
Loami	Loami	450	Oct. 4, 1865	Medora	Fidelity	152	Oct. 3, 1864
Lockport	Lockport	538	Oct. 1, 1867	Melvin	Melvin	811	Oct. 6, 1891

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449	Oct. 4, 1865.....	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772	Oct. 8, 1881.....
Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176	Oct. 3, 1855.....	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	821	Oct. 5, 1892.....
Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52	Oct. 3, 1848.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Metropolis City	Metropolis.....	91	Oct. 8, 1850.....	New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	490	Oct. 4, 1870.....
Milan.....	Eureka.....	69	Oct. 4, 1849.....	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	463	Oct. 4, 1865.....
Milford.....	Milford.....	168	Oct. 3, 1855.....	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230	Oct. 8, 1867.....
Milburn.....	Antioch.....	127	Oct. 3, 1853.....	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741	Oct. 3, 1876.....
Mechanicsburg.....	Carlock.....	UD	.....	Newman.....	Newman.....	369	Oct. 2, 1861.....
Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345	Oct. 3, 1860.....	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Milton.....	Milton.....	275	Oct. 6, 1858.....	Newton.....	Newton.....	367	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Miner.....	Comet.....	641	Oct. 4, 1870.....	New Windsor.....	New Windsor.....	216	Oct. 1, 1861.....
Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Noble.....	Noble.....	382	Oct. 2, 1861.....
Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	382	Oct. 4, 1865.....
Modesto.....	Niitong.....	874	Oct. 4, 1904.....	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456	Oct. 4, 1865.....
Moline.....	Doric.....	319	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Normal.....	Normal.....	673	Oct. 3, 1871.....
Momence.....	Momence.....	481	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Norris City.....	May.....	718	Oct. 7, 1874.....
Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37	Oct. 6, 1846.....	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784	Oct. 6, 1887.....
Monticello.....	Fraternel.....	58	Oct. 4, 1848.....	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169	Oct. 4, 1855.....
Montrose.....	Monticello.....	578	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219	Oct. 7, 1856.....
Morris.....	Cedar.....	124	Oct. 3, 1853.....	Oakwood.....	Free Will.....	872	Oct. 4, 1904.....
Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Oak Park.....	Oak Park.....	540	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	381	Oct. 3, 1871.....	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644	Oct. 4, 1870.....
Morton.....	Groveland.....	352	Oct. 3, 1860.....	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392	Oct. 8, 1863.....
Mound City.....	Trinity.....	562	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Odel.....	Odel.....	401	Oct. 5, 1861.....
Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Odin.....	Odin.....	503	Oct. 3, 1866.....
Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340	Oct. 2, 1860.....	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576	Oct. 6, 1868.....
Mt Carmel.....	Mt Carmel.....	239	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754	Oct. 4, 1877.....
Mt Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188	Oct. 6, 1856.....	Oho.....	Oho.....	814	Oct. 5, 1892.....
Mt Erie.....	Mt Erie.....	331	Oct. 3, 1860.....	Olmsted.....	Olmsted.....	147	Oct. 5, 1847.....
Mt Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Oct. 6, 1851.....	Olney.....	Olney.....	440	Oct. 2, 1854.....
Mt Pulaski.....	Mt Pulaski.....	87	Oct. 8, 1850.....	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723	Oct. 7, 1874.....
Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44	Oct. 5, 1847.....	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	305	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Mt Vernon.....	Mt Vernon.....	31	Oct. 9, 1845.....	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337	Oct. 3, 1860.....
Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180	Oct. 3, 1855.....	Opeake.....	Jefferson.....	308	Oct. 1, 1861.....
Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Oranville.....	Oranville.....	123	Oct. 3, 1853.....
Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687	Oct. 1, 1872.....
Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65	Oct. 2, 1849.....	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420	Oct. 5, 1864.....
Nashville.....	Washington.....	55	Oct. 4, 1848.....	Orion.....	Sherman.....	535	Oct. 1, 1867.....
Nebo.....	Nebo.....	806	Oct. 6, 1891.....	Oswego.....	Raven.....	303	Oct. 5, 1859.....
Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279	Oct. 6, 1858.....	Ottawa.....	Ottawa.....	40	Oct. 7, 1846.....
Neponset.....	Neponset.....	803	Oct. 6, 1891.....	Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555	Oct. 1, 1867.....
New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59	Oct. 4, 1848.....	Owaneco.....	Owaneco.....	623	Oct. 5, 1869.....
				Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314	Oct. 5, 1859.....

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.
Palestine.....	Palestine.....	849	Oct. 6, 1897.	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Oct. 4, 1877.
Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463	Oct. 3, 1866.	Princeton	Princeton	112	Oct. 7, 1851.
Pana.....	Pana.....	226	Oct. 7, 1856.	Princeton	Princeton	587	Oct. 6, 1868.
Paris.....	Paris.....	77	Oct. 4, 1849.	Princetonville	Princetonville	360	Oct. 1, 1861.
Paris.....	Paris.....	288	Oct. 6, 1858.	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	293	Oct. 5, 1859.
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Oct. 3, 1866.	Quincy.....	Bodley.....	1	Aug. 30, 1836.
Patoka.....	Patoka.....	613	Oct. 5, 1849.	Quincy.....	Herman.....	39	Oct. 6, 1846.
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	675	Oct. 3, 1871.	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	296	Oct. 5, 1859.
Paw Paw.....	Corinthian	205	Oct. 7, 1856.	Quincy.....	Lambert.....	659	Oct. 4, 1870.
Paxton.....	Paxton.....	416	Oct. 5, 1864.	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	128	Oct. 3, 1853.
Paxson.....	Paxson.....	379	Oct. 8, 1863.	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	405	Oct. 5, 1864.
Pearl City.....	Pearl.....	823	Oct. 4, 1893.	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	725	Oct. 7, 1874.
Pecatonica.....	A. W. Rawson	145	Oct. 2, 1854.	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470	Oct. 3, 1866.
Pekin.....	Pekin.....	29	May 26, 1845.	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	727	Oct. 5, 1875.
Peoria.....	Empire.....	126	Oct. 3, 1853.	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	692	Oct. 1, 1872.
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15	Oct. 4, 1842.	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	427	Oct. 4, 1865.
Peoria.....	Temple.....	46	Oct. 5, 1847.	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	143	Oct. 2, 1854.
Peoria.....	Illinois.....	263	Oct. 6, 1858.	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	632	Oct. 5, 1869.
Peoria.....	Schiller.....	335	Oct. 3, 1861.	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	816	Oct. 5, 1892.
Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636	Oct. 5, 1869.	Rio.....	Rio.....	685	Oct. 1, 1872.
Perry.....	Perry.....	95	Oct. 10, 1850.	Riverside.....	Riverside.....	862	Oct. 8, 1902.
Peru.....	St. Johns.....	13	Oct. 4, 1842.	Riverton.....	Riverton Union.....	786	Oct. 3, 1848.
Petersburg.....	Clinton.....	19	Oct. 3, 1843.	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	250	Oct. 7, 1817.
Philo.....	Centennial.....	747	Oct. 3, 1876.	Rochelle.....	Rochelle.....	234	Oct. 7, 1857.
Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714	Oct. 7, 1874.	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	635	Oct. 5, 1869.
Pineknayville	Mitchell.....	85	Oct. 8, 1850.	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	102	Oct. 6, 1851.
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	790	Oct. 3, 1859.	Rockford.....	Star in the East.....	166	Oct. 3, 1855.
Piper City.....	Piper.....	608	Oct. 6, 1868.	Rockford.....	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	O. 5, 1869.
Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536	Oct. 1, 1867.	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	57	Oct. 3, 1848.
Plainview.....	Plainview.....	481	O. 1, 1866.	Rockport.....	Rockport.....	658	Oct. 4, 1870.
Plainville.....	Adams.....	429	Oct. 1, 1867.	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	830	Oct. 4, 1893.
Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	528	Oct. 4, 1865.	Roodhouse.....	E. M. Husted.....	74	Oct. 4, 1819.
Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565	Oct. 1, 1867.	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	796	Oct. 8, 1890.
Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700	Oct. 8, 1873.	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	75	Oct. 4, 1819.
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	Oct. 7, 1848.	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	519	Oct. 1, 1867.
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	Oct. 3, 1866.	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	527	Oct. 1, 1867.
Pontiac.....	Mystic Tie.....	187	Oct. 6, 1856.	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	9	Oct. 3, 1842.
Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	294	Oct. 5, 1859.	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	477	Oct. 3, 1866.
Pontosoc.....	Herick.....	193	Oct. 6, 1856.	Sadorus.....	Sadorus.....	537	Oct. 1, 1867.
Port Byron.....	Philo.....	436	Oct. 4, 1865.	Saint Charles.....	Saint Charles.....	48	Oct. 5, 1817.
Potomac.....	Potomac.....	782	Oct. 6, 1867.	Saint Elmo.....	Saint Elmo.....	769	Oct. 8, 1884.
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	248	Oct. 7, 1857.	Salem.....	Marion.....	130	Oct. 4, 1853.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.

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POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.
Sandwich	Meteor	283	Oct. 6, 1838	Streator	Streator	607	Oct. 6, 1868
San Jose	San Jose	645	Oct. 4, 1870	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	817	Oct. 6, 1868
Sannein	Sannein	738	Oct. 3, 1876	Sublette	Sublette	349	Oct. 3, 1860
Savanna	Mississippi	385	Oct. 8, 1863	Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Oct. 3, 1863
Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468	Oct. 3, 1865	Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Oct. 3, 1860
Scott Land	Scott Land	743	Oct. 3, 1876	Sumner	Sumner	334	Oct. 3, 1860
Seaton	Scottville	426	Oct. 4, 1865	Sycamore	Sycamore	334	Oct. 3, 1860
Seneca	Charly	838	Oct. 2, 1865	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	134	Oct. 4, 1853
Sesser	Seneca	532	Oct. 1, 1867	Tampico	Tampico	207	Oct. 7, 1850
Shannon	Sesser	UD		Taylorville	Taylorville	655	Oct. 4, 1870
Shannon	Shannon	374	Oct. 8, 1862	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	122	Oct. 5, 1872
Shawneetown	Shannon	490	Oct. 3, 1866	Thompsonville	Thompsonville	701	Oct. 8, 1873
Shelfville	Warren	14	Oct. 5, 1842	Thomson	Thomson	749	Oct. 4, 1877
Shelbyville	Ames	142	Oct. 2, 1854	Time	Time	559	Oct. 1, 1867
Sheldon	Jackson	53	Oct. 4, 1848	Tiskilwa	Tiskilwa	550	Oct. 1, 1867
Sheridan	Sheldon	609	Oct. 5, 1869	Toledo	Toledo	834	Oct. 3, 1894
Shipman	Sheridan	735	Oct. 5, 1875	Toledo	Toledo	391	Oct. 8, 1853
Shirley	Shipman	212	Oct. 7, 1856	Tonico	Tonico	364	Oct. 1, 1861
Sibley	Shirley	582	Oct. 6, 1868	Toulon	Toulon	93	Oct. 8, 1850
Sidell	Sibley	761	Oct. 6, 1881	Towanda	Towanda	542	Oct. 1, 1867
Sidney	Sidell	798	Oct. 8, 1890	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	Oct. 3, 1866
Silvis	Sidney	347	Oct. 3, 1869	Tremont	Tremont	402	Oct. 3, 1866
Silvis	Silvis	898	Oct. 2, 1907	Trenton	Trenton	109	Oct. 6, 1851
Somonauk	Somonauk	646	Oct. 4, 1870	Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Oct. 5, 1864
Sorento	Sorento	861	Oct. 1, 1901	Troy	Troy	588	Oct. 6, 1868
Sparland	Sparland	441	Oct. 4, 1865	Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Oct. 5, 1864
Sparta	Hope	162	Oct. 3, 1855	Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Oct. 5, 1864
Speart	Lawn Ridge	415	Oct. 3, 1864	Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Oct. 2, 1840
Springfield	Springfield	4	Oct. 28, 1859	Union	Orion	358	Oct. 1, 1861
Springfield	Central	71	Oct. 4, 1849	Upper Alton	Franklin	25	1857
Springfield	Tyrian	333	Oct. 2, 1860	Urbana	Urbana	157	Oct. 2, 1854
Springfield	St. Paul's	500	Oct. 3, 1866	Utica	Utica	858	Oct. 2, 1891
Spring Hill	Bollen	412	Oct. 5, 1864	Vandalia	Temperance	16	Dec. 10, 1842
Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805	Oct. 6, 1891	Venice	Triple	835	Oct. 3, 1894
Staunton	Staunton	177	Oct. 2, 1855	Vermilion	Stratton	408	Oct. 5, 1864
Steeleville	Alma	497	Oct. 3, 1865	Vermont	Vermont	116	Oct. 4, 1852
Sterling	Rock River	612	Oct. 5, 1869	Verona	Verona	757	Oct. 3, 1878
Stewart	Stewart	UD		Versailles	Versailles	108	Oct. 6, 1851
Stewardson	Stewardson	541	Oct. 1, 1867	Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	Oct. 8, 1889
St. Francisville	Steller	UD		Vienna	Vienna	885	Oct. 2, 1854
Stockton	St. Francisville	554	Oct. 1, 1867	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	885	Oct. 3, 1906
Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495	Oct. 3, 1896	Viola	Viola	577	Oct. 6, 1868

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.	POSTOFFICE	NAME	NO.	CHARTERED.
Virđen.....	Virđen.....	161	Oct. 3, 1855	West Point... ..	Dills.....	295	Oct. 5, 1859
Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544	Oct. 1, 1867	West Salem... ..	West Salem.....	866	Oct. 8, 1902
Waldrón.....	Arona.....	378	Oct. 8, 1863	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269	Oct. 6, 1858
Walnut.....	Walnut.....	722	Oct. 7, 1874	Wheeler.....	Wheeler.....	883	Oct. 3, 1906
Walpole.....	Tuscan.....	630	Oct. 5, 1869	Wheeling.....	Vitruvius.....	81	Oct. 10, 1850
Walshville... ..	Walshville... ..	475	Oct. 3, 1866	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80	Oct. 8, 1850
Walsham.....	Walsham.....	384	Oct. 8, 1863	Williamsville... ..	Lavelly.....	203	Oct. 7, 1856
Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278	Oct. 6, 1858	Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489	Oct. 3, 1866
Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	257	Oct. 6, 1858	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208	Oct. 7, 1856
Washington... ..	Washington... ..	421	Oct. 5, 1864	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105	Oct. 6, 1851
Wataga.....	Taylor.....	98	Oct. 6, 1851	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322	Oct. 5, 1859
Waterman.....	Waterman.....	291	Oct. 5, 1859	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745	Oct. 3, 1876
Waterloo.....	Morris.....	728	Oct. 5, 1875	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564	Oct. 1, 1867
Watseka.....	Watseka.....	787	Oct. 3, 1859	Wintertrowd.....	Mayo.....	664	Oct. 3, 1871
Watson.....	Watson.....	446	Oct. 4, 1865	Woburn.....	Gilham.....	909	Oct. 6, 1891
Watson.....	Watson.....	602	Oct. 6, 1868	Wolf Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719	Oct. 7, 1874
Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	298	Oct. 5, 1859	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502	Oct. 3, 1866
Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78	Oct. 4, 1840	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	263	Oct. 4, 1848
Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118	Oct. 4, 1852	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231	Oct. 7, 1857
Waynesville... ..	Orel.....	759	Oct. 9, 1879	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479	Oct. 3, 1866
Weldon.....	Wayne.....	172	Oct. 3, 1855	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485	Oct. 3, 1866
Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746	Oct. 3, 1876	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448	Oct. 4, 1865
Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344	Oct. 3, 1876	York.....	York.....	313	Oct. 5, 1859
West Chicago... ..	Amity.....	472	Oct. 3, 1866	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471	Oct. 3, 1866
West Frankfort... ..	Frankfort.....	567	Oct. 1, 1867				

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
271	Blaney.....	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
534	Evans.....	Evanston.....	810 Davis St.....
612	Apollo.....	Chicago.....	3120 Forest Ave.....
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	2941 Archer Ave.....
751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	Barrington.....
776	Grand Crossing.....	Chicago.....	7439 Engleside Ave.....
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	1172 W. Byron St.....
818	Ben Hur.....	Chicago.....	856 N. California Ave.....
843	Park.....	Chicago.....	N. Clark St. and Lunt Ave.....
863	St. Andrews.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
878	Equity.....	Chicago.....	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.....
890	America.....	Chicago.....	Am. Ex. Bldg., 78 Monroe St.....
899	Park Manor.....	Chicago.....	6857 Wentworth Ave.....

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius.....	Wheeling.....	Wheeling.....
277	Accordia.....	Chicago.....	Halsted St. and North Ave.....
410	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	E. N. Ave. and N. Halsted St.....
526	Covenant.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave.....
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	3427 N. 56th Ave.....
758	Mystic Star.....	Chicago.....	6734 Wentworth Ave.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Chicago.....	Montrose & N. Hermitage Ave.....
797	Normal Park.....	Chicago.....	6134 Wentworth Ave.....
819	Columbian.....	Chicago.....	1812 West 22d St.....
850	Austin.....	Chicago.....	Austin.....
864	Olympia.....	Chicago.....	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.....
879	Composite.....	Chicago.....	106 West 47th street.....
890	Des Plaines.....	Des Plaines.....	Des Plaines.....
900	Carnation.....	Chicago.....	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.....

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
540	Oak Park.....	Oak Park.....	Oak Park.....
662	South Park.....	Chicago.....	Washington Ave. and 55th St..
716	Calumet.....	Blue Island.....	Blue Island.....
765	Palace.....	Chicago.....	Market Bld., Pullman.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Chicago.....	N. Clark St. and Belmont Av..
800	Kenwood.....	Chicago.....	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.....
832	Harvey.....	Harvey.....	Harvey.....
851	Chicago Heights.....	Chicago Heights.....	Chicago Heights.....
865	St. Cecilia.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
880	John B. Sherman.....	Chicago.....	47th St. and Ashland Ave.....
891	Logan Square.....	Chicago.....	
901	Edgewater.....	Chicago.....	S.W.cor. B.M. & Winthrop Ave.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
160	Waubansia.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	3120 Forest Ave.....
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.....
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	615-617 North Clark St.....
669	Herder.....	Chicago.....	358 Blue Island Ave.....
717	A cana.....	Chicago.....	117 So. Oakley Blvd.....
767	Triluminar.....	Chicago.....	9110 Commercial Ave.....
780	Siloam.....	Chicago.....	1250 West Madison St.....
804	Kensington.....	Chicago.....	11100 Michigan Ave.....
836	Windsor Park.....	Chicago.....	75th St. and Coles Ave.....
854	Brighton Park.....	Chicago.....	3811 Archer Ave.....
869	Maywood.....	Maywood.....	Maywood.....
882	Boulevard.....	Chicago.....	42d and Halsted streets.....
894	Utopia.....	Chicago.....	9231-33 Cottage Grove Ave.....
UD	Ancient Craft.....	Chicago.....	Lexington Ave. and 64th St.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
182	Germania.....	Chicago.....	615 North Clark St.....
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
437	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
61	Union Park.....	Chicago.....	473 and 475 W. Madison St.....
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	44th and State St.....
726	Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
768	Mizpah.....	Chicago.....	4341 South Halsted St.....
783	Constantia.....	Chicago.....	70 Adams St.....
810	Tracy.....	Chicago.....	103d St. near Walden Parkway.....
839	Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....
85	King Oscar.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
873	Standard.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
887	Lorraine.....	Lorraine.....	Masonic Temple.....
895	Crescent.....	Chicago.....	674 Wentworth Ave.....
UD	GU. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.....	7439-7441 Ingleside Ave.....

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
205	W. B. Warren.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	Palatine.....
478	Pleiades.....	Chicago.....	473 West Madison St.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	615-617 N. Clark St.....
68	Garfield.....	Chicago.....	1250 West Madison St.....
731	Harbor.....	Chicago.....	91st St. and Commercial Ave.....
770	LaGrange.....	LaGrange.....	LaGrange.....
784	Beacon Light.....	Chicago.....	Norwood Park.....
813	Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.....	913 West North Ave.....
841	Woodlawn Park.....	Chicago.....	225 64th St.....
86	Metropolitan.....	Chicago.....	2022 and 2024 West Madison St.....
875	Corner-Stone.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
888	Pyramid.....	Chicago.....	Hague sch.....
896	Kosmos.....	Chicago.....	104 W. 55th St.....
UD	Bee Hive.....	Chicago.....	55 and State St.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
211	Cleveland.....	Chicago.....	Randolph and Halsted Sts....
39	Blair.....	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	3120 Forest Ave.....
639	Keystone.....	Chicago.....	615-617 North Clark St.....
69	Englewood.....	Chicago.....	6734 Wentworth Ave.....
739	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	3120 Forest Ave.....
774	Lake View.....	Chicago.....	N. Clark St. and Chicago Ave.
789	Auburn Park.....	Chicago.....	79th and Lowe Ave.....
815	Lawn.....	Chicago.....	3620 West 63d St.....
842	Fides.....	Chicago.....	700-119 Street.....
862	Riverside.....	Riverside.....	.....
876	William McKinley.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
889	Damascus.....	Chicago.....	44th and Lexington Ave.....
897	Ogden Park.....	Chicago.....	6719 S. Ashland Ave.....
UD	Aaron.....	Chicago.....	6734 Wentworth Ave.....

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
63	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	McHenry.....
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....
169	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....
358	Orion.....	Union.....	McHenry.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....
115	Rising Sun.....	Gray's Lake.....	Lake.....
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Lake.....
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....
827	Sequoit.....	Antioch.....	Lake.....

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Boone.....
575	Capron.....	Capron.....	Boone.....
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Winnebago.....
102	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
145	A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....
166	Star-in-the-East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
173	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago.....
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
745	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....
97	Excelsior.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	Stephenson.....
414	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson.....
564	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....
823	Pearl.....	Pearl City.....	Stephenson.....

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
UD	Hanover.....	Hanover.....	Jo Daviess.....
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Jo Davi ss.....
273	Miners.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess.....
278	Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess.....
554	Plum River.....	Stockton.....	Jo Daviess.....
859	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....
188	Cyrus.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Carroll.....
345	Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville... ..	Carroll.....
385	Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	Carroll.....
423	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	Carroll.....
490	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....
559	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	Carroll.....
867	Chadwick.....	Chadwick.....	Carroll.....

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
134	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....
144	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....
283	Meteor.....	Sandwich.....	De Kalb.....
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	De Kalb.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	De Kalb.....
374	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	De Kalb.....
402	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....
646	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	De Kalb.....
728	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	De Kalb.....
857	Boyd D.....	Kirkland.....	De Kalb.....
96	Samuel H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle.....
187	Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....
244	Horicon.....	Rochelle.....	Ogle.....
274	Byron.....	Byron.....	Ogle.....
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....
420	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Ogle.....
505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb.....	Ogle.....

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....
90	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
117	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
139	Geneva.....	Geneva.....	Kane.....
190	Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....
254	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
359	Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	Kane.....
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Kane.....
521	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.....
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....
428	Sunbeam.....	Plano.....	Kendall.....
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....
65	Euclid.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....
269	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	Du Page.....
472	Amity.....	West Chicago.....	Du Page.....
834	Grove.....	Downers Grove.....	Du Page.....

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
189	Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside.....
321	Duniap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside.....
412	Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....
566	Albany.....	Albany.....	Whiteside.....
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....
655	Yorktown.....	Campanico.....	Whiteside.....
667	Erie.....	Erie.....	Whiteside.....
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	Whiteside.....
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....
146	Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....
205	Corinthian.....	Paw Paw.....	Lee.....
264	Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....
282	Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....
349	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee.....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee.....
UD	Alto.....	Stewart.....	Lee.....

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	Henry.....
92	Stewart.....	Geneseo.....	Henry.....
159	Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	Henry.....
243	Galva.....	Galva.....	Henry.....
433	Annawan.....	Atkinson.....	Henry.....
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	Henry.....
535	Sherman.....	Orion.....	Henry.....
680	Clement.....	Colono.....	Henry.....
886	Hooppole.....	Hooppole.....	Henry.....
57	Trio.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....
69	Eureka.....	Milan.....	Rock Island.....
319	Doric.....	Moline.....	Rock Island.....
436	Philo.....	Port Byron.....	Rock Island.....
516	Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	Rock Island.....
543	Cordova.....	Cordova.....	Rock Island.....
547	Valley.....	Coal Valley.....	Rock Island.....
658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....
679	Illinois City.....	Buffalo Prairie.....	Rock Island.....
898	Slivis.....	Slivis.....	Rock Island.....

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.....
142	Ames.....	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....
231	Wyanet.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau.....
270	Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	Bureau.....
383	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	Bureau.....
399	Buda.....	Buda.....	Bureau.....
550	Sharon.....	Tiskilwa.....	Bureau.....
587	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.....
722	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	Bureau.....
803	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	Bureau.....
805	S. M. Dalzell.....	Spring Valley.....	Bureau.....
814	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Bureau.....
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	Putnam.....
61	Lacon.....	Lacon.....	Marshall.....
119	Henry.....	Henry.....	Marshall.....
344	Wenona.....	Wenona.....	Marshall.....
441	Sparland.....	Sparland.....	Marshall.....

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
858	Utica	Utica	La Salle
870	Lostant	Lostant	La Salle

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
878	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
889	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION	COUNTY.
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston.....
351	Tarbolton.....	Fairbury.....	Livingston.....
371	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	Livingston.....
401	Odell.....	Odell.....	Livingston.....
539	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	Livingston.....
552	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	Livingston.....
614	Forrest.....	Forrest.....	Livingston.....
738	Saunemin.....	Saunemin.....	Livingston.....
868	Cornell.....	Cornell.....	Livingston.....
416	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	Ford.....
608	Piper.....	Piper City.....	Ford.....
631	Norton.....	Cabery.....	Ford.....
733	Gibson.....	Gibson City.....	Ford.....
761	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	Ford.....
811	Melvin.....	Melvin.....	Ford.....

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....
106	Lancaster.....	Glasford.....	Peoria.....
222	George Washington.....	Chillicothe.....	Peoria.....
263	Illinois.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....
335	Schiller.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....
360	Princeville.....	Princeville.....	Peoria.....
363	Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	Peoria.....
748	Alta.....	Alta.....	Peoria.....
246	El Paso.....	El Paso.....	Woodford.....
247	Rob Morris.....	Minonk.....	Woodford.....
306	Wm. C. Hobbs.....	Eureka.....	Woodford.....
421	Washburn.....	Washburn.....	Woodford.....

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
66	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....
291	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	Knox.....
330	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....
337	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Knox.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Knox.....
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Knox.....
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....
793	A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria.....	Knox.....
93	Toulon.....	Toulon.....	Stark.....
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Speer.....	Stark.....
479	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	Stark.....
501	Stark.....	La Fayette.....	Stark.....
514	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	Stark.....

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
59	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	Mercer.....
113	Robert Burns.....	Keithsburg.....	Mercer.....
252	Aledo.....	Aledo.....	Mercer.....
367	Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	Mercer.....
577	Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....
755	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	Mercer.....
838	Charity.....	Seaton.....	Mercer.....
37	Monmouth.....	Mo mou.....	Warren.....
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Wirkwood.....	Warren.....
514	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	Warren.....
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....
123	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	Henderson.....
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson.....
732	Carman.....	Carman.....	Henderson.....
847	Stronghurst.....	Stronghurst.....	Henderson.....

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....
233	Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	McDonough.....
248	Golden Gate.....	Prairie City.....	McDonough.....
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough.....
327	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....
496	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	McDonough.....
572	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....
617	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough.....
100	Astoria.....	Astoria.....	Fulton.....
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	Fulton.....
116	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Fulton.....
192	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton.....
213	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	Fulton.....
253	Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Fulton.....
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Fulton.....
534	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	Fulton.....
734	Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Fulton.....
848	London.....	London Mills.....	Fulton.....

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....
193	Herrick.....	Pontoosuc.....	Hancock.....
195	La Harpe.....	La Harpe.....	Hancock.....
235	Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	Hancock.....
238	Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Hancock.....
257	Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	Hancock.....
286	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Hancock.....
295	Dills.....	West Point.....	Hancock.....
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Hancock.....
464	Denver.....	Denver.....	Hancock.....
486	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	Hancock.....
618	Basco.....	Basco.....	Hancock.....
683	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Hancock.....
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....
648	Camden.....	Camden.....	Schuyler.....
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Schuyler.....

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....
98	Taylor.....	Washington.....	Tazewell.....
126	Empire.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....
132	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	Tazewell.....
156	Delavan.....	Delavan.....	Tazewell.....
352	Groveland.....	Morton.....	Tazewell.....
462	Tremont.....	Tremont.....	Tazewell.....
462	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	Tazewell.....
641	Comet.....	Miller.....	Tazewell.....
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....
165	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....
210	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	Logan.....
808	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	Logan.....
853	Latham.....	Latham.....	Logan.....
UD	Elkhart.....	Elkhart.....	Logan.....

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....
221	Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	McLean.....
251	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	McLean.....
292	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	McLean.....
468	Cheneys Grove.....	Saybrook.....	McLean.....
469	McLean.....	McLean.....	McLean.....
482	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	McLean.....
512	Wade Barney.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....
542	Towanda.....	Towanda.....	McLean.....
582	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	McLean.....
656	Mozart.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....
673	Normal.....	Normal.....	McLean.....
737	Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	McLean.....
742	Danvers.....	Danvers.....	McLean.....
799	Colfax.....	Colfax.....	McLean.....
UD	Bellflower.....	Bellflower.....	McLean.....

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Vermillion.....
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermillion.....
265	Vermillion.....	Indianola.....	Vermillion.....
285	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	Vermillion.....
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Vermillion.....
590	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermillion.....
632	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	Vermillion.....
709	Star.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermillion.....
714	Newtown.....	Collison.....	Vermillion.....
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Vermillion.....
782	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	Vermillion.....
798	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	Vermillion.....
872	Free Will.....	Oakwood.....	Vermillion.....

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Manomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
84	De Witt	Clinton	DeWitt
172	Wayne	Waynesvi le	DeWitt
261	Amon	De Witt	DeWitt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt
820	Henderson	Kenney	DeWitt
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harriston	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
871	Argenta	Argenta	Macon

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
4	Springfield.	Springfield.	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavelly	Williamsville	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Pauls	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
762	VanMeter	Athens	Menard
U D	Carlock	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike
U D	Hull	Hull	Pike

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
99	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
893	Loraine	Loraine	Adams

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun.....	Harden.....	Calhoun.....
856	West Gate.....	Hamburg.....	Calhoun.....
341	Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....
391	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....
562	Feldon.....	Feldon.....	Jersey.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.....
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....
129	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....
197	King Solomon.....	Kane.....	Greene.....
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....
105	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	Scott.....
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	Scott.....
421	Exeter.....	Exeter.....	Scott.....
846	Bluffs.....	Bluffs.....	Scott.....

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlville.....	Macoupin.....
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....
152	Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Macoupin.....
161	Viriden.....	Viriden.....	Macoupin.....
171	Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....
177	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin.....
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....
249	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....
426	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	Macoupin.....
445	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	Macoupin.....
461	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	Macoupin.....
463	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	Macoupin.....
874	Nifong.....	Modesto.....	Macoupin.....

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
UD	Coffeen.....	Coffeen.....	Montgomery.....
51	Mountain Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....
236	Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
255	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgomery.....
455	Irving.....	Irving.....	Montgomery.....
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....
475	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....
600	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....
245	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....
473	Gordon.....	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....
849	Gillham.....	Woburn.....	Bond.....
861	Sorento.....	Sorento.....	Bond.....

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wauash	etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattorn	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
885	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	Douglas
238	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
825	Arthur	Arthur	Moultrie
884	Bethany	Bethany	Moultrie

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
540	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
698	Hutton	Diona	Cumberland
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
28	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
U D	Hull	Hull	Cumberland

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper
883	Wheeler	Wheeler	Jasper
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russelville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....
109	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	Clinton.....
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison.....
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....
835	Triple.....	Venice.....	Madison.....
877	Granite City.....	Granite City.....	Madison.....

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
UD	Hanover.....	Hanover.....	St. Clair.....
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair.....
342	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....
361	Douglas.....	Muscutah.....	St. Clair.....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....
852	Gothic.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
881	Marissa.....	Marissa.....	St. Clair.....
474	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....
787	Morris.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Evansville.....	Randolph.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph.....

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....
153	Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....
268	Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....
696	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....
64	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....
567	Frankfort.....	West Frankfort.....	Franklin.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....
744	Goode.....	Brayfield.....	Franklin.....
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	Franklin.....
85	Mitchell.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....
234	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	Perry.....
UD	Sesser.....	Sesser.....	Franklin.....

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
UD	Stellar.....	St. Francesville.....	Lawrence.....
164	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....
334	Summer.....	Summer.....	Lawrence.....
386	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....
447	S. D. Monroe.....	Birds.....	Lawrence.....
356	Hermilage.....	Albion.....	Edwards.....
865	West Salem.....	West Salem.....	Edwards.....
239	Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	Wabash.....
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....
200	Sneba.....	Grayville.....	White.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....
718	May.....	Norris City.....	White.....

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
137	Polk.....	McLeansboro.....	Hamilton.....
630	Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	Hamilton.....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	Hamilton.....
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	Saline.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....
684	Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	Saline.....
730	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	Saline.....
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	Gallatin.....

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Jackson.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....
657	La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....	Jackson.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell Hill.....	Jackson.....
833	Dean.....	Ava.....	Jackson.....
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	Williamson.....
693	Herrins Prairie.....	Herrin.....	Williamson.....
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Johnston City.....	Williamson.....
802	Williamson.....	Cartersville.....	Williamson.....
817	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson.....

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
150	Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....
339	Saline.....	Goreville.....	Johnson.....
419	Reynoldsborg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	Johnson.....
772	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	Johnson.....
778	Gurney.....	New County Line.....	Johnson.....
822	Belknap.....	Belknap.....	Johnson.....
111	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	Union.....
468	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	Union.....
520	Anna.....	Anna.....	Union.....
581	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....
627	Union.....	Lick Creek.....	Union.....
840	Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	Union.....
237	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown.....	Hardin.....
444	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	Hardin.....
794	Tadmor.....	Karber's Ridge.....	Hardin.....
131	Golconda.....	Golconda.....	Pope.....
672	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	Pope.....
701	Temple Hill.....	Temple Hill.....	Pope.....
771	Bay City.....	Hamlettsburg.....	Pope.....
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.....
232	Farmers.....	Brookport.....	Massac.....
336	New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	Massac.....
47	Caledonia.....	Olmsted.....	Pulaski.....
660	Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....
562	Trinity.....	Mound City.....	Pulaski.....
778	Gurney.....	Allen Springs.....	Pope.....

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West.	Galena.	Jo Daviess.	April 29, 1840.	1845-6.	Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus.	Columbus.	Adams.	April 29, 1840.	Oct. 15, 1845.	Surrendered.
10	Joliet.	Joliet.	Will.	Oct. 5, 1841.		Revoked.
11	Cass.	Virginia.	Cass.	Oct. 4, 1842.	Oct. 3, 1843.	Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun.	Montrose.	Iowa*.	Oct. 4, 1842.	Oct. 3, 1843.	Suspended.
18	La Fayette.	Chicago.	Cook.	Oct. 2, 1843.	Oct. 1864.	Arrested.
21	Warsaw.	Warsaw.	Hancock.	Oct. 2, 1843.	May 9, 1847.	Surrendered.
26	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.	Wisconsin*.	Oct. 2, 1843.	March 22, 1902.	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.
26	Hiram.	Henderson.	Knox.	Oct. 7, 1844.	1874-5.	Arrested.
30	Monroe.	Waterloo.	Monroe.	Oct. 7, 1844.	July 1875.	Arrested.
38	Morning Star.	Canton.	Fulton.	Oct. 6, 1845.	Oct. 1848.	Surrendered.
32	Apollo.	Chicago.	Cook.	Oct. 6, 1845.	Oct. 6, 1852.	Forfeited.
41	Far West.	Galena.	Jo Daviess.	Oct. 8, 1846.	July 5, 1882.	Surrendered.
54	Reclamation.	Navoo.	Hancock.	Oct. 2, 1848.	Oct. 27, 1886.	Forfeited.
56	Pittsfield.	Pittsfield.	Pike.	Oct. 2, 1848.	Oct. 4, 1853.	Forfeited.
62	Jerusalem.	Oregon.	Ogle.	Oct. 3, 1848.	Sept. 16, 1892.	Arrested.
68	Naples.	Naples.	Scott.	Oct. 2, 1849.	Jan. 23, 1889.	Surrendered.
70	Social.	Hennepin.	Putnam.	Oct. 1849.	1859†.	Surrendered.
73	Batavia.	Batavia.	Kane.	Oct. 8, 1850.	1884-85.	Surrendered.
82	Metamora.	Metamora.	Woodford.	Oct. 8, 1850.	1856†.	No record.
83	Iroquois.	Middleport.	Iroquois.	Oct. 8, 1850.	1862-63.	Surrendered.
94	Morning Sun.	Jerseyville.	Jersey.	Oct. 6, 1850.	1861-62.	Surrendered.
101	Madison.	Upper Alton.	Madison.	Oct. 6, 1851.	Aug. 16, 1875.	Arrested.
107	Fayette.	Fayette.	Greene.	Oct. 6, 1851.	1854†.	No record.
120	Jacksonville.	Jacksonville.	Morgan.	Oct. 5, 1852.		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota.
121	Catact.	St. Anthony's Falls.	Minnesota.	Oct. 5, 1852.	Dec. 20, 1894.	Surrendered.
163	Westfield.	Westfield.	Clark.	Oct. 3, 1855.	Feb. 7, 1859.	Surrendered.
167	Oswego.	Oswego.	Kendall.	Oct. 2, 1855.	May 5, 1879.	Arrested.
181	Moultrie.	Sullivan.	Moultrie.	Oct. 2, 1855.		Surrendered.
184	Nebraska.	Bellevue.	Nebraska*.	Oct. 3, 1855.		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska.
186	Fort Armstrong.	Rock Island.	Rock Island.	Oct. 6, 1856.	March 9, 1863.	Consolidated with Trio No. 57.
191	Xenia.	Xenia.	Clay.	Oct. 9, 1856.	July 27, 1871.	Surrendered.
198	Grand View.	Grand View.	Edgar.	Oct. 6, 1856.	Feb. 9, 1889.	Surrendered.
		Dudley.			1868.	Annulled.
202	Sterling.	Sterling.	Whiteside.	Oct. 6, 1856.	1861-2.	Surrendered.
215	Weir.	Six Mile.	Madison.	Oct. 7, 1856.		Arrested.
223	Keney.	Edgington.	Rock Island.	Oct. 8, 1856.	Jan. 12, 1889.	No record.
224	Mt. Pleasant.	Mt. Pleasant.	De Witt.	Oct. 8, 1856.	1870-71.	No record.
		St. Anna.				Surrendered.
		Farmer City.				Surrendered.
225	Owisco.	Kankakee.	Kankakee.	Oct. 8, 1856.	1862-63.	Surrendered.

242	Aegis.....	Ananaw.....	Henry.....	Oct. 8, 1857.....	May 13, 1859.....	Arrested.....
256	Algonquin.....	Algonquin.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	Jan. 21, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
258	} Bonus.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	Oct. 6, 1855.....		
259	} Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....		Aug. 26, 1885.....	Surrendered.....
261	New Berlin.....	New Berlin.....	Sangamon.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	.....1874	Surrendered.....
281	Martinsville.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	.....1865†	No record.....
284	Alton.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	May 4, 1874.....	Consolidated with Piassa No. 27.....
289	Iroquois.....	Middleport.....	Iroquois.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	.....1860†	No record.....
290	Cade.....	Mound City.....	Pulaski.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	.....1875†	No record.....
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Sangamon.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	March 20, 1897.....	Arrested.....
300	Hanover.....	Hanover.....	Jo Daviess.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Jan. 7, 1887.....	Arrested.....
304	Cement.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Sept. 19, 1883.....	Surrendered.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Consolidated with Piassa No. 27 as Piassa No. 27.....	
317	New Liberty.....	New Liberty.....	Pope.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Sept. 10, 1879.....	Arrested.....
324	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Consolidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 78.....	
326	Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Feb. 5, 1864.....	Consolidated with Bonus No. 258 as Chemung No. 258.....
328	Grafton.....	Huntley.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Dec. 23, 1861.....	Consolidated with Bonus No. 258 as Chemung No. 258.....
329	Durham.....	Durham.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	April 11, 1884.....	Surrendered.....
338	Grand Detour.....	Grand Detour.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1877-78.....	Arrested.....
343	Arcturus.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	.....1863†	No record.....
357	Eddy.....	Kingston.....	Peoria.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	.....1869†	No record.....
370	Middleton.....	Middleton.....	Wayne.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	April 19, 1878.....	Consolidated with Bell River No. 686.....
372	Galesburg.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	Dec. 16, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
375	Isaac Underhill.....	Secor.....	Woodford.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	.....1874†	No record.....
376	Ash Grove.....	Ash Grove.....	Iroquois.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	.....1869†	No record.....
377	Archimedes.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	April 8, 1889.....	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24.....
381	M. K. Thompson.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	Jan. 7, 1890.....	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97.....
387	Greenbush.....	Greenbush.....	Warren.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	May 23, 1889.....	Arrested.....
395	Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....	Bureau.....	Oct. 8, 1864.....	May 26, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
395	H. G. Reynolds.....	Whitefield.....	Knox.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	March 24, 1896.....	Consolidated with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.....
400	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Vermilion.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	April 12, 1882.....	Arrested.....
407	Blue Grass.....	Blue Grass.....				
413	Forreston.....	Marysville.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Dec. 4, 1876.....	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96.....
423	Kaneville.....	Forreston.....	Kane.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July, 1883.....	Surrendered.....
435	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	Bureau.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 12, 1881.....	Surrendered.....
438	H. W. Bigelow.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	March 27, 1876.....	Surrendered.....
439	Luce.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Jan. 17, 1849.....	Surrendered.....
452	Grant.....	Kichview.....	Washington.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
457	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	Union.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 9, 1898.....	Arrested.....
459	Butler.....	Butler.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	May 18, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
480	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Sept. 26, 1889.....	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210.....
483	Belle City.....	Belle City.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 27, 1880.....	Arrested.....
494	Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Dec. 19, 1895.....	Surrendered.....
499	Mt. Zion.....	Mt. Zion.....	Nacoon.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	1874-75.....	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312.....
507	Manteno.....	Manteno.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 14, 1878.....	Arrested.....
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin.....	Kane.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	April 7, 1897.....	Consolidated with Engin Lodge No. 117.....
513	Cold Spring.....	Cold Spring.....	Shelby.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	July 27, 1892.....	Arrested.....

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
515	Dement.....	Dement.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Jan. 25, 1886.....	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320
545	Elkhart.....	Elkhart.....	Logan.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Feb. 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
546	Nilwood.....	Nilwood.....	Macoupin.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	1876-77.....	Surrendered.....
548	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	March 4, 1898.....	Arrested.....
549	Newark.....	Newark.....	Kendall.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	1884-5.....	Surrendered.....
551	Darwin.....	Darwin.....	Clark.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Aug. 25, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
553	Kyle.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	1876-77.....	Surrendered.....
561	Trinity.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Jan. 23, 1886.....	Surrendered.....
563	Hamilton.....	Otterville.....	Jersey.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	1886.....	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237.....
568	Delta.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Feb. 23, 1874.....	Surrendered.....
571	Owisco.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	May 15, 1897.....	Surrendered.....
579	Elbridge.....	Ferrell.....	Edgar.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	1874-75.....	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156.....
586	Tazewell.....	Delevan.....	Tazewell.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	July 18, 1891.....	Surrendered.....
589	Elwood.....	Humbolt.....	Coles.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Aug. 1872.....	Arrested.....
593	W. M. Egan.....	Jefferson.....	Cook.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	April 19, 1876.....	Surrendered.....
594	Lodi.....	Lodi.....	Kane.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	March 13, 1894.....	Arrested.....
596	National.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Jan. 14, 1888.....	Surrendered.....
597	Lostant.....	Lostant.....	LaSalle.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Oct. 29, 1884.....	Surrendered.....
598	Dorchester.....	Dorchester.....	Macoupin.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	Feb. 24, 1879.....	Surrendered.....
599	Fowler.....	Fowler.....	Adams.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	May 5, 1886.....	Arrested.....
605	Allen.....	{ Allen Stanford.....	McLean.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	May 5, 1886.....	Arrested.....
606	Wapella.....	Wapella.....	DeWitt.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	May 26, 1874.....	Surrendered.....
615	Anchor.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	1874-75.....	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403.....
619	B. rwick.....	Cameron.....	Warren.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	July 11, 1903.....	Ar. sted.....
621	Venice.....	Venice.....	Madison.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Aug. 21, 1886.....	Surrendered.....
624	Dubois.....	Dubois.....	Washington.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Sept. 1883.....	Surrendered.....
625	Melrose.....	Melrose.....	Clar k.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	May 4, 1877.....	Arrested.....
626	Punam.....	Granville.....	Putnam.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Aug. 29, 1871+.....	No record.....
628	Mosaic.....	Hudson.....	McLean.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Aug. 21, 1882.....	Arrested.....
629	Old Time.....	Havana.....	Mason.....	Oct. 5, 1869.....	Feb. 14, 1877.....	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88.....
637	Burlington.....	Burlington.....	Kane.....	Oct. 6, 1869.....	Dec. 21, 1876.....	Surrendered.....
638	Fortitude.....	Sagtown.....	Henderson.....	Oct. 6, 1869.....	March 10, 1884.....	Arrested.....
640	Coleta.....	Coleta.....	Whiteside.....	Jan. 7, 1870.....	1874+.....	No record.....
649	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	DuPage.....	Oct. 4, 1870.....	Feb. 16, 1895.....	Arrested.....
650	Irvington.....	Irvington.....	Washington.....	Oct. 4, 1870.....	Aug. 31, 1891.....	Surrendered.....
652	Polar Star.....	Mukkeytown.....	Franklin.....	Oct. 4, 1870.....	Aug. 10, 1888.....	Arrested.....
654	Woodford.....	ElPaso.....	Woodford.....	Oct. 4, 1870.....	March 5, 1877.....	Surrendered.....
661	Bethesda.....	{ Potosi Colfax.....	Livingston.....	Oct. 4, 1870.....	March 1, 1886.....	Arrested.....
663	Phoenix.....	Mapleton.....	McLean.....	Oct. 3, 1871.....	Feb. 12, 1901.....	Arrested.....

671	Farina.....	Marion.....	Oct. 3, 1871.....	April 1, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
678	Sheffield.....	Greene.....	Oct. 3, 1871.....	May 20, 1886.....	Arrested.....
	} Rockbridge.....				
689	Advance.....	Henry.....	Oct. 1, 1872.....	Nov. 28, 1876.....	Surrendered.....
694	Center.....	Christian.....	Oct. 1, 1872.....	Jan. 14, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
699	Libanus.....	Christian.....	Oct. 7, 1873.....	Sept. 21, 1875.....	Arrested.....
703	St. Andrews.....	Cook.....	Oct. 8, 1873.....	March 20, 1885.....	Surrendered.....
707	Circle.....	Coles.....	Oct. 8, 1873.....	April 23, 1896.....	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260.....
708	Lemont.....	Cook.....	Oct. 8, 1873.....	Sept. 7, 1897.....	Surrendered.....
720	Varna.....	Marshall.....	Oct. 7, 1874.....	May 13, 1882.....	Surrendered.....
736	Dennison.....	Clark.....	Oct. 3, 1876.....	Dec. 22, 1888.....	Surrendered.....
	} McKeen.....				
740	Grant Park.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 3, 1876.....	May 15, 1895.....	Surrendered.....
753	Cornell.....	Livingston.....	Oct. 2, 1877.....	Sept. 1, 1888.....	Arrested.....
760	Bellflower.....	McLean.....	Oct. 5, 1881.....	July 13, 1886.....	Surrendered.....
775	Omega.....	Coles.....	Oct. 6, 1886.....	Dec. 9, 1889.....	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35.....
781	Colchester.....	McDonough.....	Oct. 6, 1886.....	Jan. 21, 1902.....	Consolidated with Tennessee Lodge No. 496 as Colchester Lodge, No. 496.....
898	Trinity.....	Pulaski.....	Oct. 4, 1893.....	Jan. 1, 1896.....	Consolidated with Villa Ridge, No. 562 as Trinity No. 562.....
785	Stanford.....	McLean.....	Oct. 3, 1888.....	April 30, 1903.....	Surrendered.....
714	Newtown.....	Vermilion.....	Oct. 7, 1874.....		Consolidated with Hopewell No. 844 as Collison.....
844	Hopewell.....	Vermillion.....	Oct. 30, 1895.....		Consolidated with Newtown No. 714 as Collison.....

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE				Total Increase...	DECREASE					Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'r resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- s' Home.....				
				Add for er- ror	Raised	Reinstated...	Admitted		Ded. for er- ror	Suspended ...	Expelled	Dimitted	Died															
1	Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Adams	237	16	3	10	26	1	1	1	1	5	4	10	253	\$227 70	4	18	17	219	34	\$75 00	.....	.....	.....
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin	33	3	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	7	2	11	37	33 80	.....	11	3	34	13	40 85	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville	Morgan	196	13	1	4	17	1	1	1	1	7	1	6	202	181 80	.....	12	14	189	26	115 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Springfield...	Springfield	Sangamon	198	12	2	3	18	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	206	185 40	2	5	7	180	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Friendship...	Dixon.....	Lee.....	202	15	2	2	18	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	208	187 20	5	13	13	191	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon	539	22	2	10	35	1	1	1	1	9	9	18	556	489 50	5	30	22	466	90	103 30	40 15	.....	.....	.....
7	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Shuyler	85	13	4	3	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	88	79 20	.....	7	3	78	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	St. John's.....	Peru.....	LaSalle	109	13	3	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	111 60	1	11	12	114	10	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Warren.....	Shawneetown	Gallatin	48	3	3	3	39	6	6	6	6	4	6	16	530	476 10	23	31	28	478	52	423 50	25 0	.....	.....	.....
10	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria	507	28	5	6	39	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	3	77	69 30	3	4	2	70	7
11	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	71	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	190	171 00	5	4	180	10	5 00
12	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough	188	4	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	173	155 70	.....	6	7	159	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	McDonough	168	8	1	5	24	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	141	126 80	.....	21	19	133	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Hancock.....	Cartilage.....	Hancock	126	18	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	145	130 50	2	14	15	129	16	68 90	14 60	.....	.....	.....
15	Cass.....	Beardstown	Cass	138	16	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	141	126 90	5	3	4	127	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair	141	4	7	1	12	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	90	81 00	2	7	7	79	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Franklin.....	Upper Alton	Madison	87	7	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	167	150 30	1	9	10	145	22	200 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....
18	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison	167	7	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	110	99 00	...	2	2	102	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell	110	3	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	110	118 80	4	12	14	122	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	119	13	1	5	37	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	132	118 80	10	33	36	441	41	250 00	40 40	.....	.....	.....
21	Orlental.....	Chicago.....	Cook	456	33	1	3	37	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	482	433 80	1	4	5	99	17	25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike	112	14	6	3	10	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	116	104 40	1	8	9	17	23	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Charleston.....	Charleston	Coles	155	11	2	3	15	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	164	147 60	3	13	14	23	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth	Jo Davies	52	0	0	1	16	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	64	57 60	1	9	9	60	4	25 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
25	Monmouth.....	Monmouth	Warren	161	6	1	5	12	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	163	146 70	4	10	8	131	32	35 00	37 50	.....	.....	.....
26	Olive Branch.....	Danville	Vermilion	365	28	3	11	42	...	...	...	...	4	4	19	388	347 40	11	22	28	325	63	93 07	87 50	.....	.....	.....
27	Herman.....	Quincy.....	Adams	102	18	3	3	18	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	117	105 30	2	10	12	102	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle	203	13	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	206	185 40	1	13	11	184	22	52 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will	356	13	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	5	5	13	362	325 80	6	16	18	304	58	170 40	25 00	.....	.....	.....
30	Bloomington.....	Bloomington	McLean	274	18	1	6	25	...	...	...	...	7	7	13	286	257 40	4	16	18	250	36	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling	Brown	96	5	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	100	90 00	...	4	5	89	11	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Griggsville.....	Griggsville	Pike	75	3	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	74	66 60	4	2	3	59	15	122 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria	834	32	4	13	49	14	11	31	852	764 10	13	30	31	758	91	507 23	25 00

47	Caledonia	Olmedst	Pulaski	39	1	6	3	8	1	1	1	3	44	\$39 60	2	2	3	43	1	
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	85	3	3	3	5	2	2	4	86	77 40	2	4	3	76	10	\$20 10	
49	Cambridge	Henry	Greene	77	6	6	6	6	1	1	2	81	72 90	...	7	7	69	12	16 00	
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	131	10	1	10	10	3	1	5	100	93 00	3	10	10	130	7		
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgom'y	98	5	5	2	7	1	3	5	137	90 00	...	6	7	94	6		
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	50	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	51	45 90	...	1	1	46	5	
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	129	2	3	3	5	...	2	4	130	117 00	1	3	2	119	11	43 25	
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington	53	6	15	2	7	...	4	4	56	50 40	...	8	6	44	12		
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	248	15	...	1	17	...	5	4	13	252	236 80	3	14	13	214	38	
58	Praternal	Monticello	Platt	104	4	1	1	6	...	...	...	110	99 00	1	6	7	112	8	\$10 00
59	New Boston	Belvidere	Boone	77	5	...	...	6	...	2	2	81	72 90	1	6	6	73	8	
60	Belvidere	Boone	McHenry	277	10	2	3	15	...	6	3	20	272	244 80	2	15	14	239	33	
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	55 80	...	...	...	53	9	...
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	113	3	...	3	7	...	2	3	14	106	95 40	3	8	5	96	10	
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	100	5	...	3	8	...	1	2	2	106	95 40	2	11	8	98	8	
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	91	10	1	10	13	...	1	3	4	100	90 00	1	12	10	89	11	
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	57	4	...	4	7	...	1	1	2	62	55 90	...	5	4	56	6	
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	136	15	1	3	18	...	5	3	9	145	130 50	4	16	15	134	11	
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	47	...	...	3	4	...	1	2	3	48	43 20	...	3	3	45	3
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	163	32	...	6	38	...	2	2	2	199	179 10	7	33	35	182	17	
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	55	3	...	3	3	...	2	1	3	55	49 50	...	3	3	45	10	
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	66	3	...	3	3	...	2	1	4	63	58 50	2	4	4	54	11	
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	49	6	2	2	9	...	...	...	58	52 20	...	4	1	44	14	
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	102	9	1	1	12	...	2	...	112	100 80	2	10	9	101	11	5 00	
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	291	9	...	9	9	...	3	5	10	290	261 00	2	12	13	240	50	
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	314	20	1	4	25	...	6	8	331	297 90	17	19	21	293	38	10 00 18 50	
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	40	7	...	7	9	...	1	1	2	47	42 30	2	7	7	46	1	
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	73	4	1	4	7	...	2	1	4	76	68 40	...	6	4	66	10	
81	Vitruvius	Whaling	Cook	64	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	62	55 20	7	...	55	7		
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	165	9	5	...	14	...	6	5	11	168	151 20	...	9	8	150	18	
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	94	4	...	4	4	...	1	1	4	94	84 60	2	5	4	85	9	
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph	32	7	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	29	26 10	...	1	1	27	2	
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	71	3	2	2	11	...	2	4	6	76	65 40	...	8	9	73	3	
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	95	3	...	3	4	...	1	1	2	97	87 30	4	3	4	93	4	
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	109	6	1	2	9	...	1	1	6	112	100 80	3	6	7	109	3	
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane	242	16	2	...	22	...	3	4	11	253	227 70	1	10	17	239	14	
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	103	3	...	3	5	...	1	2	2	106	95 40	2	2	3	94	12	
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	133	3	...	3	5	...	1	2	3	135	121 50	...	4	4	124	11	
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	72	2	...	2	3	...	1	1	2	73	65 70	...	2	2	65	8	
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	66	3	...	3	1	...	2	2	3	68	61 20	3	3	3	58	10	
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	47	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	56	50 40	...	8	9	48	8	
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	334	21	3	3	27	...	2	8	10	351	315 90	11	26	19	307	44	
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	88	3	...	3	5	...	1	3	90	81 00	...	4	3	84	6		
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	113	4	...	4	4	...	2	2	6	111	99 90	9	3	5	95	16	
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	61	5	1	...	9	...	1	3	67	60 30	1	4	5	60	7	10 00	
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	328	26	4	...	35	...	3	6	25	338	304 20	5	19	20	313	25	
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	67	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	69	62 10	...	2	1	66	3	
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	85	6	...	6	6	...	2	1	3	88	79 20	...	9	8	77	11	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE		DECREASE					Total Increase...	Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orph- ans' Home.....
				Add for er- ror	Raised	Reinstated...	Admitted	DED.	Suspended ...	Expelled	Dimitted	Died										
105 Winchester	Winchester	Glasford	Scott	60	2	4	1	3	1	3	3	3	61	\$54 90	1	2	3	55	6	\$188 00	...	10
106 Lancaster	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	105	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	105	94 50	1	3	3	100	5	...	...	...
108 Versailles	Versailles	Trenton	Brown	64	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	54 90	...	1	1	60	1	\$188 00	...	...
109 Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	Clinton	43	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	39 60	...	6	5	41	3	53 40	\$1 00	...
110 Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	St. Clair	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	38 70	...	...	...	35	8	45 00	...	...
111 Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	Union	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	54 00	2	1	1	57	6	...	...	...
112 Bureau	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	55 80	...	...	...	57	5	...	...	...
113 Robert Burns	Robert Burns	Marcelline	Marcelline	69	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	69	62 10	...	...	...	40	29	...	...	...
114 Marcelline	Marcelline	Gray's Lake	Adams	55	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	54	48 60	...	...	...	50	4	...	...	...
115 Rising Sun	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	81	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	85	76 50	...	...	...	82	3	...	...	...
116 Vermont	Vermont	Elgin	Fulton	53	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	49 50	...	...	...	57	3	...	...	...
117 Elgin	Elgin	Waverly	Kane	287	18	16	1	3	1	3	2	3	293	265 50	3	19	17	261	34	...	...	...
118 Waverly	Waverly	Henry	Morgan	81	10	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	90	81 00	...	13	10	80	10	10 00	...	...
119 Henry	Henry	Taylorville	Marshall	71	4	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	79	71 10	...	8	72	7	...	...	...	...
122 Mound	Mound	Oquawka	Christian	146	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	126 00	4	5	135	5	...	20 82	7 00	...
123 Oquawka	Oquawka	Morris	Henderson	150	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	156	50 40	...	4	5	45	11	...	...	...
124 Cedar	Cedar	Greenup	Grundy	141	12	14	2	2	1	1	2	2	151	135 90	2	8	10	140	11	...	...	...
125 Greenup	Greenup	Pekin	Cumberland	41	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	45	40 50	...	4	4	42	3	...	...	...
126 Empire	Empire	Antioch	Tazewell	99	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	93 60	...	7	6	103	1	...	...	...
127 Antioch	Antioch	Raleigh	Lake	72	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	68 80	...	...	...	68	4	...	...	...
128 Raleigh	Raleigh	Greenfield	Saline	51	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	45 90	...	2	2	48	3	20 10	...	...
129 Greenfield	Greenfield	Salem	Greene	60	10	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	71	63 90	...	7	9	69	2	...	...	...
130 Marion	Marion	Golconda	Marion	87	15	23	7	1	1	1	1	1	108	97 20	8	26	14	98	10	...	15 92	...
131 Golconda	Golconda	Tazewell	Pope	63	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	54 90	...	...	...	58	5	...	...	...
132 Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Marshall	Tazewell	41	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	41 40	2	5	4	45	1	3 50	...	...
133 Marshall	Marshall	Sycamore	Clark	82	9	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	83 70	5	12	8	76	17	...	...	...
134 Sycamore	Sycamore	Lima	DeKalb	168	8	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	175	157 50	3	6	6	154	21	...	5 00	...
135 Lima	Lima	Hutsonville	Adams	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	41 40	...	...	...	44	2	...	...	...
136 Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	Adams	24	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	23 40	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	...
137 Polk	Polk	McLeansboro	Crawford	90	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	91	81 90	4	4	4	80	11	...	...	...
138 Marengo	Marengo	Geneva	Hamilton	70	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	70 20	2	11	10	71	7	...	...	...
139 Geneva	Geneva	Oney	McHenry	73	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	66 60	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
140 Oney	Oney	Chicago	Kane	89	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	81 00	2	7	5	82	8	...	5 00	...
141 Garden City	Garden City	Chicago	Richland	1195	3	109	2	2	2	2	14	17	1262	1135 80	31	84	87	1168	94	987 50	89 25	10

142 Ames	Sheffield	61	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	61	854 90	2	1	59	2	\$55 00
143 Richmond	Bureau	65	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	68	61 20	4	1	58	10	10
144 DeKalb	McHenry	175	17	1	4	22	1	14	3	2	5	192	172 80	7	10	158	24	74 40	4	15
145 A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	61	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	65	58 50	1	6	43	9	5 00	2	3
146 Lee Center	Lee	48	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	52	46 80	1	6	4	3	0	6	4
147 Clayton	Adams	66	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	64	57 60	1	4	1	53	11	4	1
148 Bloomfield	Chrisman	123	4	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	62	109 80	1	7	6	109	13	7	6
149 Effingham	Effingham	67	5	1	1	1	7	1	2	4	6	68	61 20	1	5	5	54	14	5	5
150 Vienna	Johnson	74	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	4	7	75	67 50	1	1	71	4	35	1	71
151 Bunker Hill	Macoupin	70	6	1	2	1	9	1	3	3	4	76	68 40	2	5	5	65	11	1	65
152 Fidelity	Macoupin	56	1	1	1	1	19	1	3	2	5	52	45 90	1	2	1	50	2	2	16
153 Clay	Washington	63	1	16	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	79	71 10	1	15	15	68	11	5	5
154 Georgetown	Vermilion	84	7	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	14	81	72 90	1	2	2	80	1	1	1
155 Russell	Knox	185	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	181	162 00	1	6	5	153	28	6	5
156 Alpha	Tazewell	88	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	3	6	87	78 30	1	19	16	255	7	80	7
157 Delavan	Delavan	288	18	1	1	1	23	1	5	3	3	308	277 20	1	19	16	255	7	80	7
158 Urbana	Champaign	69	9	1	1	1	8	1	3	1	4	74	66 60	1	12	11	70	4	30	00
159 McHenry	McHenry	198	7	1	1	1	9	1	5	3	8	198	178 20	1	5	17	108	30	208	00
160 Kewanee	Henry	280	22	4	2	2	29	1	6	3	10	309	278 10	1	25	20	277	32	109	80
161 Waubesa	Cook	109	4	1	1	1	8	1	3	3	5	108	97 20	3	8	5	93	15	81	25
162 Virden	Macoupin	71	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	2	5	108	97 20	3	8	5	93	15	81	25
163 Hope	Randolph	74	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	2	5	108	97 20	3	8	5	93	15	81	25
164 Edward Dobbins	Lawrence	74	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	2	5	108	97 20	3	8	5	93	15	81	25
165 Atlanta	Logan	72	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	2	5	108	97 20	3	8	5	93	15	81	25
166 Star in the East	Rockford	339	32	1	1	1	39	1	3	6	9	369	332 10	6	28	26	331	38	214	00
167 Milford	Winnebago	71	5	1	1	1	5	1	3	6	9	369	332 10	6	28	26	331	38	214	00
168 Nunda	Iroquois	66	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	6	9	369	332 10	6	28	26	331	38	214	00
169 Nunda	McHenry	170	4	1	1	1	5	1	3	6	9	369	332 10	6	28	26	331	38	214	00
170 Evergreen	Freeport	156	14	1	1	1	18	1	3	5	8	166	149 40	3	9	14	156	10	42	50
171 Girard	Macoupin	80	7	1	1	1	7	1	3	5	8	166	149 40	3	9	14	156	10	42	50
172 Wayne	Dewitt	47	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	46	41 40	1	2	2	42	4	4	4
173 Cherry Valley	Winnebago	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	61	54 90	1	5	5	79	13	13	13
174 Lena	Stephenson	64	6	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	3	69	61 20	1	5	6	65	4	56	5
175 Mattison	Joliet	332	21	1	3	25	2	1	6	3	12	345	310 50	8	22	21	298	47	125	66
176 Mendota	Mendota	102	10	1	1	12	2	1	3	2	5	109	98 10	7	10	93	16	10	103	10
177 Staunton	Macoupin	109	9	1	1	10	2	1	3	2	5	115	103 50	5	10	8	105	10	103	50
178 Illinois Central	Amboy	108	8	1	2	10	2	1	3	2	5	113	101 70	1	6	8	96	17	10	103
179 Wabash	Etna	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	46	41 40	1	1	44	2	25	00	00
180 Moweaqua	Shelby	70	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	4	10	63	56 70	1	5	4	59	4	4	4
182 Germania	Cook	266	28	1	1	29	1	29	8	8	287	268 30	2	35	33	265	22	210	00	30
183 Meridian	La Salle	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	45 90	1	1	1	47	4	13	50	00
185 Abingdon	Knox	85	1	8	3	1	13	1	2	1	3	95	85 50	1	8	8	82	13	85	50
187 Mystic Tie	Ogle	79	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	81	72 90	1	4	4	69	12	82	13
188 Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	83	5	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	7	84	75 60	1	2	3	73	11	73	11
189 Fulton City	Fulton	69	2	1	1	1	8	1	2	2	7	80	63 00	1	2	2	53	17	63	00
190 Dundee	Whiteside	118	15	1	1	18	1	18	1	2	3	133	119 70	1	11	13	122	11	7	6
192 Farmington	Fulton	117	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	122	109 80	1	15	9	106	16	7	60
193 Farmington	Hancock	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	33	29 70	1	1	1	25	8	8	3
194 Herrick	Pontiac	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	47	1	1	1	1	1	60	6	60
195 Freedom	LaSalle	128	10	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	16	126	113 40	1	12	8	109	17	109	17
196 LaHarpe	Hancock																			

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE				Total Increase...	DECREASE					Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908 ..	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- s' Home.....	
				Add for er- ror	Raised	Reinstated...	Admitted		Ded. for er- ror	Suspended ...	Expelled	Dimitted	Died												
292	Chenosa.....	Chenosa.....	McLean ..	78	17	1	1	17	1	1	2	3	82	3	92	\$82 80	3	16	18	84	8	\$100 00	...	...
293	Prophetstown ..	Prophetstown ..	Whiteside ..	82	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	79	3	79	71 10	1	1	1	1	1	\$52 72	85 00	...	
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston..	127	15	1	1	15	1	1	6	1	135	7	135	121 50	2	12	16	17	18	...	...	...
295	Dills.....	West Point.....	Hancock.....	32	14	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	41	1	41	36 90	1	9	9	9	9	332 43	14 00	...	
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	204	16	3	3	19	8	1	4	3	212	11	212	190 80	1	10	13	164	48	...	7 50	...	
297	Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	Adams.....	106	22	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	103	5	103	92 70	1	11	92	11	7	39 00	...	...
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....	48	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	47	3	47	42 30	1	1	1	40	7	...	...	...
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	DeKalb.....	58	15	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	65	1	65	67 50	1	13	15	72	3	...	...	...
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago..	62	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	39	3	39	35 10	2	2	2	58	7	23 00	...	...
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.....	40	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	68	10	68	61 20	1	4	4	66	2	...	...	...
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois.....	73	3	1	1	5	3	1	7	83	74	7	83	74 70	1	7	6	75	8	...	...	...
306	W.C. Hobbs.....	Eureka.....	Woodford.....	83	6	1	1	7	7	1	3	3	96	3	96	86 40	1	3	3	88	3	38 00	...	...
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough ..	95	3	1	1	4	3	1	6	8	589	19	589	530 10	13	52	53	527	62	576 35	62 35	...	
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	553	51	3	1	55	5	1	12	12	690	37	690	621 00	10	43	45	613	77	391 50	71 50	...	
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....	128	12	2	2	14	1	1	6	1	135	7	135	121 50	2	9	10	115	20	...	...	...
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	675	47	3	2	52	17	1	11	6	620	28	620	556 20	12	45	44	533	87	789 10	29 85	...	
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	597	43	8	4	51	6	1	1	1	350	8	350	361 00	6	51	53	363	27	40 55	45 70	...	
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	342	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	1	80	3	80	72 00	1	5	5	70	5	17 00	...	...
313	York.....	Palatine.....	Cook.....	61	16	1	1	17	2	1	1	1	82	3	82	82 80	1	2	2	29	3	...	1 00	...	
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	Cook.....	75	5	1	1	8	2	1	2	2	32	5	32	32 80	1	2	2	3	86	...	...	...
316	Abraham Jonas ..	Loda.....	Iroquois.....	29	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	252	11	252	226 80	3	11	12	230	22	140 50	4 50	...	
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Hancock.....	245	14	1	1	17	4	1	4	3	1	50	3	50	45 00	1	1	1	50	12
319	Doric.....	Moline.....	Rock Island ..	50	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	103	8	103	92 70	1	4	4	91	8	...	...	...
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....	102	4	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	71	8	71	63 90	1	4	5	63	8	44 00	3 00	...	
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside ..	69	8	2	2	10	2	1	2	2	36	2	36	32 40	1	2	2	31	5	75 00	...	...
322	Windor.....	Windor.....	Shelby.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	2	127	114 30	4	4	6	120	7	100 00	...	...
325	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....	120	7	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	57	4	57	51 30	1	4	4	53	4	...	...	...
327	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg ..	Saline.....	58	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	60	6	60	45 00	1	2	2	41	9	...	...	...
330	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough ..	56	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	2	101	6	101	91 80	1	7	6	96	6	5 00	...	...
331	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	30	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	31	1	31	27 90	1	1	1	29	2	10 00	...	...
332	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	98	1	5	5	10	3	1	3	2	105	4	105	94 50	1	5	4	87	18	...	...	...
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield ..	Sangamon.....	214	3	2	2	9	1	1	2	4	216	7	216	194 40	3	11	7	194	22	10 00	...	...
334	Sumner.....	Sumner.....	Lawrence.....	103	4	1	1	6	2	1	2	2	105	4	105	94 50	1	5	4	87	18	...	...	...

335	Peoria	Peoria	134	...	3	...	1	4	3	1	4	134	\$20 00	1	3	...	126	8	\$75 00	...
336	Gannett	Massac.	60	...	3	2	1	6	...	3	...	2	5	61	54	90	1	3	...	57	4	...
337	Oneida	Knob	70	1	1	2	4	2	6	66	59	40	1	3	...	60	6	...
338	Goreville	Johnson	22	...	8	9	28	25	20	...	8	...	27	1	\$1 00
339	Saline	Mt. Auburn	55	...	3	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	56	50	40	...	8	...	...
340	Kedron	Jersey	6	...	6	2	1	70	63	00	3	6	62	8	15 00
341	Full Moon	St. Clair	23	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	24	21	00	...	2	...	...
342	Summerfield	Marshall	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	46	80	...	2	...	...
343	Wenona	Marshall	52	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	74	66	00	...	1	...
344	Milledgeville	Carroll	73	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	23	20	70	...	6	1	21
345	N. D. Morse	Morgan	24	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45	40	50	...	4	4	37
346	Sidney	Champaign	39	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	42	37	80	...	5	...
347	Flat Rock	Crawford	35	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	20	70	...	1	6	37
348	Sublette	Lee	20	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	39	35	10	...	2	20
349	Fairview	Fulton	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	126	113	40	2	9	39
350	Tarbolton	Livingston	124	...	6	...	1	7	...	2	...	4	...	3	84	30	60	...	1	2	...	
351	Groveland	Morton	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	54	48	60	...	1	5	26
352	Kindershook	Pike	53	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	80	72	00	...	8	...
353	Kindershook	Sangamon	81	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	45	40	50	...	7	...
354	Ark and Anchor	Madison	46	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	80	72	00	...	3	...
355	Marine	Edwards	70	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	66	59	40	...	...
356	Hermitage	McHenry	36	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	37	33	30	...	3	2	...
357	Orion	Union	58	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	89	80	10	...	7	...
358	Blackberry	Elburn	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	78	70	20	...	...
359	Princeton	Peoria	84	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	37	80	...	1	...
360	Princeton	St. Clair	74	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	45	90	...	5	...
361	Douglas	Richland	44	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	81	72	90	...	1	...
362	Noble	Peoria	77	...	6	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	63	56	70	...	7	...
363	Horeb	Tonica	64	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	86	77	40	...	8	...
364	Tonica	Bement	83	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	105	30	...	5	...
365	Bement	Arcola	112	...	4	...	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	59	53	10	...	...
366	New Windsor	Douglas	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	52	...	6	...	...
367	Oxford	Mercer	55	...	8	...	2	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	19	...	7	...
368	Opdyke	Jefferson	22	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
369	Newman	Douglas	84	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	85	75	50	...	1	...
370	Dwight	Livingston	17	...	9	...	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	16	30	...	3	8	...
371	Livingston	Pike	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	93	83	70	...	12	...
372	Chambersburg	DeKalb	37	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	37	80	...	17	...
373	Shabbona	Shabbona	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	83	29	70	...	3	...
374	Shabbona	Waldron	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	82	73	80	...	4	...
375	Shabbona	Payson	76	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	71	...	11	...	...
376	Payson	Adams	34	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	35	10	...	6	...
377	Liberty	Adams	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	24	30	...	3	...
378	Liberty	Lynnville	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	51	30	...	2	...
379	LaMoille	Bureau	51	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	50	...	7	...	...
380	LaMoille	Utica	57	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	60	54	00	...	6	...
381	Walwham	LaMoille	167	...	6	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	157	50	...	3	6	...
382	Walwham	Savanna	57	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65	58	60	...	15	...
383	Walwham	Carroll	42	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	44	39	00	...	3	...
384	Walwham	El Dara	214	...	11	...	6	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	236	213	40	...	13	...
385	Walwham	Pike	62	...	8	...	2	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	10	62	55	80	...	5	...
386	Walwham	Kankakee	75	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	72	90	...	6	...
387	Walwham	Ashmore	391	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	30	...	5	1	...
388	Walwham	Champaign	40	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	37	80	...	3	...
389	Walwham	Shelby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE				Total Increase...	DECREASE				Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- s' Home.....
				Add for error	Raised	Reinstated...	Admitted		Ded. for error	Suspended ...	Expelled	Dimitted .....												Died .....
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	421	...	2	8	50	3	...	...	...	4	9	462	\$114 00	5	54	52	421	41	\$490 50	\$21 05
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	94	...	2	8	10	3	...	...	...	1	4	100	89 10	1	10	8	86	14	...	...
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	42	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	38	34 20	...	...	...	35	3	...	...
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	43	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	43	38 70	...	...	...	42	4	...	...
398	Kimnundy	Kimnundy	Marion	71	...	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	82	73 80	...	...	...	17	9	...	...
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	49	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	46	41 40	...	...	...	37	3	...	...
401	Odell	Livingston	Livingston	43	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	47 70	...	...	...	43	4	...	...
402	Kishwaukee	Kingsston	De Kalb	50	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	47	42 30	...	...	...	6	3	...	...
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	87	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	92	82 80	...	...	...	10	10	...	...
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	92	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	53	47 70	...	...	...	6	3	...	...
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Payette	64	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	92	82 80	...	...	...	8	16	...	...
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	34	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	25 90	...	...	...	6	8	...	...
408	Stratton	Vermillion	Edgar	59	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	31	27 90	...	...	...	2	10	...	...
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	326	...	...	34	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	68	61 30	...	...	...	3	7	...	...
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	144	...	...	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	31	315 90	...	...	...	8	145	...	...
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	633	...	...	39	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	630	594 00	...	...	...	36	180 60	...	...
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	25	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	315 90	...	...	...	1	280 00	...	...
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	52	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	23 40	...	...	...	2	50 60	...	...
415	Lawn Ridge	Speer	Stark	36	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	23 40	...	...	...	1	28 50	...	...
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	107	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	46	41 40	...	...	...	2	180 60	...	...
417	Marselles	Marselles	La Salle	98	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	34 20	...	...	...	3	280 00	...	...
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	34	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	113	101 70	...	...	...	3	145 5	...	...
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnell Hill	Johnson	134	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	105	94 50	...	...	...	4	280 00	...	...
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	50	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	46	41 40	...	...	...	13	9 50	...	...
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	389	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	28 80	...	...	...	7	180 60	...	...
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	69	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	40	123 00	...	...	...	11	50 60	...	...
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	27	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	383	344 70	...	...	...	1	280 00	...	...
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	62	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	68	61 20	...	...	...	26	19 45	...	...
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	29	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	25 70	...	...	...	5	50 60	...	...
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	92	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	67	60 30	...	...	...	1	280 00	...	...
428	Sunbeam	Piano	Kendall	51	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	90	81 00	...	...	...	4	19 40	...	...
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Quincy	52	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	46 80	...	...	...	2	48 35	...	...
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	41	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	52	37 80	...	...	...	4	10 00	...	...
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	42	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	36 90	...	...	...	2	280 00	...	...

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE				Total Increase...	DECREASE					Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- s' Home.....
				Add for er- ror	Raised	Reinstated...	Admitted		Ded. for er- ror	Suspended ...	Expelled	Dimitted	Died											
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	81	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	84	\$75 60	1	6	80	4	..	..	..
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	37	6	1	3	10	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	47	42 30	7	46	46	1	..	..	..
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	51	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	45 90	2	44	44	7	..	..	..
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	16	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17 10	4	13	13	6	..	..	..
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	132	13	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	2	2	1	141	126 90	3	11	11	15	..	..	..
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	56	7	2	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	54 90	8	7	58	4	..	..	..
494	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	76	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	78	70 20	2	5	5	2	..	..	..
495	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	90	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	79 20	5	3	76	2	..	..	..
496	Steeleville	Steeleville	Randolph	53	5	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	54 00	3	2	76	12	..	\$95 00	..
497	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	138	3	1	1	5	10	..	..	..	4	3	1	133	119 70	1	5	55	15	..	246 53	..
498	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	218	19	1	8	58	241	..	..	..	2	3	10	5	216 00	2	22	116	17	..	109 45	6 40
500	Stark	Lafayette	..	43	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	36 00	1	30	224	34	..	97 50	15 00
501	Stark	Lafayette	..	501	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	36 00	2	1	33	3	..	14 00	..
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	38	4	1	3	8	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	45	40 50	..	3	31	6	..	..	..
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	52	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	45 00	2	1	41	6	..	131 45	\$35 00
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	267	22	3	4	29	8	..	..	..	3	2	3	288	259 20	14	27	203	35	..	64 45	..
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	91	8	..	..	7	11	..	..	..	9	1	..	96	86 40	3	7	94	2	..	131 45	..
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	77	7	..	..	7	11	..	..	..	9	1	..	83	65 70	1	27	63	10	..	259 00	10 00
508	Horne	Chicago	Cook	514	26	1	6	33	21	..	..	..	10	4	..	598	473 40	7	2	26	65	..	40 00	..
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	30	6	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	33 30	2	6	35	2	..	..	..
510	J. D. Moody	Luka	Marion	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	23 60	1	20	20	4	..	80 00	..
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	229	6	2	4	12	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	236	212 40	3	10	198	38	..	..	..
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	42	6	..	2	8	6	..	..	..	2	4	2	41	39 60	2	9	6	3	..	..	..
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	37	4	1	1	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	42	37 80	3	3	37	1	..	15 00	5 00
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery	63	14	..	3	17	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	77	69 30	30	14	73	4	..	..	..
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	39	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	36	28 80	..	2	33	3	..	..	..
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	53	5	1	..	6	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	55	49 50	4	5	49	6	..	7 00	..
520	Anna	Anna	Union	94	12	..	3	15	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	105	94 50	5	12	95	10	..	95 00	5 00
521	Illipolis	Illipolis	Sangamon	67	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	61 20	3	18	68	5	..	..	..
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	374	17	..	3	20	15	..	..	..	8	3	..	379	339 30	2	17	19	338	4	129 00	..
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	74	2	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	74	66 60	1	2	67	7	..	..	..
524	Evans	Evans	Cook	360	26	2	7	35	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	387	348 30	8	24	29	354	33	106 33	18 00
525	Della	Elliotstown	Effingham	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15 30	..	1	15	2	..	..	..
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	876	46	4	8	58	2	..	..	..	23	19	..	888	781 20	8	43	47	758	110	2186 14	84 30
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	113	9	3	2	14	1	..	..	..	7	2	..	114	101 70	2	10	9	109	5	..	..

28	Minooka...	Minooka...	50	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	54	\$48 60	...	4	4	49	5	...
29	Adams...	Adams...	41	1	4	1	1	2	40	36 00	...	1	1	35	5	...
30	Maquon...	Maquon...	47	4	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	49	44 10	...	3	3	44	5	...
31	Ashton...	Ashton...	61	10	1	...	...	...	2	2	69	62 10	1	6	7	64	5	...
32	Seneca...	La Salle...	54	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	58	52 20	...	5	4	52	6	...
33	Altamont...	Altamont...	29	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	30	27 00	...	3	3	28	2	...
34	Cuba...	Fulton...	56	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	61	54 90	...	7	6	60	1	...
35	Sherman...	Cuba...	59	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	62	55 80	...	3	2	55	7	...
36	Plainfield...	Orion...	109	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	115	103 50	4	10	6	112	3	...
37	I. R. Gorin...	Will...	45	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	48	43 20	...	3	4	47	1	...
38	Lockport...	Sadorus...	102	12	13	...	...	...	6	6	108	97 20	...	15	12	92	16	...
39	Chatsworth...	Lockport...	24	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	28	25 20	...	4	5	26	2	...
40	Oak Park...	Chatsworth...	428	38	11	...	3	...	9	5	17	460	414 00	7	41	35	450	10	...
41	Stewardson...	Cook...	25	1	49	...	...	...	1	1	27	24 30	...	...	...	25	387	...
42	Towanda...	Shelby...	24	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	24	21 60	...	...	...	23	1	...
43	Cordova...	Rock Island...	28	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	28	25 20	...	2	1	26	2	...
44	Virginia...	Cass...	83	1	16	...	...	...	4	4	89	80 10	...	6	8	85	4	...
47	Coal Valley...	Rock Island...	63	4	7	...	...	...	3	3	66	60 30	...	4	4	61	6	...
48	Sharon...	Bureau...	79	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	81	72 90	...	2	2	76	5	...
49	Long Point...	Livingston...	22	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	23	20 70	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Flum River...	Stockton...	115	11	13	...	...	...	3	1	4	123	110 70	4	13	12	15	...
51	Humboldt...	La Salle...	116	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	117	105 30	2	8	3	110	7	...
56	Dawson...	Sangamon...	58	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	59	53 10	2	3	3	56	3	...
57	Chicago...	Cook...	175	15	15	1	3	6	184	165 60	2	17	15	174	10	...
58	Leland...	Leaning...	44	4	4	...	...	...	1	3	47	42 30	2	2	3	41	3	...
59	Thomson...	Thomson...	31	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	32	28 80	...	1	1	28	4	...
60	Madison...	New Douglas...	27	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	24	21 60	...	1	1	23	1	...
62	Trinity...	Mound City...	77	7	9	4	1	5	81	72 90	1	8	7	73	8	...
64	Winslow...	Pulaski...	44	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	47	42 30	3	1	2	39	8	...
65	Pleasant Hill...	Stephenson...	31	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	31	27 90	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Albany...	Pike...	73	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	71	63 90	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Frankfort...	Whiteside...	43	5	1	1	1	2	46	41 40	2	9	7	43	3	...
69	Time...	Franklin...	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jacksonville...	Morgan...	133	9	10	4	2	6	137	123 30	...	7	9	118	19	...
72	Bardolph...	McDonough...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	27 90	...	...	...	26	5	...
73	Gardner...	Grundy...	80	5	5	3	1	8	82	73 80	4	5	5	75	7	...
74	Pera...	Ludlow...	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	47	41 40	...	...	...	44	3	...
75	Capron...	Champaign...	62	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	66	59 40	...	3	3	56	10	...
76	O'Fallon...	Boone...	46	6	4	...	...	...	2	2	48	43 20	...	6	6	48	...	...
77	Viola...	Mercer...	60	5	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	62	55 80	2	5	56	6	...
78	Prairie City...	Efingham...	42	1	3	...	...	...	7	3	88	34 20	1	2	2	36	2	...
80	Hazel Dell...	Cumberland...	26	3	1	1	1	29	26 10	...	1	1	3	26	3	...
81	Dongola...	Union...	31	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	33	29 70	1	1	1	31	2	...
82	Shirley...	McLean...	42	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	45	40 50	...	2	...	43	2	...
83	Highland...	Madison...	41	1	9	...	...	...	1	1	51	45 90	...	...	...	48	3	...
84	Vesper...	Galesburg...	212	1	3	...	...	...	6	3	11	185 40	2	3	9	48	...	...
85	Fisher...	Knox...	31	5	5	1	3	2	171	35	...	
86	Princeton...	Bureau...	131	3	6	1	1	3	31	27 90	3	3	28	3	...	
87	6	6	1	2	3	134	120 60	3	4	3	49	15	...
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TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	Members'p 1907....	INCREASE				Total Increase...	DECREASE					Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908.....	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- s' Home.....
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	36	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	36	\$32 40	3	6	7	7	7				
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	67	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	75	67 50	3	8	4	10					
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	65	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	67	60 30	3	1	5	10					
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	28	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	28	25 20	3	1	5	10					
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	55	7	1	1	1	9	2	2	1	1	1	62	55 80	1	5	5	3	\$60 00				
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Platt	96	3	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	101	90 00	1	9	7	94					
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette	57	3	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	57	51 80	1	2	2	57					
602	Watson	Watson	Edingham	28	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	30	27 00	1	2	1	29					
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	87	14	1	1	1	14	4	4	1	1	1	96	86 40	1	18	13	91					
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	68	5	1	1	1	14	6	6	1	1	1	69	62 10	1	5	5	63					
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	297	12	2	2	2	14	4	4	1	1	1	231	207 90	1	12	12	216					
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	77	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	79	71 10	1	3	3	76					
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	85	4	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	90	81 00	2	6	5	75					
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	880	57	2	1	1	60	10	10	1	1	1	27	913	820 80	23	65	57	807				
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	627	25	4	1	1	30	9	9	1	1	1	21	636	572 40	9	22	23	562				
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	244	11	9	1	1	20	4	4	1	1	1	13	251	225 90	3	13	11	219				
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	59	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	61	54 90	1	3	2	55					
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	73	8	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	79	47 70	1	8	5	68				
616	Wadley	Franklin	Horgan	53	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	53	47 70	1	3	1	59					
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	69	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	66	59 40	1	3	1	67					
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	22	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	19	17 10	1	1	1	17					
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	21	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	20	18 00	1	1	1	17					
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	58	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	55	49 50	1	1	1	51				
623	Hopedale	Owaneco	Christian	28	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	29	26 10	1	1	1	2					
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	22	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	21	18 90	1	1	1	2					
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	47	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	49	44 10	1	3	2	45					
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	52	4	2	2	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	55	49 50	1	5	4	49					
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	79	9	2	2	2	13	2	2	1	1	1	4	88	79 20	3	10	10	74				
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnemago	139	14	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	4	150	135 00	1	18	14	14				
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	24	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	33	29 00	1	1	1	20				
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	29 70	1	1	1	25					
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	66	8	1	1	1	8	5	5	1	1	1	73	65 70	1	8	8	71					
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	358	28	1	1	1	29	9	9	1	1	1	21	366	329 40	18	30	28	343				
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	61	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	60	54 00	1	1	1	53				

642	Apollo...	Cook...	453	...	52	6	64	...	3	...	11	7	21	496	\$446	40	16	51	52	454	42	\$181	60	82	00		
643	D. C. Cregier	Cook...	484	...	45	1	46	...	2	...	3	1	6	524	471	60	14	49	52	490	34	456	67	74	20		
644	Oblong City	Crawford...	66	19	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	86	77	40	6	21	74	12	74	12	47	90	
645	San Jose	Mason	39	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	38	34	20	...	15	15	86	6	...	...	...
646	Somonauk	De Kalb	8	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	92	82	80	...	...	15	86	6	...	...	...
647	Edinburg	Christian	51	9	...	1	10	...	1	...	3	...	4	57	51	30	4	10	9	54	3	...	...	...
648	Camden	Schuyler...	80	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	86	77	40	...	7	7	80	6	...	...	...
649	Atwood...	Platt	71	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	68	61	20	3	5	2	61	7	...	...	25	00
650	Greenview	Menard	69	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	4	74	66	60	...	9	7	68	6	...	...	53	00
651	Yorktown	Whiteside	86	...	13	1	14	...	...	...	6	2	8	92	82	80	...	17	13	83	9	...	...	...	...
652	Bloomington...	McLean	87	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	82	80	...	4	4	86	6	...	...	25	00
653	Grand Tower...	Jackson	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	80	...	1	1	15	7	...	...	16	50
654	Rock Island	Rock Island	218	11	...	...	15	...	2	...	2	4	8	221	198	90	4	18	14	195	26	80	...	...	...
655	Quincy	Adams	248	16	...	3	19	4	3	7	260	234	00	1	16	19	221	39	40	100	00	
656	Lambert	Lambert	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	28	25	20	...	2	2	27	1	...	...	...	...
657	New Gr'd Chain	Pulaski...	270	37	...	5	42	...	6	...	14	2	22	290	261	00	7	31	29	259	31	127	75	61	50		
658	South Park...	Cook...	34	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	31	27	90	...	...	29	9	...	...	...	...	...
659	Winterrowd	Effingham	28	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	29	70	...	5	6	30	3	...	...	...	...
660	Beecher City	Effingham	32	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	37	80	...	9	9	42	...	...	...	...	...
661	Crawford	Crawford...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54	48	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
662	Erie	Whiteside	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	46	41	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
663	Burnt Prairie	White	236	15	15	1	...	3	248	223	20	2	16	14	237	11	16	00	...	113	80	
664	Chicago	Cook...	59	4	...	1	1	...	2	3	4	60	53	10	2	4	3	54	6	15	00	
665	Fillmore	Montgomery	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	29	26	10	...	1	2	25	4	...	...	...	...
666	Eddyville	Pope...	80	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	2	2	4	81	72	90	...	2	2	72	9	...	...	...	...
667	Normal	McLean	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
668	Waldeck	Cook...	233	24	1	...	25	...	2	...	1	5	8	250	225	00	10	25	24	238	12	116	80	61	65	30	00
669	Pawnee	Sangamon...	79	...	10	1	1	88	79	20	...	9	7	79	9	75	00	
670	Highland Park	Lake	163	17	1	1	19	...	1	...	3	1	4	178	160	20	5	16	17	151	27	47	89	
671	Enfield	White	58	2	...	1	54	90	...	5	2	57	4	30	00	
672	Illinois City	Rock Island	64	10	...	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	74	66	60	2	16	14	66	8	...	...	...
673	Clement	Henry	61	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	62	54	90	...	6	5	53	9	...	...	...	...
674	Morrisonville	Christian	74	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	5	72	63	90	1	7	8	49	23	...	...	...	...
675	Blue Mound	Macon	87	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	6	87	78	30	3	7	4	85	2	110	80	...	...
676	Burnside	Hancock	82	5	1	...	6	7	...	7	81	72	90	...	6	7	69	12	62	00	
677	Galatia	Saline...	49	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	45	90	...	2	2	49	...	...	...	...	...
678	Rio...	Knox	85	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	78	30	...	4	4	76	11	...	...	...	...
679	Chicago	Cook...	681	55	2	7	64	...	1	...	10	14	25	720	646	20	17	63	56	658	62	1011	93	194	70		
680	Orangeville	Stephenson	48	2	2	1	2	3	47	42	30	...	1	2	40	7	45	00	
681	Clifton	Iroquois...	50	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	50	45	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
682	Englewood	Cook...	873	39	6	9	54	...	15	...	35	12	63	864	777	60	11	32	36	746	118	587	16	25	00		
683	Iola	Clay	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	26	10	...	2	1	25	4	...	...	...	...
684	Raymond	Montgomery	54	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	56	50	40	...	6	5	54	2	...	...	...	...
685	Herrin's Prairie	Williamson	96	21	...	3	24	...	...	...	1	2	3	117	105	30	2	27	25	14	3	...	...	...	...
686	Campbell Hill...	Jackson	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	38	34	20	1	3	2	20	18	...	...	...	...
687	Shiloh Hill...	Belle River	26	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	27	90	1	5	5	29	2	...	...	...	...
688	Belle River	Jefferson...	413	38	2	40	8	1	7	1	17	436	392	40	19	35	36	407	29	482	40	
689	Richard Cole	Cook...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	47	70	...	3	3	48	5	...	...	...	...
690	Hutton	Coles...	51	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	67	59	40	2	4	3	43	4	...	...	...	...
691	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon...	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE				Total Increase...	DECREASE					Total Decrease..	Present Membership 1908	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p residing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....
				Add for error	R einstated...	Admitted			Ded. for error	Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died										
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	26	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	26	\$23 40	...	2	2	2	26	6	...
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	76	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	78	70 20	...	4	4	4	72	32	...
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	180	14	3	17	17	17	2	2	2	2	3	194	174 60	1	15	16	162	18	...	
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	97	4	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	3	101	97 00	...	3	3	3	28	2	...
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	61	2	2	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	2	63	67 00	...	9	9	9	67	2	\$71 75
709	Star	Hoopeson	Vermilion	173	10	2	11	11	11	6	6	6	6	3	189	173 00	...	10	10	10	157	11	25 20
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	95	2	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	3	107	95 00	...	2	2	2	92	13	50 00
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	149	20	1	22	22	22	3	3	3	3	17	168	151 20	3	25	23	169	1	90 00	
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	80	14	2	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	3	94	80 00	...	25	23	169	1	90 00	
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	54	3	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	59	55 50	...	17	16	82	13	30 00	
714	Collison	Collison	Vermilion	87	4	1	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	6	91	87 00	...	6	5	46	13	...	
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	17	6	1	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	5	23	20 70	...	7	6	17	6	...	
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	230	21	3	24	24	24	1	1	1	1	5	249	224 10	13	18	21	230	19	95 58	
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	46	82	3	86	86	86	2	2	2	2	13	533	479 70	21	52	70	490	43	911 15	
718	May	Norris City	White	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21 60	...	...	...	...	...	...
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	28 80	...	...	...	...	...	...
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	45	5	...	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	49	44 10	...	5	5	47	8	...	
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	88	5	...	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	89	80 10	...	7	6	81	8	...	
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21 60	...	...	...	...	...	...
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	56	17	1	18	18	18	5	5	5	5	8	70	63 00	...	13	14	65	5	...	
725	Rankin	Rankin	Cook	68	5	1	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	5	70	63 00	...	3	4	62	8	20 00	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	820	1	8	60	60	60	10	1	9	5	25	855	769 50	6	37	46	831	24	606 69	
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	34	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	3	37	33 30	...	5	6	32	5	...	
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	32 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	68	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	74	66 60	6	7	9	73	1	48 25	
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	51	5	1	3	9	9	3	3	3	3	6	54	48 60	2	5	4	53	1	40 00	
731	Harbor	Chicago	Cook	382	25	1	26	26	26	5	5	5	5	9	399	359 10	14	30	27	383	16	538 73	
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21 60	...	...	...	...	...	...
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	100	4	2	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	104	93 60	...	8	5	92	12	50 00	
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	238	10	4	15	15	15	5	5	5	5	8	245	220 50	1	16	11	222	23	46 55	
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	71	9	3	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	3	80	72 00	...	18	9	74	6	5 00	
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18 90	...	...	...	...	...	...
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	66	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	1	70	63 00	...	7	4	62	8	...	
739	Lakeview	Chicago	Cook	364	26	1	27	27	27	2	2	2	2	22	369	332 10	4	27	26	342	27	145 00	
																						10 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE				Membership 1907....	DECREASE					Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908.....	Dues 1908.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- s' Home.....	
				Add for er- ror.....	Raised.....	Reinstated...	Admitted....		Ded. for er- ror.....	Suspended...	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....											
794 Tadmor.....	Karber's Ridge	Chicago.....	Hardin.....	24	1	1	10	48	1	1	3	1	2	1	24	21 60	2	1	24	33	21	94 00	15 25	10 00
795 Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....	206	37	1	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	7	221 40	35	38	225	6	33	77 00	6 00	
796 E. M. Husted.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	73	48	3	13	64	3	7	1	15	5	5	3	504 90	43	48	491	10	48	574 24	70	
797 Normal Park.....	Sidell.....	Vermilion.....	Cook.....	524	8	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	27	561 80	3	3	51	8	3			
798 Sidell.....	Coffax.....	McLean.....	Cook.....	50	34	1	7	42	6	6	15	1	1	1	3	46 80	2	2	40	8	2			
799 Colfax.....	Chicago.....	Fisher.....	Champaign.....	49	34	1	7	42	6	6	15	1	1	1	22	48 20	3	33	574	84	334 15	31 90		
800 Kenwood.....	Chicago.....	Carterville.....	Williamson.....	638	5	12	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	592 30	2	12	89	5	35			
801 Sangamon.....	Neponset.....	Chicago.....	Bureau.....	38	4	2	2	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	37 80	6	10	89	5	35			
802 Williamson.....	Chicago.....	Spring Valley.....	Cook.....	84	2	1	1	30	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	83 70	7	20	38	4	5	10		
803 Neponset.....	Chicago.....	Spring Valley.....	Cook.....	38	29	1	2	11	3	1	1	3	1	3	4	37 8	8	23	218	33	40	00	74 72	
804 Kensington.....	Chicago.....	Spring Valley.....	Cook.....	226	9	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	94 50	2	12	94	11	50	00		
805 S. M. Dalzell.....	Nebo.....	Macedonia.....	Pike.....	101	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	48 60	3	8	6	43	11	91 50		
806 Nebo.....	Nebo.....	Macedonia.....	Hamilton.....	50	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	34 30	3	3	34	7				
807 Royal.....	Cornland.....	Woburn.....	Logan.....	33	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	66 00	3	3	67					
808 Cornland.....	Woburn.....	Chicago.....	Bond.....	70	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	36 00	4	3	40					
809 Gilham.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	40	15	1	2	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	170 00	3	14	149	21	15	00	1 00	
810 Tracy.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	157	7	1	3	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	49 50	2	7	8	44	11			
811 Melvin.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	46	1	1	2	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	27 00	2	2	25	5	71	75	20 00	
812 De Land.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	28	63	1	1	64	4	1	1	2	2	2	30	411 30	21	63	402	55	441 35			
813 Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	400	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	17 10	19	19	19					
814 Ohio.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	19	24	2	2	28	5	3	1	1	1	1	9	144 00	4	24	20	147	13	90 00		
815 Lawn.....	Ridgeway.....	Chicago.....	Gallatin.....	141	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	160	144 00	4	24	20	147	13	90 00		
816 Ridgeway.....	Creel Springs.....	Chicago.....	Williamson.....	38	7	3	1	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	40 00	4	5	38	2				
817 Creal Springs.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	39	45	1	5	46	2	2	1	1	1	1	49	44 10	1	7	45	4	50	00	30 00	
818 Ben Hur.....	Columbian.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	258	40	1	5	45	2	1	1	2	3	3	298	268 20	17	46	46	381	17	352 21		
819 Henderson.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	302	40	1	5	45	2	1	1	10	2	2	13	334 00	11	36	40	305	29	179 75		
820 New Canton.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	47	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	49 40	1	3	3	42	7	98 35		
821 Belknap.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	56	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	59 58	10	3	3	54	5	5 00		
822 Belknap.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	56	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	59 58	10	3	3	54	5	5 00		
823 Pearl.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	68	3	3	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	10	61 54	90	2	10	62	3	25 00		
824 Grove.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	118	15	1	1	19	3	1	1	1	1	1	133	119 70	5	20	14	121	12			
825 Arthur.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	57	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	56 50	40	4	49	7				
826 Mazon.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	68	9	1	1	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	74 60	3	16	13	67	7			
827 Sequoit.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	81	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	74 70	4	8	4	49	4			

829	Edgar...	Hume...	Edgar...	60	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	62	55 80	8	4	56	6	5 00	
830	Rockport...	Rockport...	Pike...	54	3	17	3	1	1	1	1	2	56	50 40	20	3	44	12	...	
831	Findlay...	Findlay...	Shelby...	64	15	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	79	71 10	18	19	70	9	...	
832	Harvey...	Harvey...	Cook...	126	16	3	6	2	2	2	2	3	148	133 20	2	15	134	14	48 85	
833	Dean...	Ava...	Johnson...	48	7	1	7	1	2	2	2	1	54	48 60	2	4	7	4	30 00	
834	Toledo...	Toledo...	Cumbers'nd	71	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	73	65 70	1	3	4	66	7	
835	Tripie...	Venice...	Madison...	68	3	5	2	5	3	3	3	2	73	65 70	1	3	4	66	7	
836	Windsor Park...	Chicago...	Cook...	205	26	8	2	1	1	1	1	2	82	202 50	2	28	27	202	23	
837	Hindsboro...	Douglas...	Cook...	78	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	84	75 60	6	7	76	8	...	
838	Seaton...	Mercer...	Cook...	42	11	19	6	2	1	1	1	6	138	124 20	2	13	11	125	13	
839	Berwyn...	Cook...	Union...	128	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	39	35 10	11	2	38	1	6 25	
840	Alto Pass...	Alto Pass...	Cook...	39	46	1	17	6	14	1	1	15	44	399 60	4	50	48	395	49	
841	Woodlawn Park...	Chicago...	Cook...	395	3	12	3	3	3	3	3	9	165	148 50	2	9	135	30	112 55	
842	Fides...	Chicago...	Cook...	162	9	9	12	2	12	2	2	23	380	342 00	2	30	27	358	22	
843	Park...	Chicago...	Cook...	355	31	2	15	4	12	2	2	2	48	43 20	2	1	4	4	...	
844	Marinton...	Iroquois...	Cook...	37	1	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	40	36 00	1	7	9	39	1	
845	Bluffs...	Scott...	Cook...	32	3	1	9	1	1	1	1	2	37	33 30	1	4	3	33	4	
846	Bluffs...	Henderson...	Cook...	35	8	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	39	35 10	1	3	35	4	...	
847	Stronghurst...	Stronghurst...	Fulton...	28	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	43	37 8	...	17	13	39	11	
848	London...	London Mills...	Crawford...	33	11	5	16	7	3	3	3	15	478	430 20	2	36	38	451	27	
849	Palestine...	Palestine...	Cook...	437	36	20	56	3	3	3	3	5	137	123 30	4	18	16	129	8	
850	Austin...	Chicago...	Cook...	122	15	5	20	2	2	2	2	2	191	171 90	11	17	21	181	10	
851	Chicago Heights...	Chicago Heights...	St. Clair...	171	18	4	22	2	2	2	2	1	56	50 40	2	3	2	55	1	
852	Gothic...	East St. Louis...	Logan...	55	2	30	3	6	5	1	1	12	167	150 30	7	20	23	166	7	
853	Latham...	Chicago...	Cook...	149	26	4	101	2	4	4	4	4	415	373 50	10	96	96	399	16	
854	Brighton Park...	Chicago...	Cook...	314	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	64	57 60	2	6	5	60	40	
855	King Oscar...	Hamburg...	Calhoun...	42	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	27	24 30	1	1	1	27	...	
856	West Gate...	Kirkland...	DeKalb...	60	2	15	72	2	2	2	2	8	327	294 30	2	15	14	36	23	
857	Boyd D...	Utica...	LaSalle...	30	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	16	14 40	12	9	1	14	2	
858	Apple River...	Apple River...	JoDavies...	34	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	271	243 90	11	43	239	32	145 00	
859	Metropolitan...	Chicago...	Cook...	263	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	337	303 30	4	59	56	304	33	
860	Sorento...	Riverside...	Bond...	19	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	209	187 20	18	26	26	183	26
861	Riverside...	Chicago...	Cook...	64	14	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	44	39 60	2	1	4	40	4	
862	St. Andrews...	Chicago...	Cook...	241	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	59	53 10	10	10	10	51	8	
863	Olympia...	Chicago...	Cook...	292	53	4	37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	10	8	...
864	St. Cecilia...	Chicago...	Cook...	175	30	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	1	10	8	...
865	West Salem...	West Salem...	Edwards...	43	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	27	24 30	9	34	34	161	9	
866	Chadwick...	Chadwick...	Carroll...	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	170	153 00	9	34	34	161	9	
867	Cornell...	Livingston...	Cook...	29	35	5	40	3	1	1	1	2	4	38	34 20	2	7	4	30	...
868	Maywood...	LaSalle...	Cook...	134	3	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	65	58 50	2	3	4	30	...	
869	Maywood...	LaSalle...	Cook...	39	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	61	261 90	3	69	72	272	19	
870	Lostant...	Argenta...	Vermilion...	61	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	58	58 50	2	3	4	30	...	
871	Argenta...	Oakwood...	Cook...	35	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	61	261 90	3	69	72	272	19	
872	Free Will...	Chicago...	Cook...	299	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	291	261 90	3	3	3	32	...	
873	Standard...	Modesta...	Macoupin...	35	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	38	34 20	3	4	40	240	3	
874	Nifong...	Chicago...	Cook...	194	43	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	218	170 40	4	47	40	240	3	
875	Corner-Stone...	Chicago...	Cook...	136	42	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	178	160 20	12	52	47	164	14	
876	Wm. McKinley...	Granite City...	Madison...	100	13	4	17	9	3	3	3	5	112	100 80	6	12	13	94	18	
877	Granite City...	Granite City...	Madison...	100	13	4	17	9	3	3	3	5	112	100 80	6	12	13	94	18	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE					Membership 1907....	DECREASE					Total Increase...	Total Decrease..	Present Member- ship 1908	Dues 1908	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membe'p resid- ing in Illinois..	Mem'rs residing outside of Illinois	Con. to Memb'rs, their widows and orphans...	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan- ans' Home.....
				Add for er- ror	Raised	Reinstated...	Admitted	Ded. for er- ror		Suspended ...	Expelled	Dimitted	Died													
878	Equity	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	35	2	116	...	37	1	1	1	12	141	126 90	2	48	45	135	6	19 8	6	214 00	18 25	10 00	
879	Composite.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	43	3	123	...	44	5	10	1	1	160	144 00	14	45	45	152	14	25 00	8	25 00			
880	John B. Sherman	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	30	2	140	...	35	4	1	1	5	170	153 00	15	30	32	156	3		14				
881	Marissa.....	Marissa.....	St. Clair	...	7	3	35	...	9	1	1	1	3	41	36 90	2	5	7	38	3		3			8 50	
882	Boulevard	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	53	7	170	...	60	4	2	6	224	201 60	24	71	61	210	14	191 00	1					
883	Wheeler	Wheeler.....	Jasper	...	3	1	21	...	3					24	21 60	...	2	3	23	1		2				
884	Bethany	Bethany.....	Moultrie	...	...	...	30	...	22	2				31	27 90	1	2	1	29	2		2			12 00
885	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	Douglas	...	15	7	36	...	3	1	1	1	1	56	50 40	4	20	14	56	2		2				
886	Hooppole	Hooppole.....	Henry	...	3	7	17	...	3					33	29 70	4	6	7	30	3		3				
887	Pyramid	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	7	...	26	...	16	2	...	...	...	71	63 90	2	21	20	66	5	291 50	5			
888	Damascus	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	16	...	58	...	30	1	...	...	...	264	237 60	2	32	31	259	3		3			
889	America	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	27	3	241	...	30	4	3	7	264	237 60	2	32	31	259	3		3					
890	DesPlaines	DesPlaines.	Cook.....	...	2	...	62	...	1	1	...	...	...	64	57 60	1	3	3	61	3		3			
891	Logan Square	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	37	3	117	...	40	1	...	...	...	157	141 30	15	50	44	151	6	25 00	6			
892	Constellation	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	77	2	100	...	78	2	1	4	174	156 60	15	76	76	170	4	308 40	4			15 00		
893	Lorraine	Lorraine.....	Adams	...	11	2	15	...	13	1	...	...	...	28	25 20	11	11	11	28			5			5 00
894	Utopia	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	17	2	88	...	19	1	...	...	...	106	95 40	10	22	18	106	5		5			
895	Crescent	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	30	2	96	...	30	1	...	...	...	123	110 70	5	30	30	118						
896	Kosmos	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	32	2	59	...	34	1	...	...	...	92	82 80	1	43	34	89	3		3		36 00	
897	Ogden Park	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	21	3	48	...	24	1	...	...	...	72	64 80	7	18	13	71	1		1			
898	Silvis	Silvis.....	R. Island	...	11	5	20	...	16	1	...	...	...	35	31 50	...	18	13	35						
899	Park Manor	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	29	6	78	...	35	1	...	...	...	113	101 70	7	34	31	111	2	150 00	2			
900	Carnation	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	25	5	27	...	30	1	...	...	...	57	51 30	1	25	28	55	2	5 00	2			5 00
901	Edgewater	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	35	10	83	...	45	...	...	...	...	128	115 20	9	43	38	128					4 80	
902	Alto	Stewart.....	Lee	...	13	8	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	22	12 60	12	13	22							
903	Elkhart	Elkhart.....	Logan	...	16	1	12	...	17	...	...	...	...	29	15 30	1	17	15	27						
904	Carlock	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	...	14	6	17	...	20	...	...	...	...	37	18 00	1	17	15	27						
905	Hanover	Hanover.....	Jo Daviess	...	14	1	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	25	12 60	3	16	14	25						
906	Coffeen	Coffeen.....	Montg'in ry	...	3	1	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	11	3 60	2	3	3	11						
907	Ancient Craft	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	31	5	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	72	32 40	8	44	33	72						
908	Gil W. Barnard	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	17	4	16	...	21	...	...	...	...	37	18 90	1	20	17	37						
909	Bee Hive	Chicago.....	Cook.....	...	12	1	23	...	13	...	...	...	...	36	11 70	1	15	14	36						
910	Hull	Hull.....	Pike	...	6	1	21	...	7	...	...	...	...	28	6 30	1	11	6	28						
	Bellflower	Bellflower.....	McLean	...	11	3	9	...	14	...	...	...	...	23	12 60	1	11	11	23						
	Stellar	St. Francesville	Lawrence	...	7	15		...	22	...	...	...	...	22	18 80	1	7	7	22						
	Aaron	Chicago.....	Cook	...	23	6	34	...	28	1	1	1	62	25 20	1	27	24	62								
	Sesser	Sesser.....	Franklin	...	6	4		...	10	...	...	...	...	26	9 00	3	5	5	25						

APPENDIX

PART III

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGES.
REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.
REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTERS.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago on October 7, for the purpose of constituting
Crescent Lodge No. 895.

W. H. Robson, as M.W. Grand Master.
A. Roullier, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
L. Pickett, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. Schmidt, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
A. S. Irvine, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
D. D. King, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. O. Novander, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
J. A. Watson, as R.W. Grand Orator.
S. W. Irwin, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
W. H. Bied, as W. Grand Marshal.
L. Frahm, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
W. B. Moak, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. I. Porges, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
C. W. Beach, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Geo. Edwards, as W. Grand Steward.
J. A. Anderson, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Brother Grand Tyler.
Bro. H. M. Robinson, as Master of the oldest lodge.
C. G. Wonn, as Symbol Bearer.
N. Vanclef, as Symbol Bearer.
A. Flesham, as Symbol Bearer.
R. Drysdale, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, on October 11, for the purpose of constituting
Kosmos Lodge No. 896.

Edward W. Peterson, as M.W. Grand Master.
W. H. Bied, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Adam Schmidt, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. G. Russell, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
H. A. Swanzey, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
B. A. Cottlow, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. Novander, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.

R. H. Bardwell, as R.W. Grand Orator.
G. I. Gray, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
R. H. Wheeler, as W. Grand Marshal.
G. L. Harrington, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
John H. Terre, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. N. McFarlane, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. Gronert, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Thos. Quincy, as W. Grand Steward.
E. S. Cooke, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.
Brother Owen Thomas, as Master of the oldest lodge.
H. R. Eggert, as Symbol Bearer.
J. A. Shreffler, as Symbol Bearer.
E. E. Wilson, as Symbol Bearer.
L. F. New, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago on October 12, for the purpose of constituting
Park Manor Lodge No. 899.

Harry W. Harvey, as M.W. Grand Master.
Albert Roullier, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
David D. King, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Louis Pickett, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
R. S. Faragher, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Louis J. Frahm, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Andrew O. Novander, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Israel Shrimski, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Carmi W. Beach, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Wm. H. Bied, as W. Grand Marshal.
H. R. Thomas, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Charles Michel, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Arthur I. Porges, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Alfonzo E. J. DeVol, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Clarence E. Fish, as W. Grand Steward.
James W. Dunlap, as W. Grand Steward.
Samuel W. Irwin, as Brother Grand Tyler.
Bro. Wm. T. Davis, as Master of the oldest lodge.
Otto Brail, as Symbol Bearer.
Carl A. Anderson, as Symbol Bearer.
Adolph C. Held, as Symbol Bearer.
John Waterson, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago on October 15, for the purpose of constituting Edgewater Lodge No. 901.

Edward W. Peterson, as M.W. Grand Master.
R. R. Jampolis, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
G. Francis, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Sidney Beech, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. H. Coles, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
A. McNally, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
N. Lewis, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
C. B. Goldsmith, as R.W. Grand Orator.
James John, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
R. H. Wheeler, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. B. French, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. M. Walker, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. J. Aston, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
M. C. Lang, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Thomas Wilson, as W. Grand Steward.
A. E. Holmes, as W. Grand Steward.
Albert Jampolis, as Brother Grand Tyler.
Bro. R. T. Spencer, as Master of the oldest lodge.
C. A. Barnes, as Symbol Bearer.
Richard Noelick, as Symbol Bearer.
O. F. Paisley, as Symbol Bearer.
D. A. Payne, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago on October 16, for the purpose of constituting Ogen Park Lodge No. 897.

W. H. Robson, as M.W. Grand Master.
Louis Pickett, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Harry W. Harvey, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
David D. King, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Stephen W. Dowse, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Louis J. Frahm, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. O. Novander, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Elmer E. Beach, R.W. Grand Orator.
H. R. Thomas, as W. Grand Pursuivant.

M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
John Emerson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
John Watters, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Henry M. Robinson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Jay M. VanValkenburgh, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Arthur I. Porges, as W. Grand Steward.
Frank W. May, as Brother Grand Tyler.
Bro. C. F. Templeton, as Master of the oldest lodge.
Hugh McClenard Young, as Symbol Bearer.
Christ Bathun, as Symbol Bearer.
Roland Smyth Middlesworth, as Symbol Bearer.
George Watson Calkins, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago on October 18, for the purpose of constituting Utopia Lodge No. 894.

Albert Roullier, as M.W. Grand Master.
Wm. H. Robson, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
David D. King, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Louis Pickett, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Harry W. Harvey, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Andrew McNally, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Henry E. VanLoon, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Elmer E. Beach, R.W. Grand Orator.
Harry A. Dever, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
Edward G. Burger, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Wm. John Mabbs, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Wm. G. Houghton, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Louis J. Frahm, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Benjamin A. Cottlow, as W. Grand Steward.
Arthur I. Porges, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. H. Bied, as Brother Grand Tyler.
Wm. Gardner, as Master of oldest lodge.
Chas. H. Crowell, Symbol Bearer.
Robert R. Pegram, Symbol Bearer.
Thomas Quincy, Symbol Bearer.
Edward Cook, Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, on October 21, for the purpose of constituting
Carnation Lodge No. 900.

R. R. Jampolis, as M.W. Grand Master.
Albert Roullier, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
A. E. Bartelme, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. T. Davies, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
George M. Bixby, as R.W. Grand Treasurer
J. H. Francis, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
William White Wilson, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Elmer E. Beach, R.W. Grand Orator.
J. M. Finley, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
H. B. Kemp, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. T. Spence, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Louis J. Frahm, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. J. Porges, as W. Grand Steward.
Benjamin Cottlow, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.
Bro. Charles Michel, as Master of oldest lodge.
Thomas E. Quincy, as Symbol Bearer.
Roy H. Barkdull, as Symbol Bearer.
E. R. Jones, as Symbol Bearer.
E. H. Cooke, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago on November 2, for the purpose of laying the
corner-stone of the West Side Masonic Temple.

A. B. Ashley, as M.W. Grand Master.
Elmer E. Beach, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
David D. King, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
E. W. Peterson, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
L. A. Goddard, R.W. Grand Treasurer
W. G. Houghton, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. Dr. Leech, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Frank Smith, as R.W. Grand Orator.

Louis Pickett, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Ralph H. Wheeler, as W. Grand Marshal.
Albert Roullier, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Harry Harvey, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. S. Albin, W. Grand Steward.
James John, as W. Grand Steward.
R. F. Spencer, as W. Grand Steward.
A. O. Novander, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.
H. W. Huehl, as Principal Architect.
S. R. Goodspeed, as Master of oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Silvis on November 9, for the purpose of constituting Silvis Lodge No. 898.

C. B. Ward, as M.W. Grand Master.
J. G. Huntöon, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. W. Houder, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. B. Collier, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. B. Pettit, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
A. D. Welch, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
G. E. Carlson, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Wm. Clendennon, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. T. Booth, as W. Grand Marshal.
R. W. Olmstead, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
G. F. Cramer, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
G. W. Flood, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. S. McBride, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. Beal, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. Payne, as W. Grand Steward.
G. J. Jacobson, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
S. R. Davis, as Master of oldest lodge.
C. C. Wilson, as Symbol Bearer.
O. W. Jacobson, as Symbol Bearer.
W. D. Sherrell, as Symbol Bearer.
A. F. Tams, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Greenville, on November 19, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the First M. E. Church.

D. W. Starr, as M.W. Grand Master.
E. S. Titus, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
E. E. Cox, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. H. McHenry, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. W. Louis, R.W. Grand Treasurer.
C. K. Denny, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Samuel McGowen, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
J. G. Wright, as R.W. Grand Orator.
E. Riedemann, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. F. Watts, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. D. Matney, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. A. Combs, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
F. H. Floyd, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
F. P. Seawall, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. W. Park, as W. Grand Steward.
J. H. Davis, as W. Grand Steward.
Geo. V. Weise, as W. Grand Steward.
W. H. Byrkit, as W. Grand Steward.
W. A. McLain, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
E. W. Miller, as Master of the oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Centralia on December 16, for the purpose of dedicating the Masonic Hall.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master.
W. A. Stoker, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry M. Condit, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
John L. Davis, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Henry R. Hall, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
F. L. Rice, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
C. A. Beckett, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Thomas W. Pitkin, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Walter C. Vass, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
William F. Bundy, as W. Grand Marshal.

Fred Pullen, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
F. H. Bauer, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. W. Johnson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. M. Morrow, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. H. Farthing, as W. Grand Steward.
J. H. Ballance, as W. Grand Steward.
Jacob Peifer, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
A. M. Boring, as Master of oldest lodge.
John J. Bundy, as Symbol Bearer.
John Dunlop, as Symbol Bearer.
Gus J. Goetsch, as Symbol Bearer.
Thomas Davis, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Loraine on February 12, for the purpose of constituting Loraine Lodge No. 893.

Emmett Howard, as M.W. Grand Master.
W. E. White, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. J. Wagner, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Geo. D. Levi, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
John T. Inghram, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary.
Samuel Woods, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Joseph Robbins, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Geo. Zoller, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Henry L. Whipple, as W. Grand Marshal.
S. A. Lee, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
E. G. Horner, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
C. S. Irwin, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
T. G. Price, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Thomas Carlin, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. B. Quig, as W. Grand Steward.
Michael Cames, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
Bro. W. E. Lancaster, as Master of the oldest lodge.
C. A. Wever, as Symbol Bearer.
Joseph DeLess, as Symbol Bearer.
Elijah Shepherd, as Symbol Bearer.
J. W. Woodruff, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Springfield on May 14, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master.
Sidney S. Breeze, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
John L. Pickering, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
H. T. Burnap, R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Thomas Rinaker, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
George A. Stadler, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Abraham Traugott, R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Elmer E. Beach, R.W. Grand Orator.
Frederick W. Froelich, W. Grand Pursuivant.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal.
W. O. Butler, W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. M. Willard, W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Henry L. Whipple, W. Senior Grand Deacon.
David C. Frederick, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
E. C. White, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. E. Ginther, as W. Grand Steward.
T. J. Kinnear, as W. Grand Steward.
Owen Scott, as W. Grand Steward.
Christian Leverenz, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
Bro. M. R. McDonnough, as Master of the oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Marshall, on June 22, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the First Congregational Church:

Henry Gasaway, as M.W. Grand Master.
Charles H. Martin, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
John D. Shoemaker, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
James I. Drydon, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. A. Robinson, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
W. W. Bruce, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
O. M. Caward, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
E. R. E. Kimbrough, as R.W. Grand Orator.

James Slaven, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Thos. W. Clark, as W. Grand Marshal.
Frank H. Foster, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
L. A. Wallace, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Omer Shawler, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Herschel R. Snively, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wallace Young, as W. Grand Steward.
J. A. Hill, as W. Grand Steward.
W. C. Howell, as W. Grand Steward.
Harry Redman, as W. Grand Steward.
Chris. W. Leverenz, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
Bro. J. R. Burnett, as Master of the oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Cambridge on July 9, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chester M. Turner, as M.W. Grand Master.
Lawrence Johnson, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Joseph Dobbs, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
G. H. Wayne, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
P. E. Ostran, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Dante Stamm, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
R. H. Hinman, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
A. R. Morgan, as R.W. Grand Orator.
S. H. Callaway, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
James Pollock, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. D. Hawks, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. A. Nye, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Clarence R. Olson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Nels Walberg, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Daniel Coneghy, as W. Grand Steward.
J. B. Taylor, as W. Grand Steward.
Frank Haines, as W. Grand Steward.
Ed Tamme, as W. Grand Steward.
C. W. Leverenz, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
A. J. Record, as Principal Architect.
Bro. Charles Hanna, as Master of the oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Eldorado July 23, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new District High School.

J. R. Ennis, as M.W. Grand Master.
E. L. Bramlet, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Roy Gregg, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Will D. Upchurch, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. H. Burnett, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Chas. Burks, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. G. Abney, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
W. V. Choisser, as R.W. Grand Orator.
W. R. Tate, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Wm. McHaney, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. H. Bramlet, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. C. Camp, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. N. Murphy, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Joseph R. Wood, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Ira Shain, as W. Grand Steward.
J. A. Graham, as W. Grand Steward.
John Hazel, as W. Grand Steward.
O. S. Young, as W. Grand Steward.
C. W. Leverenz, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
Arch Wood, as Principal Architect.
L. Stricklan, as Master of the oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M..

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Olney July 28, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master.
Charles H. Morton, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry A. Eidson, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Alexis T. Telford, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Henry Godeke, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
William H. Rupe, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Norman L. Crout, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.

Joseph W. Vancleve, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Henry C. Bailey, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
John E. Glathart, as W. Grand Marshal.
Edward S. Thompson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Jacob McNemar, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
William F. Beck, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Jesse W. Tennyson, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
George W. Low, as W. Grand Steward.
Earl S. Rhode, as W. Grand Steward.
Lewis B. Flanders, as W. Grand Steward.
Mark Heap, as W. Grand Steward.
C. W. Leverenz, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
Francis M. Rash, Master of the oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Greenfield on August 20, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of Greenfield High School building.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master.
James W. Waller, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Ralph Metcalf, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Franklin A. Clement, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Edward A. Culver, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Thornton G. Capps, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Thomas H. Tull, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Henry H. Montgomery, as R.W. Grand Orator.
James A. Craven, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Carson T. Metcalf, as W. Grand Marshal.
John W. Armstrong, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
William Rives, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Hugh A. Shields, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Jesse B. Parks, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
William J. Finch, as W. Grand Steward.
Marshall L. Drake, as W. Grand Steward.
Daniel C. Pittman, as W. Grand Steward.
Walton M. Collins, as W. Grand Steward.
Christian W. Leverenz, as Brother Grand Tyler.
———, as Principal Architect.
Richard F. Metcalf, as Master of oldest lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Scottville on August 21, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Hall.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master.
Willam I. Wheeler, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
William H. Vanbebber, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Abraham Bull, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Marshall L. Drake, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
William B. Dalton, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
John A. Turner, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
John B. Vaughn, as R.W. Grand Orator.
James Walker, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Arthur L. Gobble, as W. Grand Marshal.
James W. Followell, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Joseph F. Elliott, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
John P. Gobble, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
John Fanning, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Byron Waters, as W. Grand Steward.
William Feely, as W. Grand Steward.
Christian W. Leverenz, as Brother Grand Tyler.
Charles E. Waters, as Symbol Bearer.
Charles L. Parks, as Symbol Bearer.
Isiah Whitlock, as Symbol Bearer.
William Close, as Symbol Bearer.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Pullman September 3, for the purpose of dedicating the New Masonic Temple.

Lewis Pickett, as M.W. Grand Master.
H. W. Harvey, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
E. W. Peterson, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
R. H. Wheeler, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. W. Boe, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
A. Schmidt, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. O. Novander, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
S. B. Edmonston, as R.W. Grand Orator.
W. F. Wood, as W. Grand Pursuivant.

- H. Vanderbildt, as W. Grand Marshal.
- W. H. Robinson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
- D. Richards, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
- C. Secord, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
- F. Philips, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
- E. T. Osgood, as W. Grand Steward.
- H. H. Milnor, as W. Grand Steward.
- C. W. Leverenz, as Bro. Grand Tyler.
- J. C. Ferrin, as Principal Architect.
- J. P. Dixon, as Master of oldest lodge.
- W. H. Annand, as Symbol Bearer.
- E. G. Burger, as Symbol Bearer.
- E. F. Bigelow, as Symbol Bearer.
- J. A. Kere, as Symbol Bearer.

Report of Board of Grand Examiners

BRIDGEPORT, ILL., August 1, 1908.

Bro. Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—The Board of Grand Examiners has the honor to report that immediately after our appointment, on October 3, 1907, we met in Medinah Temple in Chicago and organized as a Board by electing Bro. Chas. H. Martin as secretary, whereupon by unanimous action the Board recommended for reappointment as Grand Lecturers a list of one hundred and fifty-one brethren, handed you on that day.

Since that time, after due examination in each case, pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 17, Art. 9, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws, the Board has recommended to you for original appointment as Grand Lecturers, the following named brethren, to-wit: Charles Anthony Prather, William Bennet Moore, Harry Meredeth Palmer, William Douglas Price, Theodore Christenson, Henry Alfred Dever, Walter Erskine Marble, James McDonald Huff, George Low, Harry Osman Folrath, Alfred Rowland Houser, Henry Mills Robinson, Charles Henry Thompson, Richard Herbert Gully, Orson Harry Woodworth, Ralph Milton Riggs, Otto Brail, James Whipple Mills, William Chandler Trowbridge and Alfred Emil Holmes.

Pursuant to your order and appointment Schools of Instruction were conducted by the Board as follows, to-wit: At Rockford, January 7, 8 and 9, 1908; at Joliet, on January 21, 22 and 23, 1908; at Canton, on February 4, 5 and 6, 1908; at Cairo, on February 18, 19 and 20, 1908; and at Mattoon, on March 3, 4 and 5, 1908.

At the School held in Rockford the attendance as appears from the register, was as follows: Brethren Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master; Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary; Elmer E. Beach, R.W. Grand Orator; Frank H. Bayne, Louis Picket, S. B. Bradford, A. G. Everett, R.W.D.D. Grand Masters; Hugh A. Snell, Chas. H. Martin, S. S. Borden, A. H. Scrogin, A. W. West, Grand Examiners; James John, Geo. E. Carlson, C. J. Wightman, L. B. Dyer, F. G. Trenary, W. E. Fitch, M. T. Booth, L. J. Frahm, A. I. Porges, W. W. Roberts, A. O. Novander, C. S. Borden, H. A. Dever, J. M. Hannum, J. E. Wheat, C. M. Babbitt, R. D. Mills, Albert Jampolis, C. E. Grove, R.W. Grand Lecturers, and five hundred and thirty-six other Master Masons, representing seventy Illinois lodges and ten foreign lodges.

At the School held in Joliet the registration was as follows, to-wit: Brethren Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master; D. D. Darrah, R.W. S. Grand Warden; Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary; E. E. Beach, R.W. Grand Orator; Francis H. Bradley, James McCredie, John C. Weis, J. B. Fithian, E. W. Peterson, David D. King, R.W.D.D. Grand Masters; Hugh A. Snell, Chas. H. Martin, S. S. Borden, A. H. Scrogin, A. W. West, R.W. Grand Examiners; F. O. Lorton, F. D. Fletcher, Emmett Howard, A. T. Summers, W. A. Dixon, L. B. Dyer, Frank J. Burton, Chas. F. Tenney, H. M. Witt, W. B. Moore, H. S. Albin, William D. Price, W. E. Edwards, R. N. Strohm, L. J. Frahm, F. H. Morehouse, W. H. Bied, F. G. Trenary, Geo. R. Emith, R. W. King, A. W. Cain, W. H. Welch, J. B. Roach, W. E. Anderson, H. A. Dever, Hiram Vanderbilt, Theo. Christenson, W. E. Marble, R.W. Grand Lecturers, and three hundred and eighty-seven other Master Masons hailing from fifty-seven Illinois lodges and six foreign lodges.

At the School held at Canton the following were enrolled, to-wit: Brethren D. D. Darrah, R.W.S. Grand Warden; Henry T. Burnap, R.W. J. Grand Warden; Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary; Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal; Emerson Clark, D. W. Starr, Francis H. Bradley, John C. Weis, Chas. S. DeHart, C. P. Ross, W. C. Stilson, C. L. Gregory, R.W.D.D. Grand Masters; Hugh A. Snell, Chas. H. Martin, S. S. Borden, A. H. Scrogin, A. W. West, R.W. Grand Examiners; W. H. Rupe, O. E. Tandy, S. C. Scringer, G. A. Lackens, W. H. Bied, A. T. Summers, M. T. Booth, Thos. Weeks, P. A. Reinhard, N. B. Carson, J. S. Burns, J. M. Willard, W. S. Welch, R.W. Grand Lecturers, and two hundred and forty other Master Masons representing fifty-two Illinois lodges and four foreign lodges.

At the School held at Cairo the following were in attendance: Brethren Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master; Owen Scott, P.M.W. Grand Master; Monroe C. Crawford, P.M.W. Grand Master; Delmar D. Darrah, R.W. S. Grand Warden; Henry T. Burnap, R.W. J. Grand Warden; Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary; Chester E. Allen, P.M. W. Grand Master; John C. Weis, Chas. S. DeHart, N. M. Mesnard, A. I. Foster, T. N. Cummins, J. E. Jeffers, W. H. Robson, J. R. Ennis, Anthony Doherty, W. H. Peak, R.W.D.D. Grand Masters; Hugh A. Snell, Chas. H. Martin, S. S. Borden, A. H. Scrogin, A. W. West, R.W. Grand Examiners; Ralph H. Wheeler, J. E. Wheat, A. T. Summers, W. W. Roberts, H. H. Milnor, David Richards, G. N. Todd, E. W. Eggman, C. N. Hamilton, H. C. Michels, Geo. R. Smith, Sam. M. Schoeman, J. M. James, R.W. Grand Lecturers, and one hundred and eighty-five other Master Masons, representing sixty-seven Illinois lodges and twelve foreign lodges.

At the School held in Mattoon the following names were registered, to-wit: Brethren Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master; Owen Scott, P.M.W. Grand Master; H. T. Burnap, R.W.J. Grand Warden; Isaac Cutter, R.W. Grand Secretary; J. M. Willard, W. Grand Sword Bearer; J. E. Jeffers, N. M. Mesnard, L. E. Rockwood, Chas. T. Holmes, D. W. Starr, H. W. Berks, Chas. G. Young, R.W.D.D. Grand Masters; Hugh A. Snell, Chas. H. Martin, S. S. Borden, A. H. Scrogin, A. W. West, R.W. Grand Examiners; David E. Bruffet, W. A. Hoover, W. P. Jones, A. T. Summers, J. M. Hannum, Chas. B. Pavilcek, Andrew McNally, C. A. Prater, G. N. Todd, William E. Ginther, Chas. H. Thompson, J. M. Hedrick, C. L. Montgomery, Chas. M. Borchers, J. S. Edmondson, T. H. Humphrey, H. E. Van Loon, C. Rohrbough, W. A. Dixon, William Rothman, W. H. Bied, R.W. Grand Lecturers, and four hundred and twenty-three other Master Masons, representing ninety-three Illinois lodges and fourteen foreign lodges.

RECAPITULATION OF ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS

	Rockford	Joliet	Canton	Cairo	Mattoon	Total
Grand Lodge Officers	3	4	4	4	5	(1) 7
D. D. G. Masters	4	6	8	10	7	(1) 28
G. Examiners	5	5	5	5	5	(1) 5
G. Lecturers	19	28	13	13	21	(1) 78
Lodges Represented..	(a) 27	37	26	32	31	99
Master Masons	536	367	240	185	423	1751
Illinois Lodges	70	57	52	67	93	339
Total Attendance . . .	567	430	270	217	463	1947
Total Ill. Lodges . . .	97	94	78	92	124	438
Foreign Lodges	10	6	4	12	14	46

(a), By classes above enumerated.

(1), Each counted once only.

At each of these Schools the Ritual of Masonry as authorized and promulgated by the M.W. Grand Lodge was rehearsed and exemplified in full, that part thereof appertaining to the conferring of the three degrees being exemplified in the day-time by the use of a substitute candidate, and actual work on an actual candidate being performed in a local constituent lodge each evening during the several Schools.

The members of the Board desire to express their grateful appreciation of the attendance, the good counsel and assistance of the Grand

Master; the attendance and fraternal courtesy of the other Grand Lodge officers, and Past Grand officers; the attendance and many kind offices of the District Deputy Grand Masters; the attendance and efficient and willing services of the Grand Lecturers; and last, but not least, the attendance and fraternal sympathy with the work of the Schools of that much larger class of officers and members of lodges, who met with us and contributed so largely in making our labors congenial and pleasant.

Finally, thanking the Grand Master for the great honor conferred upon us, and for the many courtesies done, the members of the Board, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

THE BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS,

By Chas. H. Martin, Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 29, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—It is with great pleasure that I submit you this, my first, annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First District. Immediately upon receiving notice of my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master I forwarded the usual notices to all the lodges in the District, informing them of my appointment and that at the convenience of such lodges I would be pleased to visit them. My official duties have not been burdensome considering the general activity prevailing in the District.

My first official duty was in the capacity of your special deputy in constituting Park Manor Lodge No. 899, and installing its officers on Saturday evening, October 12, 1907, of which proceedings due report was made to you.

At your direction I had the pleasure of instituting Aaron Lodge, U.D., at Englewood Masonic Temple May 15, 1908, the details of which were covered by a report heretofore made you. I have noted the work of this new lodge from time to time and am satisfied that no mistake was made when you granted a dispensation to such lodge. The officers and members in whom you reposed the trust have proved faithful and their loyalty to the Grand Lodge together with their strict observance of the standard work will in my opinion result in the full approval of their labors.

Most of the lodges in the District have been visited by me and it affords me pleasure to report that in all lodges in the District the doctrines of the fraternity have been upheld and that peace and harmony prevail.

I have derived much pleasure from the work of the past year and wish to assure you that I am grateful to you for the honor conferred upon me. Your administration has been successful in the highest degree and I wish to congratulate you thereon.

With the kindest personal regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

HARRY W. HARVEY, *D.D.G.M. First District.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 14, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Most Worshipful Brother:—I beg leave to submit my annual report as your Deputy for the Second Masonic District.

I am pleased to inform you that I have had little occasion to exercise my prerogative as your representative, as harmony has prevailed during the year.

I again thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and assure you that the respective lodges in the District have had a most successful and peaceful year. Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS, *D.D.G.M. Second District.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 10, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—So far as I am able to judge, the lodges in the Third District are in a healthy and flourishing condition. I have visited many of the lodges of this District in a social way and have at all times received a most friendly and courteous greeting.

There is one very important matter to which I would respectfully call your attention,—a lack of knowledge of the law among our masters. Just how this evil can be remedied I cannot say, unless the Grand Master

should delegate some authority to his District Deputies. Under our law the District Deputy having no authority feels somewhat timid in taking the initiative, and therefore many innovations creep in and the law is continually being violated.

I wish to thank you for your many courtesies and the honor you conferred upon me by making me your Deputy.

With best wishes and fraternal regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ALBERT ROULLIER, *D.D.G.M. Third District.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—Outside of one or two incidents of which you were fully advised, the year which will shortly close has been an uneventful one so far as the Fourth Masonic District is concerned. The lodges have been fairly active and yet I believe the volume of work will fall somewhat below the average of the past few years. I have visited (unofficially) almost all the lodges in the District and as your representative have been most cordially received in every instance. The few trifling irregularities which have been observed I am convinced were errors of judgment rather than intention. The Masters and other officers appear anxious to do everything in accordance with the charges and regulations of the fraternity.

Thanking you for the honor and assuring you of my highest regard,
I am,

Fraternally yours,

DAVID D. KING, *D.D.G.M. Fourth Masonic District.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 3, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—In submitting to you my annual report as your Deputy for the Fifth District for the year of 1908, it is with one regret that I have not been able to visit the several lodges of my District as

often as I should like to have done, owing to the demands made on my time in a business way.

I have visited several of my lodges and am pleased to report an harmonious year in the Fifth District.

I desire to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me during the past year and to congratulate you on your able and successful administration for the past year. I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. ROBSON, *D.D.G.M. Fifth District.*

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 2, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I herewith submit my annual report as your Deputy for the Sixth District. I am happy to say that nothing has transpired to mar the peace and harmony in the lodges that comprise this District, and all are in a prosperous condition.

Acting as your proxy, I constituted Kosmos Lodge and installed its officers on October 11, 1907. This lodge is doing good work and I assure you that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge made no mistake in granting it a charter.

On October 15, 1907, acting as your proxy, I constituted Edgewater Lodge. The ceremonies were held at the Edgewater Country Club, were public and were attended by a large number of Masons, families and friends. This lodge is enjoying prosperity which emphasizes the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in granting it a charter.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD W. PETERSON, *D.D.G.M. Sixth District.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PULLMAN, ILL., August 31, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure that I herewith submit my annual report for the Seventh District. Numerous questions on Masonic

law have been submitted to me during the year, all of which were answered by the aid of the Blue Book. I have visited all of my lodges but one and find them all in a prosperous condition and doing good work, and happy to say peace, harmony and good will prevails in the Seventh District. I have received a most cordial welcome on all my visits, and every courtesy shown me, so that my duties have been made light and my visits pleasant ones.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred, and with highest personal regards, I am Fraternally yours,

LEWIS PICKETT, *D.D.G.M. Seventh District.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., September 11, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—As your representative for the Eighth Masonic District I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout the District. No matters requiring official action have been presented, much new material has been added, and the work done of the right sort. I have made many visits and have been received right royally by all.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed and honor conferred, with congratulations and best wishes, I am Fraternally yours,

J. L. BREWSTER, *D.D.G.M. Eighth District.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

ROCKFORD, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—It affords me pleasure to report that nothing has occurred to interrupt the universal peace and prosperity that has prevailed in the Ninth Masonic District of this Grand Jurisdiction for the year past and I sincerely hope that this will continue for all time. As a further evidence of harmony I have not been called upon to make an official visit during the past year and so far as I have been able to learn, the best of feeling among the brethren prevails.

Thanking you sincerely for the honor conferred and with the best wishes for your personal welfare, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. G. EVERETT, *D.D.G.M. Ninth District.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

APPLE RIVER, ILL., September 14, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—It affords me great pleasure to submit my first report as your Deputy for the Tenth District. The limited time I have had to visit lodges in my District (having received my commission the latter part of July) precludes me from making an extended report. Have visited some of the lodges informally. From reports received and my own observations I am led to conclude that the lodges in my District, as a rule are in a prosperous condition and that peace and harmony prevail. Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. W. OLIVER, *D.D.G.M. Tenth District.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

OREGON, ILL., September 15, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—I trust you will pardon the delay in making my annual report. On account of a severe illness lasting over seven months I have been unable to visit many lodges in my District the past year and have not been asked to make any official visits. However, I have kept in touch with most of the lodges through correspondence and am pleased to report that harmony prevails throughout the District and that all are doing good work. Kishwaukee Lodge No. 402 had the misfortune to lose its lodge building by fire on July 9.

Congratulating you on your efficient administration and thanking you for the honor conferred on me, I remain Fraternally yours,

W. J. EMERSON, *D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.*

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

AURORA, ILL., September 9, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—It may seem to you that I am somewhat tardy in submitting my report for the past Masonic year, but have delayed it on

account of several invitations to visit lodges in this district. Owing to reasons which prevail all over the country they have not been burdened with work but am pleased to say I have had the pleasure of visiting nearly all the lodges and in nearly all cases have witnessed most excellent work. I am pleased to report that nothing of an unpleasant nature has been brought to my attention.

I have been received with the greatest courtesy on all my visits and so far as I am able to judge, the best of good fellowship prevails throughout the District.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred on me, and to congratulate you upon your able and successful administration. With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES MCCREDIE, *D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MORRISON, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—I am pleased to report that Masonry has enjoyed a very prosperous year in the Thirteenth District. Last December I had the pleasure of visiting Alto Lodge, U.D., and was very favorably impressed with the splendid manner in which this new lodge is doing its work, and I hope the records of this lodge will meet with the approval of the Grand Lodge and that they may receive their charter and begin work as a regular lodge.

I am pleased to report that I have visited a number of the lodges in this District and without exception find them in a flourishing condition. I had the honor of installing the officers of Fulton City Lodge, Lyndon Lodge, and Dunlap Lodge, the two former being public installations.

I wish to thank you for the honor of serving as your Deputy in this District for the year just closing.

Accept my congratulations for your successful administration as Grand Master. With best wishes for the future, I have the honor to be

Fraternally yours,

W. C. STILSON, *D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., August 29, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure I herewith submit my report as your Deputy for the Fourteenth Masonic District. On November 9, acting under your orders and with your proxy, with the assistance of a number of brethren from various lodges, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge, and constituted Silvis Lodge No. 898.

That new lodge started off with very bright prospects and I am sure will be one of the lodges of which we will all be proud. This has all been reported to you very soon after constitution, hence is only worthy of passing notice here.

Sorry I have been compelled to be out of my District so much of the time during the past year, but have kept in touch with the lodges by correspondence and I am happy to report to you a very harmonious and prosperous growth in the District during the year.

Am very sorry I was unable to comply with your request in acting as your proxy in laying the corner-stone of the M.E. Church at Cambridge, Ill.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on the success of your administration and to thank you for the honor conferred on me. With best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. B. WARD, *D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, ILL., August 1, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—Your Deputy in the Fifteenth District is pleased to report that he has visited twelve of the seventeen lodges located in this District. The degree work in each lodge was excellent, and the candidates well posted, in fact he found the officers courteous and enthusiastic and the brethren in general of the best in each locality.

He would respectfully suggest a change in the notification blanks furnished to the D.D.'s. That a space be reserved on each with a form stat-

ing the date on which the lodge may expect a visit. This would allow him to visit without waiting for an acknowledgment, and insure a more complete report. He attended the Schools held at Joliet and Canton and enjoyed the work of the Grand Examiners and Grand Lecturers. Also the chance of meeting so many of the brethren, and it is his humble opinion that the Grand Lodge should direct or order each lodge to send one representative to the nearest School, expenses paid. This District pledges its support to a School if the Grand Master finds it possible to hold one at Princeton.

With pleasant recollections of our past fraternal associations, believe me

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS H. BRADLEY, *D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., September 3, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—It affords me great pleasure in submitting my annual report to be able to say that the conditions in this District are most satisfactory. Very few questions have been submitted to me during the year, and none that the Grand Lodge By-laws did not answer.

The principal event of interest was the holding of what I hope to be the first of a series of annual Schools of Instruction at Ottawa on March 10, 11 and 12. It was one of the most successful schools, taken from every view point, that it has been my pleasure to attend. The attendance at all sessions, both day and evening, was far above our expectations, and the register shows that there were in attendance nine Masters, eight Senior Wardens, nine Junior Wardens, three Treasurers, five Secretaries, five Senior Deacons, eight Junior Deacons, three Senior Stewards, one Junior Steward, two Chaplains, nineteen Past Masters, one Tyler, six Grand Lecturers and one hundred sixty Master Masons, making a total attendance at the school of two hundred thirty-nine. Sixteen of the eighteen lodges in the District were represented. The School was in charge of Bro. J. M. Hannum, assisted by the members of the LaSalle County Grand Lecture Club. The last evening session tested the capacity of the hall, and many of the late-comers were unable to gain admission.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am, with kindest regards,

Yours fraternally,

S. B. BRADFORD, *D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—Most if not all of the lodges in the Seventeenth District have enjoyed their share of prosperity which has characterized the Masonic year now drawing to a close, and peace and harmony have generally prevailed throughout the District.

I have made several unofficial visits during the year, and find that all of the lodges are doing their work in a very creditable manner. Nothing requiring official action has been submitted to me during the year.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN, *D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

CLIFTON, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—In presenting my yearly report, I am pleased to state that the Eighteenth District has been unusually active in Masonic work. There has nothing transpired of any moment, and consequently nothing particular to say, except the results of my visits to the different lodges throughout the District. Where I have gone, the interest and work have been very satisfactory and many new and desirable members have been added to the list.

It was my sad duty, in August, to officiate at the funeral of our late Brother, W. H. McClean, who served very creditably for a number of years, as District Deputy Grand Master of this District before the redistricting of the state.

My delay in presenting this report is because I have been away from home and have just returned.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours fraternally,

N. T. STEVENS, *D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

GIBSON CITY, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—As your representative for the Nineteenth District, I am glad to be able to report an excellent condition of affairs in Masonic circles.

My visits to various lodges have been of a social nature and very enjoyable. No irregularities requiring official attention have come to my notice.

A number of lodges in this District have availed themselves of the services of Grand Lecturers, and better work and a revival of interest have resulted.

I thank you very much for the honor of serving as your representative, and congratulate you on your successful administration.

Fraternally,

L. E. ROCKWOOD, *D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., September 4, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—I take pleasure in reporting my stewardship of the Twentieth Masonic District for the past year.

Having received no calls for official visits, I take it as an evidence that no friction has arisen to disturb the usual peace and harmony.

I have visited unofficially several of the lodges in my District and assisted in conferring degrees, installing officers, and burying the dead, and wherever I have gone I was received most cordially.

The lodges in general are in a prosperous condition and all striving to attain perfection in the work.

I am informed this day that an attempt is being made to organize a clandestine lodge in this city and will be furnished a list of their applicants by one who obtained it accidentally. I have been asked as to what

is best to be done, and I advised a complete letting alone, as the best method of killing them off.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and congratulating you on your successful administration, and wishing you a happy and successful future, I am Fraternally yours,

C. T. HOLMES, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., September 8, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Most Worshipful and Dear Sir:—In making to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first Masonic District, I am happy to be able to say that the past year has been one of unusual prosperity for all of the lodges within this District. Without exception the lodges have been active, a rich increase in membership has resulted, and throughout the entire year no case of discord has come to my attention. I believe that I can well say that all is well in the Twenty-first.

Congratulating you on the success of your first year's administration, and with kindest regards, I remain, Sincerely and fraternally,

C. T. HOLMES, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

ALEDO, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carbondale, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—Herewith please find my report as your Deputy for the Twenty-second District. Our fifteen lodges in the District will show, I think, a substantial net increase in membership during the year. It is also my opinion that in a number of the lodges the character of the work has improved, a greater degree of proficiency being shown.

While I have not called officially to visit any lodges yet it has been my pleasure to visit at least half of them and to meet the brethren and assist in the work.

I have also officiated at five funerals of members of the fraternity. It is a pleasure to me to assure you that peace and harmony prevail throughout the district.

I desire to congratulate you on your successful administration the past year and to extend to you my best wishes for your continued success. Please accept my hearty thanks for the honor conferred upon me.

Fraternally yours,

C. L. GREGORY, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.*

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

FARMINGTON, ILL., September 2, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carbondale, Ill.:

Dear Bro.:—I am pleased to report as the District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-third District that I have not been called upon to make an official visit to any lodge during the past Masonic year.

I have visited several lodges in a social way, and assisted in the conferring of degrees, installation of officers, and at funerals.

I attended the School of Instruction held at Canton, and am pleased to say the lodges in this and surrounding Districts were very much benefited by the School as conducted by your excellent Board of Grand Examiners.

The lodges in this District so far as I have been able to learn are in a prosperous and healthful condition, and are doing an average amount of work, peace and harmony prevailing.

Thanking you for the honors conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

EMERSON CLARK, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

CARTHAGE, ILL., August 20, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—I beg to submit report for the fractional year it has been my pleasure and honor to exercise the functions of District

Deputy Grand Master for this District. At your will it became my privilege to succeed to the office made vacant by the lamentable and tragic death of R.W. Bro. Chas. C. Marsh, than whom Masonry in Illinois will seek long to find a more loyal and faithful exponent.

I have been called upon to make no official visits, or to respond to only an occasional inquiry for Masonic information. From which fact, and from the pleasant experiences of a number of social visits with various lodges, I feel warranted in reporting the state of Masonry in this District satisfactory and progressive. In my home county particularly, with perhaps one or two exceptions, an unusual activity and growth have marked all the lodges. I attribute the manifestation of so happy a result largely to beneficial influences arising from the large assembly of brethren at, and the very impressive ceremonies of the Order attending, the laying of the corner-stone of the new court house at Carthage in July of the preceding year.

With profound respect, I am, Fraternaly yours,

CHAS. S. DEHART, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.*

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

DELAVAN, ILL., September 7, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—As your representative for the Twenty-fifth District, I am pleased to report that the lodges of this District are in a prosperous condition and that harmony and good will prevail. In most of the lodges much pride is taken in the correctness of their work in every way. Others not so careful show improvement, and promise greater effort in this direction during the coming year.

Except when prevented by sickness, I have responded to every invitation extended to me to visit lodges in this District. Have installed officers in four lodges, officiated at two funerals and have rendered such other assistance as I have been called upon to do.

The Blue Book has satisfactorily answered all questions asked.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, and wishing you continued personal and official success, I am, Fraternaly yours,

L. W. LAWTON, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

McLEAN, ILL., September 6, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—The Masonic year just passed has been one of steady growth, with the utmost harmony prevailing at all times.

On March 14, R.W. N. B. Carson, acting as District Deputy during my absence from the state, instituted Bellflower Lodge, U.D. I visited the town before recommending that a lodge be instituted and have since visited the lodge, and while it is not a large lodge numerically, I am pleased with the enthusiasm and ability displayed by the brethren at Bellflower. I certainly hope and have every reason to believe that no sister lodge will suffer as a result of this new lodge being instituted.

Following the regular Schools of Instruction on March 19, we held a very successful District School in Bloomington. I believe much good results from the smaller schools as the brethren can usually attend better, the closer the school, and seem more free to ask questions and display their lack of knowledge than when attending the larger schools. Our District has eleven Grand Lecturers and as one of the number is a member of the Board of Grand Examiners we are able to brand the information we impart as correct.

R.W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill was a member of our Grand Lecturers' Guild, and his death was a loss not only to the craft at large but especially to our association. He bequeathed to this District a record worthy of imitation, that as the years go by will be an inspiration to better work and higher ideals.

I wish to thank you for honoring me with the appointment as District Deputy the past year and to congratulate you on the able and business like manner in which you have conducted the affairs of your exalted office.

Fraternally yours,

H. M. PALMER, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DANVILLE, ILL., September 5, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—In submitting this, my annual report as your representative for the Twenty-seventh District, I am pleased to say that much good has been accomplished during the past year.

The interest in the work has been good, much new material having been added. Nothing of a serious nature has arisen to mar the peace and harmony that prevails throughout the District.

I have answered several official calls during the past year and in each case matters were adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

It has been my pleasure to visit all lodges one or more times where I have always received a cordial welcome and a warm invitation to come often.

I appreciate the honor you have conferred on me as your representative. I am indeed thankful to you for the honor, and wishing you many years of health, happiness and prosperity, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. L. SANDUSKY, *D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., September 2, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—Peace and harmony prevail throughout the Twenty-eighth District and there has been no occasion for official visits during the past Masonic year. The lodges are prospering—financially and otherwise, and are all doing very creditable work, as I have been much pleased to observe on my visits. The growth in membership has been satisfactory, the material being the very best. Fourteen (14) lodges show an increase in membership; two (2) have stood still and three (3) show a slight decrease. The nineteen lodges in the District have a membership now of 1721—the average per lodge being 90½. The decrease in membership in the three lodges is not due to abatement of interest among the brethren but to changed local conditions surrounding the lodges.

I have made many unofficial visits to the several lodges, and have been particularly favored by personal calls at Champaign from the officers and members of the several lodges. My Masonic intercourse with the brethren, throughout the District for the past year, has been most pleasant.

I am pleased to report that there are no matters in the District requiring the attention of the Grand Master, and that the work and business of all of the lodges have been conducted as they should be.

With sincere good wishes, I remain, Yours fraternally,

HENRY W. BERKS, *Twenty-eighth District.*

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

DECATUR, ILL., September 4, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure that I herewith submit my annual report of the Twenty-ninth District. I have endeavored to keep in close touch with the lodges of the District and so far as I have been able to learn the District as a whole has enjoyed a healthy and prosperous growth.

With peace and harmony prevailing, I have, during the year received no complaints of irregularities or violations.

I have visited several of the lodges of the District and find that in most of them there is an earnest effort to obtain perfection in the work.

I have had the pleasure of attending two of the state Schools, both of which I greatly enjoyed, and I congratulate the Board of Examiners in the able way in which they conduct the schools.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred and the confidence you have placed in me, I am, Fraternally yours,

N. M. MESNARD, D.D.G.M. *Twenty-ninth District.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 2, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—It is with pleasure that I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth District.

Masonry still continues to show a healthy growth in this District, and while the membership, in my opinion, has not grown as rapidly as last year, yet the material taken in is of the highest quality.

There have not been the requests on this office for opinions on Masonic law and procedure this year, to the same extent as the previous years, indicating to me that the Masters of the various lodges are familiarizing themselves with the blue book.

The principal Masonic events occurring in this District during the last year were the institution of Carlock Lodge, U.D., at Mechanicsburg, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Springfield. Dawson Lodge No. 556 has also erected quite a pretentious building for the use of the craft.

I have had no occasion to take exception to anything that has been brought to my attention during the last year, except possibly in one instance where I admonished a brother, through the Master of the lodge, against the use of a cipher.

I am of the opinion that the Grand Master in his communications to the various lodges, should frequently call the attention of the craft to the fact, that ciphers are absolutely prohibited in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that the District Deputies should emphasize this point whenever they visit a lodge.

I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the honors you have conferred upon me, and to congratulate you upon the able, prompt and satisfactory manner in which you have conducted the office of Grand Master. With the highest esteem, I am, Fraternally yours,

SIDNEY S. BREESE, *D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.*

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., August 31, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—The flight of time reminds me that another Masonic year is drawing to a close and I take great pleasure in submitting my report as D.D.G.M. of the Thirty-first Masonic District. I have not been called upon to visit any of the lodges officially during the year so take it for granted that everything is running smoothly and harmoniously.

I have received invitations to visit several of the lodges in a social way and have accepted them in every instance and have been heartily received in every instance. I have visited most of the lodges in the District and the brethren were glad to welcome me on all occasions. I wish the lodges would learn that their District Deputy Grand Master would like to receive an invitation to visit them at least once a year and his visit could be made much more beneficial to all concerned.

In conclusion I wish to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have conferred on me and congratulate you on your able administration and wishing you a long and useful life, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. P. Ross, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-first District.*

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

BARRY, ILL., September 4, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—I have the honor to present my second report as Deputy Grand Master for the Thirty-second District.

Masonic affairs in the district have progressed in about the usual way of country lodges the past year. Some of the lodges have shown a little more activity than usual, and a few of them show a substantial increase in membership. Brotherly love has certainly prevailed among the brethren, and there have been no reports of strife and ill-feeling in any of the lodges, which is indeed gratifying to us.

The most interesting event of the year in this District was the accession of a new lodge. Acting under your direction, I had the pleasure, on the evening of June 11, 1908, of instituting Hull Lodge, U.D., at Hull, in Pike county, under the most favorable circumstances. The occasion was a notable one and attracted a large number of brethren from the surrounding country. The new lodge is in the hands of old and proficient officials, who took up the work with pleasure, and they have added several members and have much material for the future. The new lodge has excellent prospect for success.

Fraternally,

W. W. WATSON, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-second District.*

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

QUINCY, ILL., August 8, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—I herewith submit my report as D.D.G.M. for the Thirty-third District. All lodges have been visited at least once, and taken as a whole the general condition of Masonry is very satisfactory. In one or two instances some little dissension has arisen, and there have been quite a few questions submitted, but the former has been allayed to such an extent, and the latter apparently of such a nature that only one construction could be put upon them, that it has not seemed necessary to burden you with them.

On February 12, acting by your order, and under your authority, I constituted Loraine Lodge No. 893 at Loraine, Ill., a report of which

was made to you. Since then this lodge has had a reasonable growth, and bids fair to have a successful future.

My work has been very pleasant to me, not only from the kindly greetings accorded by the brethren of this district, but also by the uniform courtesy extended by you. Fraternally yours,

EMMETT HOWARD, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-third District.*

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., August 30, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—I am pleased to report peace and progress among the Masonic fraternity in the Thirty-fourth District. Nothing requiring my official action has been brought to my attention.

Unofficially I have visited a number of the lodges in this District and on all such occasions have found increasing enthusiasm and a most cordial reception. My observations and inquiries impressed me with the belief that a sincere spirit of enthusiasm prevails throughout the District, and this spirit seems to prevail even in the lodges located in small villages.

Thanking you very sincerely for the honor received at your hands, and with kindest personal regards, I am, Very fraternally yours,

EDWARD J. VAUGHN, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-fourth District.*

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

VIRDEN, ILL., August 18, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as your Deputy for the Thirty-fifth District. I have made a few unofficial visits to lodges in this District, and found the brethren displaying commendable zeal. During the early part of the year I had the pleasure of installing the officers of several lodges, and was gratified by the attend-

ance and interest exhibited, not only by the brethren, but also by the resident community.

So far as I have been able to learn Masonry in this District continues progressive, and harmony prevails.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Yours fraternally,

R. F. MORRON, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-fifth District.*

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

RAYMOND, ILL., August 24, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother Bell:—It is with great pleasure that I report all the lodges in the Thirty-sixth District in a prosperous condition. I have visited all but three and have held a little School in five and gave them each the best instruction I could in so short a time.

And, acting under your orders and with your proxy, and with the help of the local brethren, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge in Greenville on November 19, 1907, and laid the corner-stone of the First M. E. Church of Greenville, and on December 27 I instituted Coffeen Lodge, U. D., in Coffeen, a full report of which was made to you at the time of each. As some of our lodges are not up to the standard in work I would recommend that each lodge in the state be compelled to have a Grand Lecturer with them to instruct them at least three days each year,

Thanking you for the privilege of serving you as your Deputy, and wishing you success in the future as in the past I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

D. W. STARR, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-sixth District.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., August 20, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Another year has run its round and it is indeed gratifying to be able to report to you the absence of all trouble and dissensions within the boundary lines of the Thirty-seventh District during the closing Masonic year, making the duties of your D.D.G.M. exceedingly light.

The only official duty I have been called upon to perform has been specially reported to you. The secretaries of the various lodges of the District are entitled to the thanks and praise of myself for their prompt attention to the matter of reporting the annual election and installation of officers of their respective lodges.

It has been my great pleasure to visit a majority of the lodges in the District and on each occasion I have been treated with the greatest courtesy and cordiality.

Among the most notable events at which it has been my good fortune to be present was on the occasion of their Annual Past Masters' home-coming of Pana Lodge No. 226, December 21, which was a success in every form, a feature both as to conferring the Third Degree and entertainment which followed in the banquet hall. The brethren of Pana No. 226 are noted entertainers and a royal set of fellows, doing good work and lots of it.

An afternoon and evening session of Blueville Lodge No. 647 on June 18, when the sublime degree of Master Mason was conferred on three candidates. R.W. Bro. Chas. A. Prater, who I am pleased to report passed a satisfactory examination and was unanimously recommended by the Board of Grand Examiners for a commission as a Grand Lecturer, was in charge, he being ably assisted by R.W. Bro. L. C. Montgomery and a corps of good workers from Pawnee, Pana, Taylorville, Grove City, Blue Mound, Mechanicsburg, Mt. Auburn and Morrisonville. A six o'clock dinner prepared in the opera house by the ladies of the Eastern Star was greatly enjoyed by the eighty-four Master Masons present.

Joppa Lodge No. 706, I am pleased to state, has provided a new lodge room neatly furnished and equipped and are doing a large amount of work with efficient officers well up in the standard work.

With sentiments of high regard for yourself and a prayer for the prosperity and upbuilding of Masonry everywhere, I beg to remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

CHARLES G. YOUNG, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-seventh District.*

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ARCOLA, ILL., September 17, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Dear Brother:—I have, during the present Masonic year now closing, been able to visit nearly all the lodges in my District, and have to report that as a District we are in good shape. And, although, the year has not been a particularly active one in work, we have enjoyed a splendid growth.

I am pleased to report that we have had in the District two instances of Masonic trial, in each of which a conviction was secured and the faulty "timber" properly trimmed, thus showing a disposition on the part of the lodge to keep themselves clean; a matter which in my opinion a lodge should be commended for, and one which in many instances is sadly neglected.

Official duties have been light, and confined to questions now and then which were easily disposed of, and I have neither recommendations nor complaints to offer.

I thank you for the appointment, and in the meantime beg to remain,

Faternally and courteously yours,

J. E. JEFFERS, *D.D.G.M. Thirty-eighth District.*

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

MARTINSVILLE, ILL., August 25, 1903.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

M.W. Brother:—Another year has passed and I am reminded that a report of my stewardship as D.D.G.M. of the Thirty-ninth District is due. Like many others, I had planned to do many things that have been left undone, and now, in looking over the field, I cannot say, had those plans been carried out, that my District would have been in any better condition than it is. I have made a few informal—or social—visits, have responded to invitations to confer degrees, officiated at funerals, installed officers, etc. My advice has been sought and given, pertaining to lodge matters, but not in a single instance has my attention been called to any dissensions or difficulties either in the lodges or among the brethren. Therefore, I take it for granted that harmony prevails in my District.

The lodges I have visited, and the brethren I have met on different occasions, seem much interested in acquiring a correct knowledge of the standard work.

Clark Lodge No. 603 held a School of Instruction at their hall in Martinsville, April 29 and 30, 1908, with a large attendance and with good results. Casey Lodge No. 422, located at Casey, Ill., followed with a School on the first and second days of May, 1908, with good attendance and excellent results, which fact goes without saying, as our Right Worthy Brother, Chas. H. Martin, of the Grand Examining Board, was in charge of each School.

On November 30, 1907, by special invitation of Hazel Dell Lodge No. 580, located at Hazel Dell, Ill., I visited that lodge and conferred the third degree. The brethren of this lodge I found to be zealous, earnest workers, eager to learn the standard work, and do it well. Many of them afterward attended the schools held at Martinsville and Casey, and were greatly interested. I found the records of this lodge well kept.

On the 22d day of June, 1908, as your proxy, I had the honor, and pleasure, of laying the corner-stone of the new First Congregational Church, at Marshall, Ill. I was assisted in the ceremonies by many distinguished Masons, among the number were R.W. Bro. Chas. H. Martin, of Bridgeport, Ill.; Bro. E. R. E. Kimbrough, of Danville, Ill.; Rev. Bro. O. M. Caward, of Mattoon, Ill.; Bro. Chris. W. Leverenz, of Chicago, Ill., and many other brethren from neighboring cities and lodges. Marshall Lodge No. 133 had charge of the arrangements, and I must say, to their credit, there was not a single thing left undone, to make the success more complete. The procession, which was large, was headed by an excellent cornet band, and was as well conducted as it has ever been my privilege to behold. A full report of the personnel of the Occasional Grand Lodge convened on this occasion, was mailed you at the time.

Upon one occasion only, was I called on in (what may be termed) an official way, and that was in regard to the action of York Lodge No. 313 in expelling a brother for unmasonic conduct, from which act the aggrieved brother appealed to you. By your direction I investigated this matter thoroughly, going upon the ground. My report in this matter you now have. There was not, so far as I learned, any dissension either in the lodge, or among the brethren. Everything indicated harmony, and that the true Masonic spirit of "Brotherly Love" prevailed.

Thanking you for the honor bestowed on me and wishing you success and all the blessings, etc., I am, Fraternaly yours,

H. GASAWAY, D.D.G.M. *Thirty-ninth District.*

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

WILLOW HILL, ILL., September 4, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I again have the pleasure to report harmony and prosperity in the Fortieth District. I have visited several lodges in the District and assisted in the work. I would have made many more visits but was prevented on account of my health.

Nothing requiring official action has been called to my attention. My visits have all been of a social nature and for the purpose of assisting in the work.

In conclusion I thank you for the honor you have conferred, and congratulate you upon your success and the esteem in which you are held by all the fraternity, and tender you my kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. A. EIDSON, *D.D.G.M. Fortieth District.*

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

VANDALIA, ILL., September 3, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—In making my annual report I am conscious of its commonplace nature and realize the necessity of making it brief.

I have made but one official visit, the nature of which and the disposition of the matters involved were not in my opinion of sufficient importance to warrant me in bringing them to your attention. I have visited some of the lodges which I could not visit last year, and in all cases have been received in a manner calculated to heighten my appreciation of the honorable position with which you were pleased to invest me. It is true that in some of the smaller lodges, particularly those in the country, the brethren are not up on all the little courtesies of the city lodges, but nowhere in this Grand Jurisdiction does the genuine spirit of Masonry find more beautiful expression than in some of these small lodges.

I have no special recommendations to make that might prove of value to the craft except a closer relationship between the District Deputy and his lodges, realizing how difficult of attainment this is in the country dis-

tricts; also the intervisitation of the lodges and brethren which has the very desirable effect of making the individual Mason feel that he is a part of the great Institution of Freemasonry instead of being merely a member of a particular lodge.

The condition of Masonry in the Forty-first District is not materially different from last year—peace and harmony being the rule.

The little service that I have been able to render has been most pleasant to me.

Kindly accept my best wishes for your success in all the affairs of life.

Fraternally yours,

EUGENE STAPP, *D.D.G.M. Forty-first District.*

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CLAY CITY, ILL., September 14, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—During the year there has been nothing that necessitated an official visit to any of the lodges in the Forty-second District. I have visited most of the lodges in an informal way. For the most part, the lodges are in splendid condition. In a few instances there are irregularities which I have endeavored to have corrected. During the year Centralia Lodge moved into their new lodge room, which is the most magnificent in Southern Illinois.

Marion Lodge, Salem, has leased for a term of years a lodge room which is now under construction, and which will be only second to Centralia in "Egypt."

Congratulating you upon the very successful administration of the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction, I am, Fraternally yours,

ANTHONY DOHERTY, *D.D.G.M. Forty-second District.*

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, ILL., September 1, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—As your Deputy for the Forty-third Masonic District, I submit the annual report. Upon the receipt of my commission,

I gave notice to the lodges in the District of my appointment, and my willingness to perform the duties attached to the position upon any proper occasion and request.

I received invitations to make social visits, and some desired me to teach them the standard work. On account of my illness the first part of the year I was unable to accept any of these invitations.

During the latter part of the year I have made social and fraternal visits to some of the lodges, also have assisted in conferring degrees. Save in two instances, so far as I have learned harmony prevails in the lodges throughout the district.

Some of the lodges are growing in numbers and influence, and a few of them are scarcely holding their own, but I suppose there is nothing new or strange in this state of affairs. Assuring you of my sense of gratitude to you for the honor conferred in making me your representative, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ENOS JOHNSON, *D.D.G.M. Forty-third District.*

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., September 12, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—The Masonic year here in this, the Forty-fourth District, has been a pleasant one, progressive and free from discord.

I believe I am justified in saying that in spite of the dull times the Masonic lodges throughout the District have grown with reasonable rapidity and this is true of almost all of them.

I have been called upon to give advice in several matters, but, I am pleased to state, in nothing of a serious nature. I presided at one Masonic trial outside of this District and I have assisted in a number of ceremonies of various kinds. During the year I have visited nearly all of the lodges in St. Clair and Monroe counties, but owing to the distance and difficulties in reaching the lodges in Randolph county I have not visited them. I am pleased to state, however, that there has been no official call from any of the lodges.

Allow me to thank you for the honor you have given me by making me your Deputy, and permit me to congratulate you on your success as our Grand Master. And I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. S. CAUGHLAN, *D.D.G.M. Forty-fourth District.*

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

BENTON, ILL., September 14, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

My Dear Brother:—I am reminded that another Masonic year has almost expired and with much gratitude I can report that another year of health and vigor seem to have been experienced by the craft of the Forty-fifth District, although I have not been called upon but few times to serve in an official capacity, yet with much pleasure I have visited most of the lodges and performed such duties as was exacted of me. It was my desire and intention to have visited every lodge in the District had I not been deprived of so doing by a severe attack of sickness.

It is most gratifying to find that some of our lodges have rather formed the habit of holding schools, from which much benefit has been derived, especially among the younger members of the fraternity.

My principal official act was that performed on August 14, when by your authority I had the honor of instituting Sesser Lodge, U.D., at Sesser, with a neat role of membership numbering twenty-two, a report of which I have already submitted.

In conclusion I desire to express my highest appreciation of the honor of serving you and congratulate you upon your able and successful administration.

With kind personal regards, I am, Fraternally yours,
W. W. WEBSTER, *D.D.G.M. Forty-fifth District.*

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

BURNT PRAIRIE, ILL., September 5, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—As your Deputy for the Forty-sixth District I am pleased to report that peace and prosperity prevail in the lodges of this District.

On the evening of March 28, by your request, I instituted Stella Lodge, U.D., at St. Francesville, Ill. I was ably assisted by Rt. W. Bro. Chas. H. Martin. On July 23, at your request and by your authority, I laid the corner-stone of the new high school building at Eldorado, Ill., a report of the work at each place was made to you at the time. It has

been my pleasure unofficially to visit a majority of the lodges in the District, and assist in conferring degrees, and on these occasions to meet many officers and members of neighboring lodges.

Thanking you for honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your successful administration, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. R. ENNIS, *D.D.G.M. Forty-sixth District.*

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NEW HAVEN, ILL., September 1, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—It affords me great pleasure to be able to report to you that Masonry in this District is in a fairly flourishing condition. Nothing has arisen to mar the harmony which exists, except one little incident which was amicably settled.

The lodges are doing an average amount of work, selected from good material. Each year shows the lodge officers are becoming more proficient in the standard work. I have been called upon to install the officers of several lodges, to assist in their work and to help them in the destruction of their banquets, all of which was very pleasant.

I want to congratulate you on your successful administration of the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry in Illinois for the past year and thanking you for the trust reposed in me as your representative for the Forty-seventh District, I beg to remain, Fraternally yours,

I. A. FOSTER, *D.D.G.M. Forty-seventh District.*

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILL., September 4, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—It is with great pleasure that I can report the Forty-eighth District in fine condition and I find that brotherly love prevails in all the lodges in this District.

Congratulating you on your successful administration and thanking you for past favors, I beg to remain, Fraternally yours,

W. D. ABNEY, *D.D.G.M. Forty-eighth District.*

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

ANNA, ILL., August 30, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—It affords me pleasure to make my report as D.D.G.M. of the Forty-ninth District, to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of one of the grandest jurisdictions on earth, if equaled. I am pleased to say that peace and harmony and the laudable inclination of the Masons of this District have made it entirely unnecessary to make an official visit, but I have visited most of the lodges socially, and find them prosperous and desirous of more light.

A number of the brethren join me in thanking you for the school at Cairo, the visit of yourself and other Grand Officers, the excellent work of the Board of Grand Examiners, and for the valuable assistance rendered by so many Grand Lecturers from various parts of the state, but we regret that Right Worshipful Brother Snell was called from among us in the midst of a successful school to be at the bedside of his daughter whose life was so vitally threatened.

Thanking you for past favors and congratulating your able and harmonious administration, I remain, Fraternally yours,

WM. H. PEAK, *D.D.G.M. Forty-ninth District.*

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

REEVESVILLE, ILL., September 4, 1908.

Alexander H. Bell, M.W. Grand Master, Carlinville, Ill.:

Dear Brother Bell:—I have the honor to report to you, that a large measure of prosperity has attended the various lodges of the Fiftieth District with one notable exception. We have in my District one lodge in which there is not the true spirit of fraternity to make the lodge that instrument of high service to the community that a Masonic lodge should be. This lodge has some good members, but as a lodge there is entirely too much envious contention to be either highly useful to its present brotherhood, or to be prosperous in increasing its membership. The name of this lodge is withheld in this report with the hope that there may be a marked improvement during the coming year. I have greatly enjoyed my official visits during the year, and am happy to say that with exception noted, peace and harmony prevails.

Thanking you for the honor of thus serving you, I am,

Fraternally,

THOS. N. CUMMINS, *D.D.G.M. Fiftieth District.*

AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-Laws—Proposed.

Add the following as Sec. 8, to Art. 14, Part I.

“Section 8. Whenever the Grand Master in his discretion shall deem it advisable, or whenever the request is made by the representatives of twenty lodges, the vote for the election of any elective officer of the Grand Lodge, or upon any question before the Grand Lodge, shall be taken by ballot and in the following manner, viz.: The Grand Master shall appoint three or more boards of tellers of three or more members each, to count the ballots. Every representative or brother voting shall pass before one of these boards, depositing his ballot and at the same time announcing what lodge he represents or in what capacity he votes, and the number of votes he casts—but not how he votes, nor for whom, and no brother shall be permitted to vote whose name does not appear on the roll of the committee on credentials. In case a brother's vote is challenged, the Grand Master shall take the necessary steps to verify his right to vote. The tellers shall take any precautions necessary to prevent duplication of voting, and at the close of the ballot the boards shall make a combined report of the result.”

Substitute the following for Sec. 2, Article 8, Part 1:

“Section 2. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall visit every lodge in his district at least once in each year and thoroughly examine its records and accounts and fully inform himself as to the condition of the lodge and make report to the Grand Master in each case. He shall inquire into the administration of the lodge affairs and make such suggestions to the officers as seem necessary to insure a full compliance with Grand Lodge laws. The lodge visited shall pay the necessary traveling expenses for such visit upon presentation of an itemized bill. The District Deputy Grand Masters shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them by the Grand Master. For the necessary expenses accruing from the performance of such specially delegated duties an itemized bill shall be rendered to the Grand Master, who in his discretion may pay the same from the Grand Lodge funds or order its payment by the lodge.”

Add this paragraph after the word petitioner in the 6th line of Section 1, Article 31, Part 2:

"This notice shall be given promptly after receipt of a petition and at least twenty days before ballot thereon is taken."

When amended will read as follows:

"In a city or town where there is more than one lodge it shall be the duty of the secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situated in such city or town of all petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation and place of residence of the petitioner. This notice to be given promptly after receipt of a petition and at least twenty days before ballot thereon is taken. *Provided*, that when more than one lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the secretary, desk or other appropriate place in lieu of said written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the lodges meeting in such hall; and provided, further, that said requirements as to notice shall not apply to petition for membership by affiliation."

Amend Article 15, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding thereto a new section.

Section 6. The members of this Board shall be considered as a standing committee and be entitled to mileage and per diem for attendance at Grand Lodge the same as other standing committees referred to in Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Amend Section 2 of Article 5, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws, so that when amended said section

"Section 2. The Grand Treasurer shall execute and file with the Grand Master before his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and with such surety as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by the by-laws and at the end of his term, or sooner, if lawfully required so to do, pay over and transfer to his successor in office all funds, securities, books, records, vouchers, or property belonging to the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping; provided, that when a surety company bond shall be given, the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge."

Amend Section 3 of Article 6, Part 1, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"Section 3. He shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge and with such surety as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by these By-Laws, provided, that when a surety company bond shall be given the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge."

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